GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

सत्यमेव जयते

BUDGET FOR 1973-74

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

BUDGET FOR 1973-74

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VOLUME I

SPEECH OF SHRI LALIT NARAYAN MISHRA INTRODUCING THE RAILWAY BUDGET FOR 1973-74 ON 20th FEBRUARY 1973

MR. SPEAKER,

Sir, within a few days of my taking over the Portfolio of Railways, I deem it to be my privilege for being called upon to present the Railway Budget for the year 1973-74.

2. The current year coincides with the Silver Jubilee of our Independence and vividly reminds us of the positive role played by Indian Railways in our country's economic development.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1971-72

3. The year 1971-72 was a year not only of stress and strain but also one of achievement for the Railways. Notwithstanding the problems arising out of the influx of 10 million refugees from across the border and the damages caused by the unprecedented floods and cyclones in the Eastern India, the Railways proved fully equal to the demands placed on them by the Defence Services before, during and after the emergency. The finances of the Railways too showed a market recovery. The Budget Estimates for 1971-72 had predicted a shortfall of Rs. 6.87 crores. With the improved railway working together with the relief afforded by the Railway Convention Committee, 1971, it was forseen at the stage of the Revised Estimates that the Railways would show a net surplus of Rs. 9.08 crores instead of a deficit of Rs. 6.87 crores. Actually, the performance of the Railways turned out even better, and the year's final account closed with a surplus of Rs. 17.84 crores. The Railways had also taken in their stride the increased expenditure on account of additional interim relief, increase in running allowances and expenditure on repairs necessitated by flood damage which were not, and could not be, provided in Budget. The Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund during the year received Rs. 105 crores and Rs. 11.50 crores respectively from the Revenues. The indebtedness of the Railways to General Revenues under Development Fund and Revenue Reserve Fund which was estimated to go up to Rs. 126.0 crores at the end of 1971-72 actually came down to Rs. 106.22 crores.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1972-73

4. The Railway Budget for 1972-73 envisaged a surplus of Rs. 32.53 crores. The Gross Traffic Receipts were estimated at Rs. 1143.10 crores. It was assumed in the Budget that the 'Passenger' earnings would go up by 3% over the previous year. The 'Goods' earnings were based on the anticipation of an additional 9.5 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic.

Very early in the year, it became apparent that the additional goods traffic hoped for was not likely to be achieved. During the first quarter of the year, the proportionate additional goods traffic did not materialise. This was chiefly due to large scale, power shedding by Damodar Valley Corporation and Bihar State Electricity Board, particularly, in April and May 1972. Frequent power trippings affected railway operations not only directly but also indirectly through their effect on the working of washeries, collieries, cement plants and other major industrial units.

The traffic started picking up from July 1972 onwards. The additional revenue-earning traffic which was only 80,000 tonnes by the end of July rose to 7.2 lakh tonnes by the end of August and to 2.15 million tonnes by the end of September and to 3.58 million tonnes by the end of October. The pattern of growth was, however, not uniform. The steel plant traffic, foodgrains and fertilisers had forged ahead of targetted tonnage. On the other hand, coal for users other than steel plants, cement, iron ore for export and petroleum lagged behind. There was a two/three weeks' strike in cement plants, student agitations in Punjab, Haryana and Assam and the pro—, and anti-MulkiRules agitation in Andhra Pradesh starting from November 1972 and we were faced with go-slow tactics in Mughalsarai. No wonder that the revenue-earning traffic dropped sharply in this month, Railways carried 0.07 million tonnes less than in November 1971. The position again improved in December and to the end of December, an additional 4.72 million tonnes was realised. But we were still 2.67 million tonnes below the anticipated proportionate target. In January, the engineers of the U.P. State Electricity Board struck work, which seriously disrupted the movement of traffic on the main electrified route on the Northern Railway. The conditions in Andhra Pradesh took a turn for the worse with violent Mulki and separationist agitations. For quite a few days, the traffic between North and South had come to an absolute standstill.

Taking all these factors into account, I am afraid that additional revenue-earning traffic during the year may not exceed 5.64 million tonnes at best as against 9.5 million tonnes assumed in the Budget Estimates. Despite the shortfall in the originating traffic the situation is expected to be somewhat retrieved by increa es in the lead, upsurge of economic activity in other parts of the country and the favourable change in the overall traffic mix.

In the result, the Revised Estimates of 'Goods' earnings have been placed at Rs. 732.13 crores *i.e.* Rs. 15.89 crores more than the Budget. The Railways would obviously have done much better if these disturbances had not been there.

5. The earnings under 'Passenger' traffic, despite the disruptions caused by agitations, strikes, bandhs and particularly by the anti-Mulki Rules agitation, have so far shown encouraging results. On the basis of trends, the 'Passenger' earnings are now estimated to be Rs. 14.12 crores more than the original estimates. The earnings under 'Sundries' may also be higher by Rs. 2.14 crores while those under 'Other Coaching'—parcels/luggage etc., may show a slight decrease of Rs. 15 lakhs.

6. Our over-all earnings have gone up by Rs. 31 crores but our Working Expenses have been rising even faster.

7. Our revised figures for 'Working Expenses' are Rs. 47.54 crores more than the original Budget Estimate. The 'Staff' costs have been steeply rising over the years. Since September 1970, staff costs have gone up by more than Rs. 95 crores a year due to sanction of three interim reliefs as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, enhancement in the rates of daily and travelling allowances and implementation of various Tribunal awards including that of the Miabhoy Tribunal. Payment of the latest instalment of interim relief to staff, sanctioned with effect from 1st August 1972, would account for over Rs. 14 crores in a full year. The effect in the current year will be of the order of Rs. 9.04 crores.

The successive increase in the price of 'steel' and 'fuel' have also raised the expenditure of the Railways considerably. An additional amount of Rs. 23.85 crores has been provided in the Revised Estimates under 'Repairs & Maintenance' of Railway assets. Of this amount, Rs. 3.59 crores is for repair to damages caused by floods/ cyclones in the eastern and western regions. The increased expenditure on maintenance of 'locomotives,' 'coaches', 'wagons', 'electrical' and 'signal & telecommunication' services would account for the balance of Rs. 19.20 crores. The price of 'coal', 'diesel' and 'electricity' during the year has raised the fuel bill by about Rs. 4.06 crores.

8. The appropriations to the 'Depreciation Reserve Fund' of Rs. 110 crores and to 'Pension Fund' of Rs. 16 crores have been allowed to stand as in the original Budget Estimates. The 'Dividend' to General Revenues is expected to go up by Rs. 3.48 crores because of increased capital expenditure during the year.

9. It will thus be observed that although the Railways would be earning an additional revenue of Rs. 31 crores, the rise in expenditure of Rs. 47.54 crores coupled with the increase in 'Dividend' payable to General Revenues by Rs. 3.5 crores would bring down the net surplus of the Railways from Rs. 32.53 crores to Rs. 12.40 crores.

10. The indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues which was anticipated to come down to Rs. 98.54 crores by the end of 1972-73 will now stand at Rs. 110.68 crores.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1973-74

11. It is hoped that normal peaceful conditions would prevail in the southern and eastern regions and the economy of the country will grow at a faster pace during the new financial year. In the Budget Estimates 1973-74, the Gross Traffic Receipts at the existing levels of fares and freights have been placed at Rs. 1220 crores or Rs. 46 crores more than the Revised Estimates. The increase in 'Passenger' earnings is expected to be about 4 per cent over the current year's performance. For the 'Goods' traffic, which contributes about two-thirds of our earnings, an additional orginating revenue-earning tonnage of 10 million tonnes has been assumed, yielding about Rs. 35 crores of additional revenue. The earnings under 'Other Coaching' and 'Sundries' have been kept more or less at the same level as in the Revised Estimates of the current year.

On the expenditure side, an increase of Rs. 61.57 crores over the revised budget is envisaged; the estimate of working expenses being Rs. 918.25 crores against the revised estimate of Rs. 856.68 crores. As explained in the Explanatory Memorandum, the extra expenditure is chiefly attributable to (a) escalation in staff costs (34.81 crores), (b) increased cost of repairs & maintenance of way and works rolling stock, and electrical and signal & telecommunication services (13.54 crores), (c) increased expenditure on fuel related to additional traffic (4.52 crores) and increase in cost of coal including cess (from January '73) (3.88 crores), and (d) miscellaneous factors (6.66 crores).

12. The staff pay bill has gone up on account of annual increments (5.70 crores), interim relief sanctioned with effect from 1-8-1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission (5.00 crores for the period April to July),implementation of decisions of Miabhoy Tribunal (6.73 crores), grant of liberalised scales of clothing and uniform to railway employees (1.24 crores), appointment of additional staff in essential categories, contribution to provident fund, allowances etc. to staff (16.14 crores).

Our cost on repairs and maintenance has increased largely due to higher cost of materials and stores. An intensive drive has been initiated this year for ensuring better maintenance and repair of covered wagons and locomotives to improve their availability for movement of larger volume of traffic.

13. The appropriation to 'Depreciation Reserve Fund' has been raised from Rs. 110 to 115 crores in pursuance of the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971. The appropriation to 'Pension Fund' has been kept at Rs. 16 crores. The 'Dividend' to General Revenues would be Rs. 172.61 crores as against Rs. 163.18 crores provided for during the current year. On this reckoning, earnings, are likely to fall short of expenditure, and the estimated deficit comes to Rs. 19.34 crores.

Net Financial Position

14. The above deficit does not take into account Rs. 20 crores which will be spent in 1973-74 on 'development fund works.' The Railways have also to pay to the Ministry of Finance interest amounting to Rs. 5.35 crores on the outstanding loans under 'Development Fund' and 'Revenue Reserve Fund.' In addition, a loan instalment of Rs. 8.31 crores is also due repayment. All these liabilities amount to Rs. 33.661 crores.

BUDGET PROPOSALS

15. If the current liabilities are added to the deficit, the gap will be as much as Rs. 53.00 crores. The country is passing through a difficult economic situation and I am anxious that we should do everything possible to lighten the load of the common man. At the same time, if I leave this gap uncovered, it means so much more strain on the General Finances, which will ultimately affect the general public With considerable reluctance, therefore, I am proposing a modest revision of freights and fares and I trust it will not have any significant effect on the cost of living.

16. Hon'ble Members are aware that there are a number of commodities carried by the Railways at very low rates, the revenue from which do not pay for the full costs of transportation. The costs of operation on the other hand are continuously going up, in view of increases in the wage levels and in the prices of materials. Increases in pay and allowances sanctioned by Government since September 1970 and Labour arbitration awards alone have enhanced the annual salary bill of the Railways by over Rs. 95 crores, i.e., by as much as 22.5%, and staff costs form 60% of the Railways' working expenses.

17. The costs of coal, diesel oil, electricity, steel and other stores purchased by the Railways are also going up continuously. Such inevitable increases in costs of operation make it well-nigh impossible to keep the freight rates and passenger fares unchanged. However, the adjustments in freight rates and fares which I propose to make will be on a very modest scale.

Revision of classification of certain low-rated commodities

18. I propose to raise by one step the freight classification of commodities now charged at class levels 57.5 and below. Commodities now charged at class 30 for wagon loads will henceforth be charged at class 32.5, those charged at present at class 32.5 will be placed in class 35, and so on, up to the commodities grouped under class 57.5, which will be charged at class 60. The proposed re-classification would mean an increase in the railway freight of about 8% in respect of commodities now charged at class 30, the increases gradually tapering down to about 4% only for commodities charged at class 57.5. Even with this increase, there will be a number of commodities, the freight earnings from which will not meet fully the costs of operation.

19. The classification for 'Smalls', *i.e.* consignment less than wagon loads, will be correspondingly fixed.

Freight on Salt, Kerosene oil, Foodgrains (including Pulses) exempted from the proposed increase

20. Although rate increases have to balance between conflicting considerations of enhanced revenue and its impact on consumers, I am convinced that the incidence of such increases must *not* contribute to the existing inflationary trends in goods or articles which figure predominantly in the budget of the common man. While a total insulation of the articles of mass consumption from the incidence of freight increases would be somewhat difficult, it has been decided to exempt certain limited group of essential commodities namely foodgrains, salt and kerosene oil. Salt, apart from its association with our struggle for freedom, still constitutes an important item in the daily budget of the common people. There will not be any change in the freight rates for foodgrains and pulses, though by transporting these necessities of life, the Indian Railways are currently incurring a loss of nearly Rs. 26 crores per annum.

21. The proposed revision in the classification of goods will bring an additional revenue of Rs. 14.65 crores during the year 1973-74.

Freight on Coal

22. The freight rates for coal were last revised in 1971 and since then there has been a sizeable increase in the costs of operation. The existing freight rates are insufficient to cover the cost of transport of coal beyond 1100 kms. and the gap between the freight earnings and the cost of transport increases with the distance. The loss suffered by the Railways on the transport of this essential commodity is as much as Rs. 12 crores a year. The coal industry is being reorganised to subserve our broader national interests and keeping in view the need to further encourage rural reconstruction programmes, it has been decided to treat coal on a special footing. I, therefore, propose to limit the increase in freight rates on coal to 3% only. The yield from this increase will be Rs. 3.50 crores per annum.

Upper Class Passenger Fares

23. The Finance Minister will be separately announcing in his Budget the withdrawal of the railway passenger fare tax with effect from 1st April, 1973. To this extent, the passengers will benefit. At the same time, the House is aware that Railways are losing about Rs. 63 crores a year on passenger and coaching services—Rs. 50 crores on non-suburban services and Rs. 13 crores on suburban services. The non suburban upper class passengers who form 1.3% of the travelling public contribute 13% of the total passenger earnings. It is only right and proper that the affluent sections of the society patronising these

classes should be made to pay more. I accordingly propose to increase the upper class basic fares excluding the tax by 10% in respect of single journey tickets. My intention is that within a period of two years, the air-conditioned class fares in all the trains should be brought to the level of air fares. To begin with, I propose to raise the ACC fares for Rajdhani Expresses to Bombay and Calcutta equal to or more than the air fares. There will also be a proportionate increase in the existing first and second class monthly season tickets, the details of which are given in the Memorandum. The yield from these increases in 1973-74 will be Rs. 4.45 crores.

Third Class Passenger Fares

24. I would have very much liked to exempt third class passengers from any increase. The rising costs of operation do not, however, permit me to do so and I am, therefore, proposing some very modest increases to the basic fares exclusive of tax. First, there will be no increase in third class fares for the first 15 kms. For the next slab 16 to 36 kms., the increase will be only 5 paise for third class ordinary and for the next slab 37 to 50 kms. 10 paise and so on. For journeys between 16 and 50 kms., a single journey ticket will cost only 5 paise more than at present. For longer distances, say 200 kms., the increase over the existing fares including tax will be only 15 paise. Even for a distance of 1000 kms., a single third class ordinary ticket will cost only 20 paise more than at present. For no distance, the new fares will be more than 25 paise over the existing fares. I may emphasise that the proposed new fares are generally less than the existing bus fares.

Third Class Mail & Express

25. Coming to mail and express trains, the increase over the basic fares exclusive of tax will be 10 paise for the first slab of 16 to 25 kms., 20 paise for the next slab of 26 to 50 kms., 30 paise for the next slab of 51 to 100 kms. and so on. For a journey of 200 kms. by mail or express train, a single journey third class ticket will cost 15 paise more than at present. Even for a journey of 400 kms., the increase will be only 25 paise.

26. It will be seen from the table I am reading out that the increases in fares for some representative pairs of stations will be only marginal :

	Existing fare (including tax)	*Proposed fare*	*Increase*
	Rs.	Rs.	
Delhi—Lucknow .	16.85	17.15	30 paise
New Delhi—Bhopal	23.05	23.65	60 paise
Delhi—Patna .	29.80	30.50	70 paise
New Delhi—Nagpur	32.30	33.05	75 paise
Delhi--Bombay .	38.80	39.65	85 paise
Delhi--Calcutta .	39.90	40.80	90 paise
Delhi—Madras .	54.55	55.45	90 paise

Third Class Season Tickets (Suburban & Non-Suburban)

27. In respect of season tickets for both suburban and non-suburban third class, I do not propose to make any increase in monthly season tickets costing up to Rs. 5. Monthly season tickets costing more than Rs. 5 will, however, be increased by 50 paise.

28. The above increases will give us Rs. 21.25 crores of which Rs. 12 crores are already being collected in the form of passenger fare tax. The extra collection from third class passengers will, therefore, be only Rs. 9.25 crores.

Supplementary Charge for Travel by certain Selected Super Fast Express Trains

29. There are eight super fast express trains like the Frontier Mail, Kalka—Delhi—Howrah Mail, Grand Trunk Express, Taj Express which are much faster and more convenient than other mail and express trains running on the same route. The difference in the running times of these super fast trains and other expresses running on the route in some cases is more than 12 hours. I, therefore, propose to levy a special supplementary charge at a flat rate for travel by these trains. As all the seats in these trains will be reserved, there will be no overcrowding and this measure will bring much needed relief to the long distance travelling public. The flat rates will be : Rs. 1.50 for III class, Rs. 3 for II class/A.C. chair car, Rs. 5 for I class and Rs. 10 for A.C.C.

Fares for Rajdhani Expresses

30. There will be also revision in the fares for travel by the two Rajdhani Expresses, both for A.C.C. and A.C. chair cars.

Net effect

31. The net effect of the proposals in respect of passenger fares will be an yield of Rs. 26.20 crores.

32. A Memorandum is being circulated to the Hon'ble Members giving details about the proposals both in respect of freight rates and passenger fares.

Financial Effect of the proposals

33. All these proposals will be effective from 1st April 1973 and the total additional revenue from them will be Rs. 44.35 crores. After taking this amount into account, the budgeted surplus in 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 25.01 crores. This surplus will be set off against liabilities aggregating Rs. 33.66 crores for financing the developmental works, repayment of loan instalment and interest charges on outstanding loans etc. This will leave a gap of Rs. 8.65 crores which I expect the Railways to make good by improving their earnings and better operational efficiency.

PLAN EXPENDITURE

Revised Estimates, 1972-73

34. During the current year, our Revised Estimates, excluding Metropolitan Transport Projects, show an expenditure of Rs. 194.56 crores under 'Capital', Rs. 114.48 crores under 'Depreciation Reserve Fund', Rs. 20 crores under Development Fund' and Rs. 7 crores 'Open Line Works Revenue'. In all, Rs. 336.04 crores against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 301.50 crores. The increase in expenditure is largely attributable to 'manufacture' and 'procurement' of Rolling Stock , purchase of 'stores', and 'structural engineering works'.

Budget Estimates, 1973-74

35. Our Annual Plan for 1973-74 envisaged total expenditure of Rs. 366.28 crores, Rs. 195 crores under 'Capital', Rs. 137.54 crores under 'Depreciation Reserve Fund' and the balance under 'Development Fund' and 'Open Line Works Revenue. In view of constraints on ways and means and need for economy, this programme has been pruned down to Rs. 329.54 crores, *inter alia*, by showing 'probable savings' of Rs. 20.58 crores. In addition, Railways intend to spend Rs. 8 crores on Metropolitan Transport Projects during 1973-74.

36. The physical and financial progress of the Plan Works has been quite satisfactory. In the first four years of the Plan quinquennium, 78% of the planned outlay has been spent. About 724 route kilometers have been doubled so far and the doubling in respect of another 800 kilometers is likely to be completed by the end of the Plan. Conversion of 326 route kilometers (Pune-Miraj-Kolhapur) from metre gauge to broad gauge has already been completed. New conversion schemes notably Viramgam-Okha-Porbander, Ernakulam-Trivandrum. Guntakal- Bangalore, Barabanki-Gorakhpur-Samastipur totalling to about 1600 kilometres have been sanctioned. Works are in progress in respect of all these conversion schemes as per schedule. New lines connecting Obra-Singrauli, Hindumalkot-Sri Ganganagar, Maliya-New Kandla, Jammu-Kathua, and Singrauli-Katni, have been opened for traffic. Others, including the Cuttack-Paradeep line and the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari-Tirunelveili line are making good progress. Similarly, the various electrification schemes are proceeding almost according to Plan.

37. Likewise, the manufacture of rolling stock such as locomotives, coaches and wagons has also been stepped up and we expect to achieve the targets except for a small shortfall in the production of diesel and electric locomotives.

TASKS AHEAD

38. As the House is aware, the Fifth Plan is in the process of formulation. Different inter-ministerial working groups have been meeting and discussing the various sectoral plans and production targets which have a bearing on the probable level of freight traffic that the Railways would be called upon to handle during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The preliminary studies by various Ministries indicate that railways may be called upon to carry an increase in freight traffic of 110 to 120 million tonnes in five years or an average growth of 22 to 24 million tonnes per year. This increase of nearly 50% in the quantum of originating goods traffic in a period of five years poses stupendous problems for the Railways. The enormity of the task can be better appreciated against the average yearly growth of 5 million tonnes in the First Plan, 8 million tonnes in the Second Plan and 4 million tonnes since 1960-61 to date.

39. The projected increase in traffic in the Fifth Plan would be largely in the basic commodities like coal, raw materials for steel plants, foodgrains, fertilisers, cement, iron ore for export, petroleum product and steel. On present indications, movement of coal alone would be about 125 million tonnes as against 65 million tonnes at present—an increase of unprecedented magnitude for any railway system in the world. Likewise, passenger traffic—particularly medium distance and long distance—is expected to grow substantially.

40. To cope with such gigantic tasks ahead, we will have to augment in a very big way our fleet of locomotives, wagons and coaches; construct new lines and increase the capacity of the existing lines, set up new repair and production units, provide addititnal passenger terminal and yard capacities at metropolitan centres and other cities. The concept of rail transport strategy will have to be radically revised and adjusted to deal with the movement of masses of persons and massive quantities of bulky goods. We will probably have to think of longer and heavier trains, more powerful locomotives, more seats in the passenger coaches, increased dieselisation and electrification of the services, better utilisation of our track and rolling-stock, though even now they are second only to Japan, increase in the pay-load of wagons. In short, we may have to reorient our thinking and outlook completely and take effective steps towards maximum utilisation of our existing assets, and creation of additional capacities within a limited time scale.

41. The construction of new lines is one such item where an entirely new approach may have to be thought out. The rising costs of construction require high density of traffic to justify a new line financially. For a new line to become an economic proposition, it has to be assured at least 3 million tonnes of originating traffic. This may be possible in highly industrialised areas. But there may be areas where such quantum of traffic may not be offering ; yet a new line or a conversion of a line may be necessary for the development of the region. With a view to make it financially possible for the Railways to construct new lines in such situations, it will be necessary to develop a new approach and explore measures to reduce their Capital

liability and to improve the rate of their earnings. Some formulae which could be adopted towards this end are as follows :—

(i) Exemption, full or partial, from payment of dividend liability to the General Revenues during the period of construction and for a specified number of years after completion and opening to traffic.

(ii) Participation of State Governments or local authorities, in reducing the cost of construction by giving the land and labour content of construction free of cost;

(iii) Suitable adjustment upwards of fares and freight structure applicable to the newly constructed line which in common parlance is called 'inflation of chargeable mileage';

(iv) Levy of fares and freight on a discontinuous basis so as to be a set-off against telescopic structure of standard fares and freight.

The classical concept of traditional economic viability needs to be re-adapted in the light of the historical experience gathered from the economic developmet of different societies. The principle that transportation infra-structure must evolve along the pattern determined by pre-existing economic viability needs to be modified to the extent than very often the creation of the infra-structure themselves lead to additional demand and increased commercial prospects. In selected areas the calculus of short term economic returns must yield place to the long term benefits through a policy of deliberate developmental expenditure.

Based on this, I intend to discuss with my colleagues, the Finance and Planning Ministers how we can initiate new railway projects or open new lines up to 60 kilometres where the development of the area would be greatly facilitated, without viewing this expenditure too closely in terms of the prospects of immediate returns on investment.

Important New Works

42. I have referred earlier to some important gauge conversion works in progress in Ernakulam-Trivandrum, Guntakal-Bangalore, Okha-Viramgam and Barabanki-Samastipur sections. In addition, there are certain important works of new lines and conversions presently under examination and active consideration of the Government. Some of these works are :—

(i) Wani-Chanaka Line.

(ii) Manmad to Purli Vaijnath—Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge.

(iii) Miraj to Latur—Conversion from Narrow Gauge to Broad Gauge.

(iv) Mangalore-Apta Line.

(v) Delhi-Ahmedabad—Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge.

(vi) Barauni-Katihar-New Bongaigaon and Gauhati—Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge.

(vii) Guntur-Macherla—Conversion to Broad Gauge, and Nadikude-Bibinagar—New Broad Gauge line.

There are some more proposals for new lines, gauge conversions and restorations which are in various stages of consideration. Subject to availability of resources, it is hoped to take up some of these items in due course.

No funds to undertake these works have been provided in the budget for 1973-74. I seek your permission to undertake these works by re-appropriation of funds within the relevant grants, as soon as they are approved by Government.

I shall come to the House again for grant of requisite funds, as may be necessary in the year to execute these works.

New Surveys

43. Apart from the surveys proposed for improving the traffic capacity on the existing routes and for giving relief to the hard pressed terminals at the major cities, surveys are also in progress or are being taken up for some new railway lines which when constructed, would promote the development of some backward areas in the country. Particular mention must be made in this context of the surveys for new lines from Dalli Rajhara to Jagdalpur in Madhya Pradesh, Jhakapura to Banspani in Orissa, Nangal to Talwara in Himachal Pradesh, Hasanpur to Sakri and Jhanjharpur to Laukahabazar in Bihar and Agartala to Sabrum in Tripura etc. Now that Kosi River has been tamed to a large extent, some restoration surveys have also been taken up in its basin to relay the lines Saraigarh to Pratapganj which had previously been abandoned due to the ravages of floods and to extend it to Forbesganj so as to set up the much needed transport infra-structure for the development of this potentially rich area and thereby give a fillip to the production of sugarcane, tobacco, jute and other cash crops.

TRANSPORT OF GOODS

44. Particular attention has been paid during the year to the clearance of foodgrains and fertilisers to the drought stricken areas. During the first ten months of the year, Railways moved 51.95 lakh tonnes of foodgrains on behalf of Food Corporation of India from Punjab and Haryana against 29.98 lakh tonnes moved last year. The stocks of fertilisers both at the ports and at the factories have been cleared currently. A special drive was instituted from September to clear all the cement offered for transport and this has been achieved except at two or three factories which are also receiving special attention. All the iron ore offered for export has been cleared

in full. Railways have also helped the Steel Plants to keep up the stocks of raw materials at a satisfactory level and removed their finished products as offered. Petroleum products have been cleared in full and tank wagons are sometimes idling for want of POL traffic.

45. In the transportation of coal, which accounts for 30% of the total originating tonnage, determined efforts have been made to step up loading While the movement of coal from outlying fields was very satisfactory, that from Bengal-Bihar coalfields was not so good. During the first ten months of the year, daily average loading of coal from Bengal and Bihar fields was 5683 wagons against the average of 5647 wagons during 1971-72 and 5542 wagons during 1970-71. Special care has been taken to meet the increased requirements of coal for power houses.

Wharfage & Demurrage Rates

46. It is a common experience that some sections of the trade detain wagons heavily at terminals and do not take delevery of, goods from railway premises within the time allowed, possibly with a view to creating artificial scarcity in the market and thus inflating the prices. This practice, besides raising prices of essential commodities also adversely affects mobility of wagons and free flow of traffic. My predecessor has reported to the House, that in order to check this malpractice the rates of demurrage and wharfage have been substantially increased from 1st December, 1972. With the same objective in view the Railway Act has also been amended in the last session of Parliament to bringdown the period of Railways' liability as a bailee from 30 days to seven days.

Amendment of Indian Railways Act, 1890

47. As the House is aware we have taken in hand a comprehensive review of the Indian Railways Act which was passed as long ago as 1890 and has but for occasional amendments, remained substantially what it was 80 years ago. The objective is to bring this old statue into accord with present day conditions and make it a more flexible instrument of regulations.

During the current session, I propose to present a Bill for amendment of some half a dozen other sections of the Act, among them being the sections dealing with payment of compensations in cases of accidents to passenger carrying trains and offences like unjustified alarm chain pulling, trespass, destruction of railway property and equipment and wilful wrecking of trains.

Speeding up of Goods and Passenger Trains

48. There has been a progressive increase in the average speed of goods trains on the broad gauge system of Indian Railways over the years. This has been primarily due to introduction of more and more of electric-diesel traction which is faster. Apart from this change of traction, the Railways are also taking other steps for increasing the speed of trains like the higher standards of track maintenance, introduction of more sophisticated system of singalling, better systems of communications and more refinements for braking and rolling characteristics of wagons. On major trunk routes, multiple aspect signalling is fast replacing the conventional two aspect signalling. Similarly, with more of roller bearing stock and new devices like quick application and quick release vales, the brake power of trains has increased and this in turn has led to greater safety of trains by enabling drivers to operate with greater safety and confidence.

Difficulties due to Electric Power Cut

49. Due to acute power shortage in the country the Railways have been repeatedly experiencing frequent load sheddings and interruptions which have serious repercussions on the movement of. trains and on the working of the railway installations. The running of electric trains, particularly, on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways, has been seriously dislocated due to frequent power cuts and power failure from the Damodar Valley Corporation and the State Electricty Boards.

An idea of the dislocations due to power cuts on one of the sections of the South Eastern Railway—Chandil—Purulia Complex—can alone be had from the fact that against 88 cases of power cuts which occured from May to September 1971, there were as many as 1355 during the corresponding period of 1972 on this section.

These power cuts and power sheddings have not only affected the running of the electric trains but also seriously affected the repair and overhauling of the locomotives and wagons in workshops yard working for failure of lights and the failure of electrically operated points, retarders and signals. Even steam services have been affected as a result of electric pumps not working and consequent short supplies of water in the overhead water tanks.

In view of the acute shortage of electric power, the Railways may have to consider setting up their own generating stations to feed the grid system of the States. I shall be examining this questions in consultations with Planning Commission, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the concerned State Governments.

Thefts of Overhead Electric Wires

50. Recurring thefts of overhead-copper wires in the electrified sections by miscreants also caused frequent interruptions of train services. The railways have now on hand a comprehensive programme of replacing copper wires by indigenously manufactured aluminium wires. Railways have already replaced copper overhead tele-communications wires by ACS over 2600 kilometre-along the railway track. Such replacement works

are in progress over another 5000 kilometres. Another 3570 kilometres of tele-communication overhead wires had been replaced by underground cables in electricted sections.

Wagons : Increased Demand and Production

51. There has been an upsurge of demand for railway wagons. In some sectors, the supply of wagons is short of demand. I am seized of the problem. To some extent, certain circumstances inhibit the optimum utilisation of our rolling stock, such as slow release of wagons by inefficent industrial units or by uncooperative traders. Availability of wagons will certainly improve if the immobilised wagons are put back into the stream of traffic. At the same time, we have taken into account the increasing demand for rail transport. This situation will be accentuated with expanding economy. We have, therefore, initiated steps to augment our fleet of wagons and of our holdings in locomotives. We have recently ordered 15,000 additional wagons over and above the 26,000 already on order, the additional wagons being against our Fifth Plan requirements. Wagons manufacture in the railway workshops at Amritsar, Golden Rock and Samastipur is also being stepped up to about 4,000 wagons per annum. The Railways are also making massive efforts to increase the availability of wagons by keeping them in good repair. Panel patching and repair facilities in sicklines depots and workshops have lately been intensified. As a result of these measures, about 750 wagons are daily being made available for loading valuable and damageable commodities. We have also arranged with the Indian Statistical Institute for a through systems analysis and study of important streams of coal movement to see whether optimum use is made of our rolling stock an various facilities.

Production Units

52. The Railways have three Production Units manufacturing coaches, diesel and electric locomotives. Railway workshops also produce 2,800 wagons which will be stepped up to 4,000 wagons a year from 1973-74. The performance of the Integral Coach Factory, Madras, has been quite satisfactory. The number of fully furnished coaches manufactured at Integral Coach Factory is estimated to go up from 635 in 1971-72 to 715 during 1972-73 and to 750 during 1973-74. the production of the diesel locomotives in Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, is running behind schedule due mainly to labour trouble. The production of electric locomotives in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has also fallen behind schedule because of certain technical difficulties that have been experienced in respect of electrical traction motors. These problems are being resolved in consultation with our French collaborators. However, the production target at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works which is expected to reach 109 electric locomotives and diesel shunters will be stepped up to 128 numbers during 1973-74. Similarly, the manufacture of diesel and electric locomotives at Varansi is expected to go up from 110 during the current year to 140 in the next year.

Further on the export side, the Integral Coach Factory have achieved a major break-through in recent months by securing orders abroad in the face of stiff international competition. At present, the factory have orders for exporting coaches to Zambia.

Export of Railway Coaches and Equipment

53. There is an immense potential for the export of our railway equipment including coaches, locomotives, wagons and signalling equipment to the developing countries of Asia, Africa and South America. Our wagons are also in great demand in U.S.S.R. and other countries of Eastern Europe. I am forming a special Export Cell in the Railway Board to see that the Railways do their utmost in this field.

Consultancy Service

54. Over the years Indian Railways have developed considerable know-how and expertise in the construction of railway lines over difficult terrain—mountainous—with long tunnels and high viaducts, building of long span bridges with deep and heavy foundations in giant rivers like Ganga and Brahamputra. Indian Railways have also developed an integrated organisation for research, design and standardisation as a substantial base to advance the indigenous industrial manufacture of all railway equipment, rolling stock and track. This institution acting as consultants and advisers to various Zonal Railways has been the main reservoir of talent and expertise for taking up consultancy services particularly to a number of countries in Asia and Africa. As there is considerable demand abroad for such consultancy services, Government are thinking of organising a separate unit for consultancy in the Railway so that the services can be rendered economically attractive. Apart from offering consultancy in all fields of disciplines including management and computerisation, project evaluations after detailed field surveys etc, the organisation will also undertake 'turn-key' execution of various railway projects.

Operational Research

55. I would like to mention that with a view to increase the efficiency of operation on the Railways and to effect economies, wherever feasible, in the various fields of transportation, recently an Operational Research Cell has been set up in the Railway Board. The Cell will undertake important efficiency studies employing modern management techniques like Linear Programming, Regression Analysis, and will also be of assistance in Corporate Planning. Cost Study cells have also been set up.

Thefts, pilferages and dacoities

56. As the House is aware, a country wide campaign was launched in January 1972 against thefts and pilferages of railway property. There has been an improvement in the position on Central Northern, Southern, South Central and Western Railways where the compensation claims paid on this account have decreased during 1971-72. However, the position showed deterioration on the Eastern South Eastern, North East Frontier and North-Eastern Railways. The members of the Railway Protection Force had on many occassions displayed a high sense of duty in apprehending dangerous and violent criminals and miscreants at the risk of their personal safety. 29 Railway Protection Force personnel were killed and 106 injured in encounters with these criminals during 1971. Five Railway Protection Force personnel were killed and 73 injured during the period from January to October 1972. During the same period, Railway Protection Force had to resort to open fire on 143 occasions killing 60 criminals and injuring 22 of them.

The Railway Protection Force is being reorganised to make it more effective. The question of conferring additional legal powers on the Railway Protection Force is being processed with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law.

57. Latterly, the incidence of dacoities and murders in running trains has shown a disturbingly increasing trend. As against 96 murders and 90 dacoities in 1970, there were 165 murders and 115 dacoities in 1971 and 101 murders and 118 dacoities in 1972. To check these crimes, important passenger trains are being escorted by armed police personnel wherever possible. Surprise checks and supervision of escort duties are also being intensified. The attention of the Chief Ministers of the States mainly concerned, has already been drawn to this problem. I am proposing to hold a meeting with them and their Home Ministers and Inspectors General of Police.

Strikes, Agitations and bandhs

58. Railway operations during 1972-73 were seriously affected by various acts of public interference in different parts of the country over the issues totally unrelated to railway working. In the months of May and June this year, on Eastern Railway alone, there were 14 instances of obstruction to train running. During October, troubles began with the agitation in Punjab over the issue of concession tickets to students in the cinemas houses. In Assam over the language issue and medium of instruction in the University. The agitations in Punjab lasted over a month and led to immobilisation of about 3,000 wagons during that period and in Assam the agitations resulted in hampering operations and immobilisation of further large numbers of wagons. These acts reduce the wagon availability not only on the Railways where agitations and demonstrations occur but also on the adjacent Railways which cannot load for those areas.

Andhra Agitation

59. The damage caused to the Railways and to the economy by these agitations pales into insignificance when we consider the prolonged agitation in Andhra Pradesh during the last three months. In the beginning the anti-Mulki Rules agitation took the shape of detaining passenger trains and minor incidents but soon the agitations took a violent turn and a large number of stations and cabins were set on fire and station records and equipment destroyed. One railway man was burnt to death and 42 railwaymen suffered grievous injuries. Injuries were also suffered by trains crews and passengers when the trains were derailed due to removal of fish plates and other acts of sabotage. There have been 101 cases of sabotage and 147 cases of arson till the middle of this month. The movement of passengers and goods between North and South and East and South has been disrupted for several days as a result of the attacks on Railways and large scale intimidation of railwaymen and their families in Andhra Pradesh. To mention only one incidence five senior railway officers were abducted when they were coming to office and were let off only after several hours of detention. One Deputy Chief Controler was released only after a week.

Till the middle of this month as many as 34 mail/express trains and 358 passenger trains have been wholly or partially cancelled on the Southern, South Central and South Eastern Railways. Nearly 20,000 wagons were immobilised on the South Central and the contiguous Railways. On a rough-estimate, the Railways were not able to carry 3.5 million tonnes of originating traffic in the last 3½ months resulting in a loss of approximately Rs. 12 crores to the Railway Revenues. On account of prolonged cancellation of passenger carrying trains, a loss of about Rs. 6 crores has been incurred on passenger earnings. On account of direct damage, railway property worth over a crore of rupees has been damaged during the period of agitation. The overall loss to the Railway economy so far can, therefore, be assessed at approximately Rs. 20 crores.

Vital supplies like foodgrains could not be moved even to the deficit areas in Andhra Pradesh. Movement of coal to power stations and other essential industries in South India had come to a stop for several days.

Whatever be our differences, we should not distrupt the nations vital supply lines like this and cripple the economy —not the least of Andhra.

I can only hope that the people of Andhra, who have great historical traditions, will respond to the fervent appeal made by our President yesterday in his address to the Parliment and the repeated appeals made by our Prime Minister for restoring normalcy to the State.

I have dwelt on these details so that the Hon'ble Members may appreciate the very difficult conditions under which the railway staff have to work.

Twice during the year, Territorial Army had to be called to assist in the maintenance of the country's lifeline for the transport of foodgrains and other essential commodities; once on the Southern Railway during the middle of the year and now on the South Central Railway.

Ticketless Travel

60. Railways suffer heavy losses on account of ticketless travel. An assessment of this problem was made in the year 1963-69 which indicated that roughly about 20-25 crores of rupees were lost annually to the Railways on this account, as 10% of the passengers were travelling without tickets. To curb this social evil, an ordinance was issued in June 1969 enhancing the penalties for ticktless travel to the minimum of Rs. 10. This measure has succeeded in that the number of passengers detected travelling without tickets went down and the window-sales went up in 1970-71. The position was more or less maintained in 1971-72. Another assessment to determine the extent of ticketless travel is proposed to be made during next year. On the result of fresh assessment, efforts would be intensified to check this menance, particularly, in areas where this evil is widespread. Meanwhile, every possible effort continues to be made to catch ticketless travellers by deploying larger number of Travelling Ticket Examiners, checking with the assistance of the Railway Police and the Railway Protection Force. Recognising that the railways by them selves will not be able to effectively deal with these problems, close co-operation of the State Governments has been sought in launching a big drive. Raids on the ticketless travellers jointly with the assistance of the State Governments have been carried out in the States of Haryana, Gujrat, Punjab Rnd Rajasthan. I propose to conduct these drives in every State, and I expect that the State Governments will come forward with unreserved assistance. I shall also be increasing the number of Magistrates utilised for ticket checking drives in consultation with the State Governments to make ticket checking more intensive and effective.

Concession to Students

61. I propose to arrange special amenities for the young, particularly, the student community. Cheaper travel would encourge them to see this vast country and create greater awareness among them of the different facets of our growth during 25 years of our Independence. It would infuse greater sense of national unity among the young and drew them more closely in our programme of economic development.

To promote the cause of education, the Railway subsidise travelling of the student community. The Railways grant concessions in fares to students. The element of concession in third class is as high as 50 per cent. The concessions in first class and second class, which were withdrawn in December 1971, were restored in October 1972, to the extent of 25 per cent in second class and 15 per cent in first class. These concessions are available to the students for travelling between their homes and educational institutions as well as for their educational tours. Their monetary value is approximately Rs. 1.6 crores per annum. It is a social welfare burden of no small value which the Railways as a public utility organisation bear year after year.

Catering

62. Our experience with catering in the conventional method in dining cars indicates now that service cannot be efficient and clean and therefore a new method has been adopted on the Bombay-Delhi route. Food is cooked in static kitchens and is picked up and then stored in hot cases on trains. It is served to passengers at suitable times on run. This type of service has also been introduced on the Madras-Delhi Grand Trunk Expresses. It has been proposed to extend it to the Delhi-Howrah line also. The advantages of this method are that the pantry cars can be kept clean, washing on moving trains is eliminated, the bearers and the cooks can remain in cleanuniforms on the run and wastage of food is eliminated. The Dining Car used to be an idle-runner. Part of the Pantry bogie. will now carry passengers, increasing accommodation on trains for passengers and revenues for Railways.

We are also considering the sale of low priced packed meals for passengers, who prefer something less elaborate than the meals now being served on the trains. These will contain purries/parathas with vegetables, and Briyani for those who prefer non-vegetarian food.

OVERCROWDING

63. Overcrowding on trains is a facet of railway working which often catches public eye. I propose to tackle this problem by introducing additional trains wherever feasible and also dieselising some mail/express trains. By dieselising we can add 4 or 5 coaches to these trains and they will be mostly in third class. During the current year up to 30th November, 1972, 4840 trains kilometers daily have been added by the introduction of 25 new trains and extension of the run of existing 15 trains. Notable among the new trains introduced are the New Delhi-Bombay Central bi-weekly Rajdhani Express with effect from 17th May, 1972; a pair of Express trains between Calicut and Cochin Harbour from 14th July, 1972; a pair of bi-weekly Janata Express between Bombay V.T. and Bina from 1st May 1972; and the bi-weekly Jayanti Janta Expresses between New Delhi and Mangalore/Ernakulam from the 26th January, 1973. The run of Madras-Madurai Janata Express has been extended to/from Virudhunagar.

The Railways are also trying out new types of coaches for First Class travel for medium distances. These chair cars can accommodate 48/60 passengers percoach as against the conventional first class, which can accommodate only 22/24 passengers. Hence one first class chair car can replace two first class coahes and the saving thus effected would be utilised to add more third class coaches to the express trains. The

Railways have also programmed the manufacture of air-conditioned two-tier sleeper coaches which can accommodate 48 persons against the present 14/18 persons in the A.C.C. coach. These coaches will replace gradually the present first class and A.C.C. coaches running on long distance trains. With such increased capacity, the number of upper class coaches in inter-city expresses could be reduced and the accommodation thus released made available to third class passengers.

A plan to augment the fleet of coaches has also been initiated. It is expected that during the current year and the next, 1177 broad gauge and 247 metre gauge passenger carrying coaches would be manufactured and put into service for meeting the additional traffic requirements. In addition to these coaches, during the same period, 1972–74, 288-broad gauge and 24 metre gauge electric multiple coaches are expected to be put into service for meeting the requirements of suburban traffic. During the current year, up to 30th November 1972, as many as 62 new suburban trains were introduced and the runs of 34 others were extended.

The suburban services are at present running at an annual loss of over Rs. 13 crores. Unless financial relief for suburban services is forthcoming, I do not know to what extent the Indian Railway's resources will be able to keep pace with the metropolitan developments and the commuter traffic these are generating. Discussion on this is continuing with the Planning Commission and-the matter is also under the consideration of the Railway Convention Committee.

Passenger Amenities

64. An amount of approximately Rs. 4 crores is annually spent on passenger amenities. As a first priority, phased provision of basic amenities for passengers like waiting halls, benches, lights, drinking water, latrines and shady trees at all railway stations was planned. We have now reached the end of this plan. The Railways have embarked upon a new scheme of providing comfortable, fast, long-distance travel for third class passengers. An effort in this direction has been made in the running of 'Jayanti-Janata' train from Delhi to Mangalore/Ernakulam, a distance of 3020 kilometres. This is the first train with completely reserved accommodation, a dining car for service of food, a well-equipped library on wheels with a book-stall. Passengers can, for a small sum of Rs. 2, obtain bed linen for use on the run. The rake of this train was seen by the Members of the Railway Convention Committee and Members of the Railway Consultative Committee at Delhi and was appreciated. It will be our endeavour to introduce long distance trains on this model on other important routes.

Cleanliness of station premises and coaches

The Railways have been paying special attention for the proper maintenance and cleanliness of coaches and station premises. Particular care is taken to ensure that there is an adequate supply of water and that toilets and wash basins are kept clean and disinfected. Electric lights, fans and other amenity fittings are kept in good order by maintenance and sanitary staff both at the starting and intermediate stations. Surprise inspections are carried out by the senior officers to see that the staff carry out their duties properly and that there are no complaints from the passengers.

Light Railways

65. As the House is aware, the re-opening of Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhala and Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railways, which have been lying closed for over two years, has been accepted in principle. The question when and how these lines should be run is to be decided jointly by the Ministry of Railways and the State Governments concerned.

The assets of these Light Railways are in a completely worn-out and dilapidated condition and have very little residual lives left. Besides, in the case of Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway, the party who had purchased the assets of the Company has already removed a considerable portion of the track. If these Railways are to be revived and their operation continued, the assets will have to be, sooner than later, replaced at a heavy cost. There may be difficulty in procuring adequate spares and narrow gauge rolling stock for replacement. In view of this position and keeping in view the future needs of traffic, the Ministry of Railways are considering the feasibility of broad gauge lines in the area served by Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways. For this purpose, Engineering-*cum*-Traffic surveys are in progress or are being taken up. On receipt of the Survey Reports, the work can be taken up on a top priority basis and the assurance made in the Parliament implemented. The State Government of West Bengal have also been requested to make arrangements to provide the necessary land free from all encumberances and encroachments.

Regarding Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway' the feasibility and financial implications of laying a broad gauge line, are being examined. On completion of this examination and in the light of discussions which I intend to hold with the Chief Minister, U.P., a decision would be taken on how best to run the railway and whether to revive it in its former gauge or in a wider gauge.

Metropolitan Transport Projects

66. As the House is already aware, the Railways are conducting techno-economic feasibility studies in the metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 20 crores was separately provided in the Fourth Plan Mid-term Appraisal. Of the four metropolitan projects, the Calcutta Project is in the advanced stage, It is expected to cost Rs. 140 crores and will take seven years to complete. Our Prime Minister laid

the foundation stone of this metropolitan line of 16.5 kilometres from Dum Dum to Tollygunge on 29th December 1972 in Calcutta.

The House would be glad to know that metropolitan traffic studies have also been initiated by the respective State Governments at the instance of the Planning Commission at five more metropolitan cities of Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Kanpur and Pune. I trust that these studies would be progressed expeditiously.

Implementation of Miabhoy Railway Tribunal Report

67. The Railway Labour Tribunal under the scheme of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery was appointed in 1969 with Shri N. M. Miabhoy, retired Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court as its Chairman. The Tribunal presented its Report of decisions to Government on 8th August, 1972. The Report has been under active consideration of the Government. The issues involved related to pay scales, special pay, night duty allowance, upgradation of certain categories of staff, revision of hours of employment regulation and wages of casual labour. The full implementation of the Report will cost for a full year Rs. 12.5 crores on Revenue expenditure and Rs. 7 crores under Capital. The effect during 1973-74 will be of the order of Rs. 12 crores.

Expected Additional Liabilities

68. The final Report of the Pay Commission has yet to be received and its impact on the railway finances could neither be assessed nor taken into account in the Demands placed before the House. To the extent the emoluments of railwaymen are increased by the Pay Commission's recommendations, the Railways will have to find additional resources. I may have to approach the House again for the grant of requisite funds, as may be necessary in the year, to implement recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Licensed Porters

69. There are over 38,000 licensed porters in the Indian Railways carrying the luggage of passengers. A study group went into the conditions of work of this labour force in 1969 and made several recommendations towards improving their conditions of work. A large number of these recommendations has been accepted and implemented. I am now examining the question of providing suitable facilities to porters for resting, at those stations where these facilities do not exist.

Labour relations during the year

70. Generally, relations with Railway labour remained cordial during the year. Regular meetings with the recognised federations were held both under the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery and all disputes were settled in these forums. Quite apart from the resolution of disputes through such meetings, the general atmosphere in the labour field through the year was such that, by and large, stoppages of work even by small groups which were frequent in earlier years became less common.

With a view to extending the scope of labour participation in Railway management, the Corporate Enterprise Group of Management and Labour, consisting of the Railway Board and the leaders of the two Railway Labour Federations has been set up. It is expected that this Group would facilitate free flow and exchange of ideas between management and labour, enabling more efficient and purposeful running of the enterprise of the Indian Railways. A preliminary meeting of the Group was held in November, 1972.

Railway Convention Committee

71. The interim report presented by the Railway Convention Committee, 1971, dealt with payment of dividend to General Revenues for the two years 1971-72 and 1972-73. The extent of concessions and exemptions given by the Committee amounted to Rs. 22.06 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 22.19 crores in 1972-73.

In December, 1972, the Railway Convention Committee presented their first report on accounting matters. The recommendations of the First Report of the Committee which have a bearing on the Railway Budget for 1973-74 were approved by this House in December, 1972. The quantum of concessions and exemptions allowed by the Committee and approved by the House for the two earlier years have been extended to 1973-74 and would give a relief of Rs. 21.95 crores.

The Committee have also dealt with certain general railway accounting matters and have asked for further studies to be made and have indicated the lines on which these are to be undertaken. Action is being initiated in conformity with these recommendations. I thank the Chairman and Members of the Railway Convention Committee for the arduous efforts put in by them and for their useful suggestions on various aspects of Railway working.

Zonal Consultative Committees

72. It is my intention to involve more closely Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislatures with the evolution of our railway policy particularly, in respect of seeking specific solution to various zonal problems. The Zonal meetings would be conducted with even greater purpose and as a measure of our seriousness in the utility of such meetings, I myself propose to attend the next zonal meeting for each zone to be held hereinafter.

73. It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge that the railwaymen have kept up their proud tradition of dedication to duty and high sense of responsibility during the current year. Last year, their performance under the stress and strain caused by the unprecedented influx of refugees from across the border, followed

by exacting and arduous demands of the Indo-Pak conflict, was appreciated both outside and inside the House. This year, once again, they have rendered praiseworthy service to the nation, when, under trying conditions created by violent bundhs and agitations, they continued to maintain, regardless of personal risk, the transport life line of the country. I am sure the railwaymen will live up to their high standard of faithful service in the coming year and ever afterwards.

74. Before I conclude, I must say a word. Railways are our national property. They are the valuable heritage of our country and an integral part of our economic and social life. It is only in the fitness of things that this essential public utility, which in consonance with our democratic system, belongs to the people is run on behalf of the people and must be protected and expanded by the representatives of the people.

Thank you,

Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

Heads of Revenue	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Increase (+) Decrease (−) as compared with Budget 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
LXIV-A & LXV-A—Indian Railways—					
Revenue Receipts					
Passenger Earnings—					
Upper	39,09,06	38,80,03	41,61,99	+2,81,96	47,38,00
Third	281,03,74	290,06,97	301,36,88	+11,29,91	332,40,97
Total—Passenger Earnings . .	320,12,80	328,87,00	342,98,87	+14,11,87	379,79,00
Other Coaching Earnings . .	69,43,11	66,39,00	66,23,92	—15,08	66,39,00
Goods Earnings	675,29,96	716,24,00	732,12,76	+15,88,76	785,27,00
Sundry Other Earnings . .	36,83,72	35,50,00	37,64,45	+2,14,45	37,90,00
Total—Earnings	1101,69,59	1147,00,00	1179,00,00	+32,00,00	1269,35,00
Suspense	—5,10,23	—3,90,00	—5,00,00	—1,10,00	—5,00,00
†Gross Receipts of Indian Railways	1096,59,36	1143,10,00	1174,00,00	+30,90,00	126435,30
LXIV-B & LXV-B—Other Miscellaneous Receipts—					
Miscellaneous receipts . . .	34,85	19,88	42,47	+22,59	17,81
LXVI—Subsidised Companies . . .					
Government share of surplus profits etc.	2,68	3,25	7,83	+4,58	2,68
LXVII—Transfer from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	,,	..	..	..	..
Total Receipts	1096,96,89	1143,33,13	1174,50,30	+31,17,17	1264,55,49
†Includes earnings of worked lines . .	56,77	58,10	56,77	—1,33	57,93

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(In thousands of rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
83-A & 84-A—Working Expenses—					
(*i*) Ordinary Working Expenses . .	795,31,84	809,14,06	856,67,92	+47,53,86	**918,25,30**
(*ii*) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	105,00,00	110,00,00	110,00,00	..	**115,00,00**
(*iii*) Appropriation to Pension Fund . .	11,38,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	..	**15,85,00**
83-C—Payments to Worked Lines—					
(*i*) Net earnings	13,53	13,61	13,53	— 8	**13,66**
(*ii*) Rebate etc.	1,79	1,79	1,79	..	**1,79**
†83-B & 84-B—Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	8,72,73	8,94,13	9,23,79	+29,66	**9,67,70**
††85.—Payments to General Revenues—					
(*a*) Dividend to General Revenues . .	151,24,46	159,69,41	163,18,17	+3,48,76	**172,61,46**
(*b*) *Deduct—Amount met from Revenue Reserve Fund.*	..	..	..	..	..
86.—Subsidised Companies—					
Land	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidy	75	1,70	..	—1,70	..
88.—Open Lines Works—Revenue . .	7,29,78	7,00,00	7,00,05	+5	**8,00,00**
87.—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(*i*) **Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund**	8,63,15	12,03,37	12,03,29	—8	**8,53,99**
(*ii*) **Appropriation to Railway Development Fund**	9,20,86	20,50,06	36,76	—20,13,30	**16,46,59**
(*iii*) **Appropriation to Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund**	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Expenditure	1096,96,89	1143,33,13	1174,50,30	+31,17,17	**1264,55,49**
†Includes—					
Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	12,00	15,00	15,00	..	**15,00**
†† Includes					
(i) Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	16,25,00	16,25,00	16,25,00	..	**16,25,00**
(ii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	1,86,37	1,91,07	1,91,18	+11	**1,92,14**

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus	17,84,01	32,53,43	12,40,05	**25,00,58**
Railway Development Fund	9,20,86	20,50,06	36,76	**16,46,59**
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	8,63,15	12,03,37	12,03,29	**8,53,99**
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Increase(+) Decrease(−) as compared with Budget 1972-73	**Budget Estimate. 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MM—Capital—					
*Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
131 & 132—Construction of Railways—	190,84,03	158,70,00	197,80,73	+39,10,73	**172,00,00**
T—Deposits and advances—					
Works expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
Depreciation Reserve Fund	90,87,58	120,00,00	114,47,95	—5,52,05	**137,54,00**
Development Fund	20,82,17	20,00,00	20,00,00	..	**20,00,00**
M—Revenue—					
88—Open Line Works—Revenue	7,29,78	7,00,00	7,00,05	+5	**8,00,00**
GRAND TOTAL	309,83,56	305,70,00	339,28,73	+33,58,73	**337,54,00**
* Includes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects	79,89	4,20,00	3,25,30	—94,70	**8,00,00**

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**		Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	144,12,16†	163,77,52	167,60,74	**173,65,40**	Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	90,87,58	120,00,00	114,47,95	**137,54,00**
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	107,55,32	112,58,26	112,57,66	**117,61,66**					
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	@ 6,80,84	7,61,92	7,94,95	**8,02,09**	Closing Balance. . . .	167,60,74	163,97,70	173,65,40	**161,75,15**
TOTAL	258,48,32	283,97,70	288,13,35	**299,29,15**	TOTAL	258,48,32	283,97,70	288,13,35	**299,29,15**

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

†Excludes 35,06 transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

@Excludes adjustment of arrear interest 26,85 in 1971-72.

(*a*) Includes 2,55,32 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—C.L.W. (1,23,37) I.C.F. (46,95) D.L.W. (85,00)

(*b*) ,, 2,58,26 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,24,90) ,, (48,16) ,, (85,20)

(*c*) ,, 2,57,66 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,22,79) ,, (48,87) ,, (86,00)

(*d*) ,, 2,61,66 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,25,81) ,, (49,60) ,, (86,25)

B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*Opening Balance	4,24,04	31,45	31,45	**31,45**
Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(*i*) Revenue Surplus . . .	8,63,15	12,03,37	12,03,29	**8,53,99**
(*ii*) Loan from General Revenues .	..	..	..	..
Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund . . .	(b) @39,39	(c) 29,93	(d) 30,01	(e) **22,23**
TOTAL	13,26,58	12,64,75	12,64,75	**9,07,67**

	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(*i*) For Amortising Capital .	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) For making good the shortfall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend . . .	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Repayment of loans. . .	11,25,71	11,25,71	11,25,71	**8,30,54**
(*iv*) Interest on loans . . .	1,69,42 (a)	1,07,59 (a)	1,07,59 (a)	**45,68 (a)**
Closing Balance	31,45	31,45	31,45	**31,45**
Total	13,26,58	12,64,75	12,64,75	**9,07,67**

*Includes 172.29 lakhs (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

@Excludes adjustment of arrear interest 5 in 1971-72.

(*a*) Includes 31.45 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

(*b*) „ 0.97 lakh on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments. Also includes 0.12 lakh on account of refund of shares in Branch line Companies.

(*c*) „ 1.26 lakhs „ „ „

(*d*) „ 1.28 lakhs „ „ „

(*e*) „ 1.28 lakhs „ „ „

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**		Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	1,34,19	..	8,12,39	..	Appropriation from Development Fund . . .	20,82,17	20,00,00	20,00,00	**20,00,00**
Appropriation to Development Fund—									
(*i*) Revenue Surplus . . .	9,20,86	20,50,06	36,76	**16,46,59**	Repayment of Loans . .	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Loan from General Revenues .	21,62,12	3,59,22	15,72,24	**8,63,69**	Interest on loans . . .	3,52,09	4,19,02	4,50,82	**5,22,78**
Interest on Development Fund. .	@29,48	9,74	29,43	**12,50**	Closing Balance . . .	8,12,39	..	..	..
TOTAL	32,46,65	24,19,02	24,50,82	**25,22,78**	TOTAL	32,46,65	24,19,02	24,50,82	**25,22,78**

@ Excludes arrear adjustments 2 in 1971-72.

D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**		Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	†93,95,39 (a)	99,51,18 (b)	†100,97,45 (c)	**115,56,98 (d)**	Appropriation from Pension Fund	10,39,62	10,01,23	10,91,63	**12,45,31**
Appropriation to Pension Fund .	††12,37,12	16,60,00	††20,46,73	**16,60,00**					
Interest on Pension Fund . .	*4,40,58	4,89,36	5,04,43	**5,76,45**	Closing Balance. . . .	100,33,47	110,99,31	115,56,98	**125,48,12**
TOTAL	110,73,09	121,00,54	126,48,61	**137,93,43**	TOTAL	110,73,09	121,00,54	126,48,61	**137,93,43**

†Includes 109.63 lakhs in 1971-72 and 63.98 lakhs proposed in 1972-73 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

††Includes 37.12 lakhs in 1971-72 and 386.73 lakhs proposed in 1972-73 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits during the course of the respective financial years.

*Excludes arrear adjustment 85 in 1971-72.

(*a*) Includes 50,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (16,98) ICF (21,28) and DLW (11,74)

(*b*) ,, 60,00 ,, ,, ,, (20,20) ,, (26,21) ,, (13,59)

(*c*) ,, 60,00 ,, ,, ,, (19,99) ,, (25,92) ,, (14,09)

(*d*) ,, 60,00 ,, ,, ,, (19,52) ,, (26,93) ,, (13,55)

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 2 ACT, 1973

An

ACT

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74 *for the purposes of Railways.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1973.

Issue of Rs. 2141,40, 98, 000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1973-74

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two thousand one hundred and forty-one crores, forty lakhs and ninety-eight thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1973-74 in respect of the services relating to railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Appropriation

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Service and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board	1,75,16,000	..	1,75,16,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure	7,96,92,000	3,00,000	7,99,92,000
3	Payments to Worked Lines and Others	15,45,000	..	15,45,000
4	Working Expenses—Administration	98,77,04,000	20,000	98,77,24,000
5	Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance	363,59,77,000	35,000	363,60,12,000
6	Working Expenses—Operating Staff	209,55,49,000	..	209,55,49,000
7	Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)	185,54,39,000	..	185,54,39,000
8	Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel	57,24,00,000	81,26,000	58,05,26,000
9	Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses	42,08,30,000	9,14,000	42,17,44,000
10	Working Expenses—Staff Welfare	32,18,78,000	..	32,18,78,000
11	Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	115,00,00,000	..	115,00,00,000
11A	Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund	16,00,00,000	..	16,00,00,000
12	Dividend to General Revenues	172,61,46,000	..	172,51,46,000
13	Open Line Works (Revenue)	8,00,38,000	..	8,00,38,000
14	Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund	36,76,55,000	..	36,76,55,000
15	Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	741,60,12,000	6,30,000	741,66,42,000
16	Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund	12,57,34,000	..	12,57,34,000
17	Repayment of Loans from General Revenue and Interest thereon—Development Fund	5,22,78,000	..	5,22,78,000
18	Appropriation to Development Fund	16,46,59,000	..	16,46,59,000
19	Appropriation to Revenue Reserve Fund	8,53,99,000	..	8,53,99,000
20	Payments towards Amortisation of over-capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and Interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund	8,76,22,000	..	8,76,22,000
	TOTAL	2140,40,73,000	1,00,25,000	2141,40,98,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114(1) of the Constitution of India, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the grants made by Lok Sabha in respect of the estimated expenditure of the Central Government on Railways, for the financial year 1973-74.

L. N. MISHRA

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. 73-B-4017/1, dated the 20th February, 1973 from Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Minister of Railways to the Secretary, Lok Sabha.]

The President having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Appropriation Bill providing for the Appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Fund and the grants made by the Lok Sabha for the financial year, 1973-74, recommends under clauses (1) and (3) of article 117 of the Constitution of India the introduction in and consideration by the Lok Sabha of the Appropriation Bill.

LOK SABHA

A

BILL

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74 for the purpose of Railways.

(*Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Minister of Railways.*)

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2 ACT, 1973

AN

ACT

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2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two thousand one hundred and forty-one crores, forty lakhs and ninety-eight thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1973-74, in respect of the services relating to railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Appropriation

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAY) ACT, 1973

THE SCHEDULE

(SEE SECTION 2 AND 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board	1,75,16,000	..	1,75,16,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure	7,96,92,000	3,00,000	7,99,92,000
3	Payments to Worked Lines and Others	15,45,000	..	15,45,000
4	Working Expenses—Administration	98,77,04,000	20,000	98,77,24,000
5	Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance	363,59,77,000	35,000	363,60,12,000
6	Working Expenses—Operating Staff	209,55,49,000	..	209,55,49,000
7	Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)	185,54,39,000	..	185,54,39,000
8	Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel	57,24,00,000	81,26,000	58,05,26,000
9	Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses	42,08,30,000	9,14,000	42,17,44,000
10	Working Expenses—Staff Welfare	32,18,78,000	..	32,18,78,000
11	Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	115,00,00,000	..	115,00,00,000
11A	Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund	16,00,00,000	..	16,00,00,000
12	Dividend to General Revenues	172,61,46,000	..	172,61,46,000
13	Open Line Works (Revenue)	8,00,38,000	..	8,00,38,000
14	Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund	36,76,55,000	..	36,76,55,000
15	Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	741,60,12,000	6,30,000	741,66,42,000
16	Pensionery Charges—Pension Fund	12,57,34,000		12,57,34,000
17	Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and Interest thereon—Development Fund	5,22,78,000	..	5,22,78,000
18	Appropriation to Development Fund	16,46,59,000	..	16,46,59,000
19	Appropriation To Revenue Reserve Fund	8,53,99,000	..	8,53,99,000
20	Payments towards Amortisation of over-capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and Interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund	8,76,22,000	..	8,76,22,000
	TOTAL	2140,40,73,000	1,00,25,000	2141,40,98,000

PREFACE

In recent years, an increasing tendency has been revealed for the Railways to be made the prime target to attack during agitations and disturbances in the country. Be it a case of student unrest, labour trouble, language agitation or economic discontent, unruly mobs have invariably selected the Railways for the purpose of attacks to ventilate their grievances. As in previous years, this tendency was even more evident in 1972.

On such occasions, Railwaymen often become the target of attack by unruly elements and have suffered injuries and even death while in the discharge of their duties. The loss to the Railway property by way of destruction of running stock, communication equipment and buildings and furniture has been colossal. Such disturbances lead to considerable demoralisation of the staff who are afraid to perform their duties under conditions of danger and intimidation. On the other hand, dislocation of traffic and immobilisation of rulling stock leads to a great amount of inconvenience to the travelling public.

This booklet gives two lists of some of the serious incidents that occurred on the Indian Railways, in the year 1972. The first list is of cases of demonstration, agitations, etc. causing disruption to train services while the second list is that of serious incidents pertaining to life and property. These lists have their own tale to tell.

LIST I

DEMONSTRATION/AGITATIONS/ETC. CAUSING DISRUPTION TO TRAIN SERVICES

I. Central Railway

(i) On 9th April, 1972, 413 volunteers including females of the local Jan Sangh staged demonstrations and offered Satyagrah at various subarban railway stations, between Bombay and Thana in protest against the rise in season ticket rates. 7 local trains were detained when the Volunteers squatted on the track and 15 local trains in the section suffered detention, besides, 15 trains were cancelled.

(ii) On 13th December, 1972 about a mob of 500 demonstrators in the morning and 600 villagers in the evening detained 403 Dn and 415 Dn for 30 minutes at Shirud Railway Station on Chalisgaon and Dhulia section.

II. Eastern Railway

(i) On 3rd July, 1972 following load-shedding by DVC and Bandel Thermal Power Station during peak hours, the OHE power supply was interrupted for which B-118 Dn arrived Chuchura late. The irate passengers of Chuchura squatted on both, Up and Dn. lines and thus caused suspension of train services. The normal train services resumed at the intervention of Police.

(ii) On 21st August 1972 a group of public led by Shri N. K. Chatterjee, MLA demonstrated and squatted on Railway track between Memari and Rasul pur from 06.40 hrs. demanding opening of a Railway Station near level crossing gate No. 35 A. As a result the train services on that section suffered dislocation. The squatting was withdrawn at about 10.13 hrs.

(iii) On 8th September, 1972 about 17 members of Chatra Parishad of Sonarpur locality squatted on the Railway track in front of train No. SD. 107 Up at Sonarpur Station causing obstruction to the movement of trains during observance of 'SONARPUR BANDH' on 8th September, 1972. Normal train services resumed at 07.12 hrs.

III. Northern Railway

(i) Following the death of one Shri ONKAR SINGH, Class II Officer of Home Guards, Delhi Shahadra, in an encounter with the local Police of Delhi Shahadra on 18th August, 1972, the residents of the locality and the students of Shyam Lal College surrounded the Railway track on 19th August, 1972 and started brick-batting passenger trains. As a result of heavy brick batting a number of trains suffered detention. The mob damaged signals and points etc. on the Delhi and of Delhi Shahadra Station and also attempted to set on fire bogies of 2 DS passenger train. The other incoming and outgoing trains from Delhi remained suspended and important trains were diverted via Gal. Normal Railway traffic was resumed on the morning of 20th August, 1972. Loss of damage caused to the Railway property was about Rs. 50,600.

(ii) Normal working of Bikaner Division was affected in the month of September, 1972 when the students of Bikaner started their agitation from 4th September, 1972 to demand a separate University at Bikaner. The student also indulged in brick-batting placing of obstructions on the railway track and pulling the alarm chain etc., thereby causing damage to the Railway property to a considerable extent.

(iii) On 31st October, 1972 about 400 students of local Colleges marched towards the Rewari Railway Station, indulging in rowdyism by way of pelting stones on the West Cabin and damaged window panes, chart gate indicator, outer warner and Home Signal (West etc.). They also placed big stones on the railway tracks due to which some trains suffered detention. These students were protesting against Haryana Railway Police who had arrested 5 students of S.D.C. College, Gurgaon at Gurgaon Railway Station on 30th October, 1972, for pulling alarm chain and travelling without tickets and were taken to Rewari.

(iv) As a protest against Police Firing on students at Moga on 5th October, 1972 the students of Punjab and other adjoining state *viz.* Haryana, gave a call for complete 'HARTAL' and started agitation by way of attacking the Railway Stations, detaining passenger trains, setting fire at various Railway Stations and placing obstructions on the track, as a result of which normal functioning of train service was disrupted and a number of important trains suffered detention in October, 1972. Northern Railway suffered huge loss, which was estimated to Rs. 2,75,000.

IV. South Eastern Railway

(i) On 1st April, 1972 at about 10.25 hrs. about 20 students of different places of Orissa assembled at Khurda Road Railway Station and stood on the Railway track and prevented 37 Up train from proceeding further demanding second Steel Plant, construction of Talcher-Bimalgarh line, etc. as a result of which a crowd collected including passengers and outsiders. Trains from both directions reached Khurda Road Station but were not allowed to proceed further.

(ii) On 7th April, 1972 morning the information of alleged abuse and insult to the loco Foreman/ Bilaspur by one G.R.P. constable of GRPS/Bilaspur on 6th April, 1972, was spread among the Loco-shed staff of Bilaspur. About 500 Loco-shed staff became agitated and decided to stop movement of trains at Bilaspur Station demanding immediate suspension and arrest of the constable. From 07.15 hrs. the Loco-shed staff, under the guidance of local S.E. Railway Men's Union leaders, stopped the movement of all trains at Bilaspur station by squatting on the Railway track.

(iii) On 12th April, 1972 at about 16.30 hrs. about 500 villagers of Bahanagar, Barikpur, Asimala and Ihch apur squatted on the railway track at K.M. No. 256/10 between Bahanagar Bazar and Soro demanding a manned level crossing gate there. As a result of the squatting, the movement of the train services were disrupted.

(iv) On 24th April, 1972 at about 15.00 hrs. about 40 students of Raipur Engineering College went to railway line at K.M. No. 832 near Science College, Raipur and stood on the railway track and stopped a local passenger train to voice their demand for postponement of examination. They entered into a first class compartment and attempted at setting the same ablaze. The attempt was, however, marred at the intervention of Railway staff and police.

(v) On 7th November, 1972, at 15.00 hrs. about 500 persons, mostly students, while agitating against Mulki Rules, went to North and South Cabins of Ponduru Railway station, disconnected line clear wires, damaged telephone signal wires and signal lamp. Train No. 4 Dn. (Madras—Howrah Mail) was detained at Ponduru Station from 16.45 hrs. to 18.10 hrs. for the agitation.

(vi) On 8th November, 1972 at about 10.30 hrs. about 500 students of Vizianagram went to Vizianagram Railway Station shouting anti-Mulki rule slogans. At about 10.35 hrs. some hundered of them went to the South Cabin and threatened the cabin staff not to give line clear signal and about 200 students squatted on the railway line in front of 3 Up (Howrah-Madras Mail) and also wrote anti-Mulki rules slogans on the train. At about 11.10 hrs. the train was allowed to go.

(vii) On 10th November, 1972 at about 12.55 hrs. a mob of six hundred including some hundred students stopped 4 Dn. (Madras-Howrah Mail) near Kottapalam cabin by showing red flag and squatted before the train shouting anti-Mulki Rule slogans. The train was allowed to move at 13.55 hrs. The same day, 3 Up (Howrah- Madras Mail) was also detained at Gopalpatnam at 11.53 hrs. and some hundred students agitators stopped the train near Kottapalam Railway station. The train was detained there upto 14.05 hrs.

(viii) On 14th November, 1972 at about 12.53 hrs. about 150 students stopped 3 Up (Howrah—Madras Mail) at Gopalapatnam by pulling alram chain in connection with the Mulki agitation from 14.35 hrs. to 14.55 hrs. The students detained 89 Up (Tata—Madras Express) at Bobbili station in connection with Mulki agitation and again stopped the train by the agitators beyond the outer signal at 15.00 hrs. by pulling alarm chain and detained the train there upto 16.00 hrs.

(ix) On 16th November, 1972 about 20 students detained 75 Up. BZA-WAT passenger at Waltair from 16.12 hrs. to 16.20 hrs. in conection with Anti-Mulki agitation. At Gopalpatnam cabin and Ramurtype about 40 students detained 4 Dn. (Madras—Howrah Mail) from 16.25 hrs. to 16.45 hrs. and 16.50 hrs. and 17.00 hrs. respectively in connection with Anti-Mulki agitation.

V. Southern Railway.

(i) Students of Government High School, Mandapam of Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu, protesting against the transfer of their Headmaster detained trains between Paramakkudi and Rameswaram stations by pulling the Inter-communication chain and squatting on the track on 31st January, 1972, 13th February, 1972 and 21st February, 1972. Consequently Train services were affected in the section between Manamadurai and Rameswaram of Madurai division on the dates mentioned above.

(ii) Students in Ramanathapuram and Madurai District protesting against the arrest of Graduate teachers who resorted to Relay hunger fast in front of the Secretariat/Madras on 6th March, 1972 stopped Trains in the sections between Madurai and Dindigui, Rameswaram and Manamadurai on 7th March, 1972 and 2nd March, 1972 and caused disruption to Train services in Madurai Division.

(iii) The Tamil Nadu Agriculturists Association, protesting against the policy adopted by the D.M.K. Government of Tamil Nadu towards the agriculturists observed Bandh on 5th July, 1972 throughout the State. In Madras, Olavakkot and Mysore Divisions Trains were stopped by placing boulders on the track, squatting on the track and cutting signal wires. Consequently almost all the train services in Madurai, Olavakkot and Mysore Divisions were seriously affected and disrupted due to heavy detent tions.

(iv) The reported Supreme Courts's Judgement validating the application of Mulki Rules in Andhra Pradesh sparked off agitation and demonstrations in Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh in which students and public took active part and ventilated their protest against the Supreme Court's Judegment by stopping Trains and causing extensive damage to Railway properties. On account of these incidents, Express and Mail trains leaving for Delhi, Howrah and Bombay were cancelled at Madras

Students and other unsocial elements detained Trains at Razampet, Koduru, Anantpur, Kalabasti, Venkatagiri and Guntakal on 22nd October, 1972, 24th October, 1972, 26th October, 1972, 27th October, 1972, and 30th October, 1972 respectively and caused serious disruption to Train services in Guntakal Division.

(v) On 27th October, 1972, and 28th October, 1972, students of Kuppam, numbering between 500 and 600 stopped some important trains like Madras-Bangalore City Brindavan Express and Bangalore City Madras Brindavan Express at Kuppam and wrote slogans decrying the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Mulki Rules. These incidents, apart from causing heavy detentions to the said trains, also disrupted train services between Jolarpettai and Bangalore City in Madras Division.

(vi) Students agitating against suspension of M.G. Ramachandran (a Cine Actor and Treasurer of the D.M.K. Party) indulged in pelting of stones on suburban electric trains at Meenambak and Chetpet on 20th October, 1972 and 21st October, 1972 which resulted in the dislocation of suburban train services between Madras Beach and Mambalam in Madras Division.

(vii) Again in November, 1972, Anti-Mulki agitators caused extensive damage to the Signalling, Electrical and Mechanical fittings in some of the stations in Guntakal Division of this Railway as well as to the rolling stock and Permanent Way and signal cabins, between 2nd November, 1972 and 23rd November, 1972 besides burning a bogie of a passenger train at Adoni station on 21st November, 1972. The agitators also cut communication lines in some sections of Guntakal division. As a result, train services were seriously hampered on all these days in Guntakal Division.

(viii) On 15th November, 1972, on account of the Hartal organised by the A.D.M.K. Party of the Tamil Nadu, students squatted on the track in some sections of Madurai division and caused heavy detentions to trains which seriously disrupted the train services in Madurai Division.

(ix) In December, 1972, also anti-Mulki, agitators of Anantapur detained Train No. 85 (Secunderabad—Bangalore City Express) at Anantapur Railway Station and Train No. 11 (Dadar-Madras Express) at Rayalacheruvu Station on 5th December, 1972 at the respective stations, and again on 20th December, 1972 students of Peynapalli stopped Train No. 155 (Ex. Pakala-Katpadi Passenger) and Train No. 158 (Ex. Katpadi—Pakala passenger) at Peynapalli station and wrote slogans and pasted posters in the Train. Train services were affected in Guntakal Division on the above said two days on account of these incidents.

VI. South Central Railway

(i) On 9th April, 1972 about 200 students of Agricultural College, Parbhani entered the Railway Station area and caused damaged to Railway property and the Police had to resort to lathi-charge to disperse them. The students had caused sufficient damage to Railway property apart from damage to public property in the town.

(ii) In Sholapur Division of South Central Railway which is predominantly a Marathi speaking area, the demand for merger of Sholapur Division of South Central Railway with Central Railway was started by a committee called the 'Action Committee'. This consisted of people from all the three Railway unions and a few prominent outsiders also. They worked up the feelings of the local masses into big demonstrations at Kurduwadi, Sholapur and Daund Railway Stations and organised Chain Fasts from 21st June, 1972 to 1st July, 1972 resulting in hold up of trains at Kurduwadi, Sholapur and Daund on 24th and 25th June, 1972. Police had to resort to Lathi-Charge to allow the trains to move.

(iii) The students of Bijapur Town in Karnataka area of Mysore State started agitating against enhancement of the school fees. On 2nd December, 1972 about 400 students squatted on the railway track at Bijapur Railway Station, uprooted telegraph poles and placed them across the track, damaged the level crossing gate, telephone communications, wooden sleepers, rails, glass shutters of stabled coaches and tampered with the sealcards of stabled loads.

(iv) The students numbering about 400 came from Malvad in Karnataka area of Mysore State to the Railway track on 3rd December, 1972 and interfered with the duties of the Keyman on patrol duty, cut off the telephone wires and rendered the control phone out of order.

(v) *One switchman on duty at the cabin at Nidubrolu on Vijyawada Gudur Section was burnt alive on 21st November,* 1972 as a result of which he died later in the Hospital at Guntur and several other Railway employees received major and minor injuries in the course of discharge of their duties during the present agitation.

(vi) At Tenali on 21st November, 1972, the agitators who were armed with spears, iron rods, stones, soda bottles, knives and other lethal weapons attacked the RPF Personnel posted for protecting the Railway Station from three directions as a result of which the Rakshak received bleeding injuries. Finding their lives and the Railway property in imminent danger and finding no other alternative except to open fire, the RPF and police staff opened fire killing 4 people and injuring more than 4 persons.

VII. *Western Railway*

On 18th February, 1972, students (200) from Ashtang and Rajkumar Ayurvedic College, obsructed the running of 72 Dn. by standing on the track between Rajendra Nagar and Indore stations to spotlight their demand for giving same pay scale and service conditions to Ayurvedic graduates as given to M.B.B.S. Graduates.

(ii) On 9th April, 1972, the Volunteers of Bharatiya Jan Sangh offered satyagraha at various local stations on Bombay suburban section to protest against the increase in railway fares. Due to this satyagraha, 24 Up local trains and 23 Dn. local trains had to be cancelled. 44 Up and Dn. local trains suffered detention. Three through passenger train 22Up, 25Dn. and 45Dn. also suffered detention. During this satyagraha, some anti social elements indulged in stone throwing and placed rails, boulders and wooden sleepers across the track. The damage to railway property was assessed at Rs. 6,000 besides the revenue loss of Rs. 6,200.

(iii) On 25th September, 1972, students (400/500) of Baran, Salpura and Atru created trouble by tampering with the signal, removing the signal key etc. at Baran station for their demands of a University and employment of 80% local residents in the industries owned by private sector. They also caused damage to the carriage and wagon fittings, booked consignments, burnt and damage to the Jeep of Electrical Department. Damage to Railway property was assessed at Rs. 4,314. 5 trains suffered detention.

(iv) On 11th November, 1972, to protest against the non-stoppage of 31 Up/32Dn. trains at Badal public (5000/6000) carrying burning mashals and lathis attacked Badal Station and pelted stones resulting in damage to railway property and minor injuries to the railway staff. The Police opened fire who were posing a threat to the lives of railway staff. Due to this agitation. 32 Dn and 31Up suffered detention for 2' 42" and 30" respectively.

LIST II

SERIOUS INCIDENTS PERTAINING TO LIFE AND PROPERTY

I. Central Railway

(i) On 17th February, 1972 four persons who were travelling in 582 Up passenger train were robbed of their belonging valued Rs. 3,300 by 4 unknown persons between Dingwahi and Banda stations.

(ii) On 15th March, 1972, at about 23/40 hrs. a gang of 3 to 4 persons entered the Booking Office Amla and at the point of spear and iron rod snatched away cash of Rs. 476 from the Booking Clerk and also one wrist watch from one passenger and amount of Rs. 10 from the adjacent IIIrd Class waiting hall. The criminals fled away with the booty.

(iii) On 17th March, 1972, at about 6/15 hrs. Up local Train No. T-14 left Thana. When the train was in motion some miscreants got into the ladies IIIrd Class Compartment and between Thana and Kopri Bridge, they threatened lady passengers at the point of knife and snatched away Mangal Sutra and Gold Chain belonging to one Smt. Vandana Vinayak Joshi and money purse containing Rs. 45 along with the season pass of other lady passenger. The third lady who was travelling in the same compartment pulled the alarm chain and the driver stopped the train. The miscreants on this jumped out of the train.

(iv) On 14th May, 1972, while 4-Dn Bombay-Howrah Mail was negotiating KM No. 1345/8 between Lohgara and Madarah, Mrs. Gita Gangoli and Sabri Gangoli who were travelling in first Class compartment in coach No. ER-1933 FCT were robbed of Rs. 50 and two golden bangles valued Rs. 1,250 at the point of revolver by two unknown persons who ran away by pulling the alarm chain.

(v) On the night of 21/22nd July, 1972, while pointsman Terreni Singh of Khurai was on duty near station master's office, he was stabbed by some unknown person. Immediately medical aid was rendered in civil hospital, Khurai and he was shifted to Civil Hospital Sagar, where he expired.

(vi) On 24th October, 1972 one passenger by name Trilokchand along with his family while boarding 16-Up G.T. Express at Mathura station, 3 persons snatched one golden chain from the neck of his mother. One Gayaprasad, parcel porter of Mathura was apprehended on the spot.

(vii) During the night of 24/25 December, 1972 between 23.30 hrs. and 2.30 hrs. Gangman Dulichand S/o Chunnilal Mahobia of Gate No. 342 Saliya Phatak between Sleemanbad and Niwar Stations was looted by 6 outsiders at the point of country made revolver and robbed him of 3 golden and 9 silver ornaments valued Rs. 2,000. Gangman Dulichand sustained injury on his person.

II. Eastern Railway

(i) On 3rd January, 1972 one whole-sale distributor of Indian Tobacco Co. while travelling in a third Class Compartment of SD 117 Dn, 4 miscreants entered the said compartment and took away Rs. 8,721 at the point of dagger and one Toy pistol in between Mallickpur and Subhasgram and got down and fled away.

(ii) On 19th February, 1972 one Shri Narayan Saba of Nabadwip, District Nadia while he was travelling by KI Up at about 20.30 hrs. was robbed of his wrist watch, clothes, gold ornaments, etc. by a gang of miscreants at the point of revolver and pipe gun in between DTAE and SMAE and the miscreants detained at SMAE outer signal, value of his personal belongings is Rs. 7,138.

(iii) On 23rd February, 1972 one Kazi Golam Mustafa of Salar, P.S. Bharatpur District Murshidabad while travelling by 347 Up was robbed of his wrist watch, ornaments and clothes by miscreants who were armed with deadly weapons. Shri Mustafa also sustained injury. The value of the property is Rs. 5,000.

(iv) On 28th March, 1972 one A.D. Sharma while travelling by Krishnagar local from Sealdah Railway station was asked by some boys at Badkulla to run away if he wanted to survive. He got nervous, detrained and started running through the railway track. He was then followed by those boys who took away Rs. 85,000 from his possession after tying him with an electric pole.

(v) On 16th April, 1972 while 319 Up Moghalsarai Passenger was running between Burdwan and Talit about 7/8 criminals armed with revolver and dagger suddenly boarded one third class compartment and snatched away passenger's money, wrist watch etc. They got down from the running train and disappeared in the darkness of the night. There were about 95 passengers in the compartment and most of them were victimised.

(vi) On 2nd May, 1972, 5 miscreants entered a 3rd class compartment of 13 Up (Upper India Express) and snatched away the ornaments, cash, wrist watches etc. from the passengers at the point of daggers between Bolpur and Ahmedpur Railway Stations on Sahebganj loop section.

(vii) On 15th May, 1972 while train No. 347 Up was running through between Howrah and Serempore Stations, 5/6 criminals armed with fire arms and daggers, robbed of the passengers' golden ornaments, cash, clothes, wrist watches etc. and caused gun shot injury to Shri P. Tarini, an ASM. The gang detrained with the booty when the train was running in slow motion.

(viii) On 29th May, 1972 while 43 Up (Darjeeling Mail) was running between Banidanga and Tildanga, a gang of dacoits (about 10) armed with daggers, entered a 2nd class ladies compartment of the train, assaulted some passengers and took away the passengers' belongings valued Rs. 2,200 at the point of daggers.

(ix) On 10th June, 1972 a passenger of N-24 DN was robbed off his folio bag containing Rs. 16,000 while he was travelling in 3rd class compartment of the above train. The miscreants about 6/7 in number boarded the train at Shyamnagar Railway Station.

(x) On 27th June, 1972 a gang of dacoits equipped with deadly weapons attacked passengers of a 3rd class compartment of 320 Dn. between Kalipahari and Ranjganj and reportedly took away belonging of the passengers including cash and ornaments worth Rs. 20,000.

III. Northern Railway

(i) On the night of 19/20 February, 1972 at about 00.30 hrs. 7/8 dacoits armed with lathis raided Railway Station, Mahole and asked Ram Kumar, Safaiwala on duty, for keys. On his resisting, they assaulted him and looted six packages from booked Parcel Godown and escaped with stolen property. Ram Kumar, Safaiwala sustained injuries.

(ii) On 12th March, 1972, 3 persons entered the Station Master's office, Neri while he was counting the Station earnings. The miscreants assaulted the Station Master and robbed the Railway cash of Rs. 623.90.

(iii) On 27th May, 1972, Shri Natwar Lal of Poona travelling in Dehradun-Bareilly passenger train, was shot dead by some miscreants between Kansrao and Doiwala Railway Stations. The miscreants snatched the necklace of the deceased's wife, who sustained some head injuries.

(iv) On 31st May, 1972, Shri M.L. Pandey, Coach Attendant of 83 Up was shot dead while he was on duty between Railway Stations Lucknow and Amausi.

(v) On 6th August, 1972, one passenger, Shri Dhani Ram robbed by three unknown persons while entering in compartment and snatched away a bag containing Rs. 20,000 at GT level Crossing Kanpur.

(vi) On 20th August, 1972, 7/8 miscreants were travelling by 55 Up in compartment No. 7527 WGTCY and robbed of the passengers at the point of Pistol while the train was running between Pilkhua and Ghaziabad Railway Stations. They took away Rs. 2,000 in cash.

(vii) On 4th October, 1972, some armed miscreants with lathis and country made pistols looted the Railway cash worth 141.15 of Railway Station Reoti Bahora Khera and assaulted the ASMs Shri Ram and Ram Kishore.

(viii) On 9th October, 1972, at about 20.15 hrs. three miscreants entered in East Cabin of Chodila Railway Station and robbed of Railway clock, Rs. 240 in cash and wrist watch of Shri Shino Prasad Cabin-man, on duty. They also robbed Dev Dutta shunting-gun, of his Wrist Watch. After committing the robbery the said miscreants fled away.

(ix) On 10th October, 1972 at about 20.30 hrs. two armed persons entered in West Cabin of Railway Station Kafurpur and took the Cabin-man, on duty, Paras Ram out of the cabin and thereafter looted it. They forced the cabin-man upto Outer-signal and relieved him of his personal cash amounting Rs. 12.15, one pair chappals, one torch, one coat.

(x) On 15th October, 1972, Guard Shri D.K.M. Chaturvedi, while working on M-17 Up Goods Train was murdered by some miscreants at Railway Station Bahugarh. The miscreants took away the Guard Box.

(xi) On 23rd October, 1972, 41 Up Mussoorie Express started from Hardwar Railway Station and 5 miscreants occupying 9931 Coach opened fire with country made Pistol and demanded valuable belongings of passengers. One passenger named Shri Bhardwaj was shot dead and two others seriously injured.

(xii) On 17th/18th November, 1972 at about 02.00 hrs. 10/12 dacoits raided Railway Station, Kanth, while ASM, Shri Bhim Singh, was on duty and robbed of the station earnings.

(xiii) On 2nd December, 1972 one passenger Achhey Lal on asking the ticket by ASM at Railway Station Kanpur, Ganguli the ASM and Porter were beaten.

(xiv) On 31st December, 1972, Shri K.C. Subramanium, Asstt. Engineer, Northern Railway, Baroda House, New Delhi, was travelling in 1st Class by 375 Up from Bareilly to Delhi. He was found dead at Delhi Railway Station.

IV. South Central Railway

(i) On 10th January, 1972, RPF Rakshak in duty at Kazipet Yard caught an outsider while extracting Rice from a stabled wagon. The accused resorted to use of force to get himself released from the lawful custody of the Rakshak and inflicted blade injuries of grievous nature on the body and face of the

Rk. Thereupon, the Rakshak raised hue and cry without leaving the accused. Meanwhile 2 more Rks and one Railway Employee rushed to spot and caught hold of the accused.

(ii) On 19th January, 1972, 4 criminals attacked a II Class Compartment of 43 Circar Express with knives and robbed away an amount of Rs. 9,090 from a passenger causing injuries to him between Tettu and Ulavapadu Railway Stations.

(iii) On 16th February, 1972, 10 to 15 dacoits armed with lathis and torches attached the Railway Station Yevat of Maharashtra State and robbed the station cash Rs. 671.85 from the station Master on duty and causing minor injuries to the pointsman on duty. Further, they attacked the Railway quarters and robbed away a gold ring from an ASM by assaulting him.

(iv) On 12th/13th April, 1972, a criminal entered into a II Class Ladies Compartment of train No.54 Express while the train in motion at Tenali Railway Station and snatched three necklesses worth Rs. 1,000 from three lady passengers at the point of knife.

(v) On 16th May, 1972, some unknown persons entered into Majorda Railway Station of Union Territory, Goa and obstructed the work of the Station Master on duty. Meanwhile a goods train No. 3360 ex. Vascocollem arrived at the said station and stopped for want of line clear and the guard of the train came to station. The criminals assaualted the guard and ASM.

(vi) On 24th/25th July, 1972, 20 to 25 dacoits armed with deadly weapons attacked the Railway Station, Ramaling of Maharashtra State assaulted the Station Master on duty and snatched away his wrist watch and broke open the ticket tube and robbed away the station cash Rs. 7.10 Ps. Further they broke open the doors of Railway Quarters and robbed one small Mangalasutram (Gold weighing one gram) and grains and Pluses available at their quarters by assaulting the employees.

(vii) On 28th August, 1972, two criminals entered into a III Class Compartment of train No. 85 Express at Mehaboobnagar and robbed away 3 wrist watches, 3 golden rings and some clothes collectively valued at Rs. 500 by threatening the passengers at the point of dagger.

(viii) On 24th September, 1972, 3 criminals entered into a III Class Compartment of 72 Madras-Vijayawada passenger and robbed away one Mangalasuthram (gold), one gold ring, one wrist watch collectively valued at Rs. 1,000 from the possession of a family by threatening them at the point of dagger.

(ix) On 27th September, 1972, 3 criminals entered a III Class Compartment of 76 Passenger at Annavaram and robbed away one wrist watch by stabbing him. Further they threatened a Railway Employee and other lady passengers travelling in hte same compartment and snatched away 78 Sovereigns of gold collectively valued at Rs. 12000 from their possession. The accused detrained in motion when the train approaching Gollaprolu Railway Station.

V. Southern Railway

(i) On 4th January, 1972, 4 persons entered into the II Class Compartment of train No. 112 SCT-MS Passenger at Vandalur when the train was in motion between Vandalur and Perunulathur and forcibly snatched away cash valued Rs. 850 from one G. Venkataraman, son of N. Gopala Iyer of a Maduranthakam by tying him to the seat.

(ii) On 5th January, 1972, 9 persons entered II Class Compartment No. FST 227 of train No. 67 MAS-CBE Passenger at Kadambattur while the train was in motion and snatched away cash and Jewels valued Rs. 2,000 from the passengers and escaped with booty by pulling alarm chain between Kadambattur and Manur.

VI. South Eastern Railway

(i) On 28 February, 1972 a gang of miscreants suddenly attacked a passenger travelling in a compartment of train No. 7 Dn. Puri-Howrah Express in the section between Hijli and Kharagpur and snatched away Rs. 6,550.

(ii) On 2nd April, 1972 a gang of miscreants committed dacoity in a 3rd class compartment of train No. 3 Ranchi-Lothardaga Passenger and robbed passengers of their belongings worth Rs. 795 at the point of daggers.

(iii) On 22nd August, 1972 about 4 miscreants committed a robbery in train No. 84 Dn. Hatia-Ranchi-Howrah Express in the section between Kalaikunda-Kharagpur and snatched away cash Rs. 6,500 from 2 passengers. They also assaulted one passenger and got down from the train when it was in slow motion while approaching Kharagpur Station platform.

(iv) On 31st August, 1972 about 10/12 persons committed dacoity in train No. 7 Dn. Puri-Howrah Express in the section between Danton and Kharagpur. The miscreants at the point of pistol, bomb and other weapons took away cash and other belongings worth Rs. 6,400. After operation they escaped while the train was in slow motion near Kharagpur.

(v) On 18th September, 1972 about 8/10 miscreants stopped train No. 450 Dn. by pulling alarm chain near Kharkai bridge between Dalbhumgarh and Ghatsila and committed dacoity. They snatched away Rs. 70,000 from a passenger at the point of dagger. They fled away in a taxi which was standing nearby.

(vi) On 13th October, 1972, while train No. 316 Dn. Chakradharpur Howrah passenger was passing in the section between Urma and Kantadin, 2 miscreants entered into 1st Class Compartment and at the point of dagger forced one lady pasenger to hand over her ornaments. The criminals after committing robbery got down between Kantadin and Purulia.

(vii) On 19th December, 1972 while train No. 78A Dn. Rourkela Puri bi-weekly express was running between Jhargram and Nimpura about 15 miscreants committed dacoity in a 3rd Class Compartment of the train. The miscreants suddenly attacked the passengers and snatched away cash amounting to 10,200 and gold valued at Rs. 2,175 from them. Then the dacoits pulled alarm chain and decamped with the booty.

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE PROPOSALS FOR RATIONALISATION OF FARES, FREIGHT RATES AND PASSENGER RATES IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET, 1973-74

Introductory

For the reasons explained in the Budget Speech of the Minister for Railways, it has become necessary to raise additional revenue. Therefore, some adjustments in the present level of freight on goods traffic and in the passenger fares have become unavoidable. The revised rates and fares will be effective from 1-4-1973, except where otherwise stated.

Freight Rates

2. General goods traffic other than Coal and Coke

Adjustments are now proposed to be made by eliminating the rate level at class 30—the lowest level which is much below the cost of haulage—and by bringing about simultaneously enhancement in respect of commodities which are now chargeable at relatively low classification rates. However, to ensure that the increase in freight rates is modest and that the percentage increase tapers down as the level of freight rate increases, it is proposed to enhance the class level of commodities for wagon load traffic by only one step upto class 57.5. In other words, commodities which are at present charged at class 30 will be charged at class 32.5, those charged at class 32.5 will be charged at class 35 and so on, up to the commodities chargeable at class 57.5 which will be charged at class 60. In effect, this would mean an increase in the rates of 7 to 8 percent approximately in respect of commodities now charged at class 30, the increase gradually getting reduced to about 4 per cent only for commodities now charged at class 57.5.

There will, however, be no change in the freight rates for salt and kerosene oil. These items of traffic will continue to be charged at their existing class levels.

Corresponding 'smalls' classifications will be fixed in the same manner as at present, so as not to disturb the existing relativity between the wagon loads and 'smalls' classifications.

3. (i) Coal and Coke

At the time of last adjustments that became effective from 15-4-1972, no revision in the freight rates for coal etc. was effected.

The present rates are not only 17 per cent to 25 per cent lower then the corresponding rates for other minerals like Limestone, Dolomite, Iron ore, Gypsum, etc. but also are insufficient to cover the cost of transport over distances beyond 1,100 kms. The extent of the shortfall in revenue on transportation of coal increases with the distance and the total shortfall on cost is, therefore, substantial. Having regard to the increase in staff costs and prices of materials, it has become unavoidable to increase the level of coal rates in order to at least reduce, though not eliminate, the present loss on the transport of this important commodity which constitutes about 29% of the total originating freight traffic but accounting for only 18% of the earnings derived from total goods traffic. The existing rates for coal, coal shale, lignite and soft coke will be increased by three per cent only.

The rates will be rounded off, as at present, to the next higher multiple of 5 paise upto 800 kms. and to the next higher multiple of 10 paise beyond 800 kms.

(ii) Hard Coke

The rates for hard coke will also be revised so that they remain, as at present, 10% higher than the rates for coal. As in the case of coal, the rates will be rounded off to the next higher multiple of 5 paise for distances upto 800 kms. and to the next higher multiple of 10 paise beyond 800 kms.

Concessions in the freight rates for coal moving in full train loads and for slack season movements will continue as at present.

The existing and proposed freight rates for coal and hard coke for certain representative distances are shown in Annexure 3.

4. Foodgrains (including pulses)

There will be no change in the freight rates for foodgrains and pulses.

5. Annexure I shows the rates at the existing and proposed class levels (wagon loads) for certain representative distances. Some of the important commodities falling under the affected class levels are also mentioned in the same statement. Annexure 2 shows the 'smalls' classifications corresponding to the wagon load classifications.

6. The following are some of the important commodities whose freight rates will be revised in accordance with the proposals indicated above.

Class		Commodity	Remarks
Existing	Proposed		
30	32.5	Oil cakes	The prices range from Rs. 38.50 to Rs. 99.50 per quintal while the enhancement in the rail freight for an average lead of 745 kms. is only 23 paise per quintal. The increase forms only 0.23% to 0. 60% of the prices.
37.5	40	Firewood	The all-India average retail price of firewood is Rs. 10.06 per quintal. The enhancement in rail freight comes to only 14 paise per quintal for the average lead of 385 kms. The increase comes to 1.39% of the price.
,,	,,	Charcoal	The retail price of charcoal ranges from Rs. 11.40 to Rs. 22.27 per 40 kgs. The increase in rail freight comes to 8.8 paise per 40 kgs. for an average lead of 700 kms. The increase expressed as a percentage of the price comes to only 0.40 % to 0.77 %.
,,	,,	Sugarcane	The price of sugarcane ranges from Rs. 7.37 to Rs. 8.63 per quintal. The enhancement in rail freight for the average lead of 46 kms. comes to 4 paise per quintal. The increase works out to 0.46% to 0.54% of the price.
40	42.5	Iron Ore (other than export)	The price of iron ore booked to Steel Plants is Rs. 60.59 per tonne. The increase in railway freight for the average distance of 165 kms. is Re. 0.80 per tonne. The increase comes to 1.32% of the price.
,,	,,	Gypsum	The price of gypsum is Rs. 105.10 per tonne inclusive of freight charges. The increase in rail freight at an average lead of 1340 kms. comes to Rs. 3.60 per tonne which forms 3.43% of the price inclusive of freight element.
42.5	45	Chemical manures—Division 'B'.	The prices of ammonium sulphate, super phosphate and calcium ammonium nirate are Rs. 494.00, Rs. 372.34 and Rs. 535.00 per tonne respectively. The increase in rail freight comes to Rs. 2.30 per tonne at an average lead of 725 kms. in the case of ammonium sulphate. Rs. 2.00 per tonne at an average lead of 608 kms. in respect of super phosphate and Rs. 2.30 per tonne at an average lead of 744 kms. in the case of calcium ammonium nitrate. The increases expressed as percentages of the prices come to 0.47%, 0.54% and 0.43% respectively.
45	47.5	Cement	The price of cement is Rs. 213.28 per tonne. The enhancement in rail freight at an average lead of 617 kms. comes to Rs. 2.00 per tonne. The percentage increase in freight forms 0.94% of the price.
45	47.5	Caustic soda	The price of caustic soda ranges from Rs. 1251.80 to Rs. 1357.40 per tonne. The enhancement in rail freight at an average lead of 965 kms. works out to Rs. 2.80 per tonne or 0.21% to 0.22 % of the price.
,,	,,	Manganese Ore (other than export).	The prices of first and second grades of Manganese Ore are Rs. 197.86 and Rs. 110.61 per tonne respectively. The incidence of increase in rail freight for an average distance of 243 kms. works out to Re. 1.00 per tonne, *i.e.* 0.51 % of the price in the case of Grade I and 0.90% of the price in the case of Grade II Manganese Ore.
47.5	50	Pig Iron	The prices of basic grade and foundry grade No. I pig iron are Rs. 410 and Rs. 515 per tonne respectively. The increase in rail freight works out to Rs. 2.80 per tonne at an average lead of 932 kms. The incidence of increase in the prices is of the order of 0.68% in the case of basic grade pig iron and 0.54% for foundry grade No. I pig iron.
50	52.5	Chemical manures—Division 'A' Urea	The price of urea is Rs. 879 per tonne. The enhancement in rail freight at an average lead of 802 kms is of the order of Rs. 2.40 per tonne, *i.e.* 0.27% of the price.
50	52.5	Castor seeds	The price of castor seeds ranges from Rs. 133 to Rs. 154 per quintal. The increase in rail freight at an average lead of 1062 kms. comes to 31 paise per quintal, *i.e.* 0.20% to 0.23% of the price.

Class Existing	Class Proposed	Commodity	Remarks
55	57.5	Paper	The price of paper is about Rs. 2700 per tonne on an average. The increase in rail freight at an average distance of 1180 kms. comes to Rs. 3.30 per tonne, *i.e.* 0.12% of the price.
57.5	60	Iron or steel Division 'C'	The price of iron bars, rounds and squares is Rs. 1061 per tonne. The increase in rail freight at an average distance of 1050 kms. comes to Rs. 3.00 per tonne. The increase works out to 0.28% of the price.

Passenger Fares

7. Single journey tickets

(i) Third Class

Last year, only the passenger fares for upper classes were revised. The basic fares for Third class were last revised in 1971 (effective on and from 1-7-1971). In addition, the tax on passenger fares in force from 15-11-1971 is at present leviable. It is now proposed to withdraw from 1-4-1973 the tax of 5% on the passenger fares. Simultaneously, adjustments are proposed to be made in the fares for Third class travel for distances beyond 15 kilometres only and while doing so, attempt has been made to keep the burden light and to ensure that the net increase in the fare per ticket that a passenger has to pay, is very modest when compared to the total fare (inclusive of tax) at present paid by a passenger. The changes proposed are given below:—

Proposed increase in fares per ticket

Distance Zone (kms)	Third class Ordinary	Third class Mail or Express	Distance Zone (kms)	Third class Ordinary	Third class Mail or Express	Distance Zone (kms)	Third class Ordinary	Third class Mail or Express
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P
1—15	No increase		501—600	90 p	1.30	1501—1600	1.50	2.90
16—25	5 p	10 p	601—700	1.00	1.50	1601—1700	1.50	3.00
26—36	5 p	20 p	701—800	1.10	1.70	1701—1800	1.50	3.10
37—50	10 p	20 p						
51—100	20 p	30 p	801—900	1.20	1.90	1801—1900	1.50	3.20
101—150	30 p	40 p	901—1000	1.30	2.10	1901—2000	1.50	3.30
151—200	40 p	50 p	1001—1100	1.40	2.30	2001—2100	1.50	3.40
201—250	50 p	60 p	1101—1200	1.50	2.50	2101 and beyond	1.50	3.50
251—300	60 p	70 p	1201—1300	1.50	2.60			
301—400	70 p	90 p	1301—1400	1.50	2.70			
401—500	80 p	1.10	1401—1500	1.50	2.80			

The proposed fares for certain distances and between some important pairs of stations are compared with the existing basic and total fares (inclusive of tax) in Annexures 4 and 5. It will be seen that in no case a Third Class Ordinary passenger will have to pay more than 25 paise per ticket or in the case of Mail or Express more than 95 paise.

(ii) Upper class

The basic fare effective from 15-4-1972 will be increased by 10% in respect of single journey tickets for travel by Airconditioned class, First class, Airconditioned Chair Car and Second class (Ordinary and Mail). The revised fare will be rounded off to the next higher rupee in the case of Airconditioned and First class tickets and to the next higher 50 paise in the case of Airconditioned Chair Car and Second class tickets.

The proposed fares for certain representative distances and between some important pairs of stations are compared with the existing basic and total fares including the tax in Annexures 4 and 5.

Additional charge for super-fast expresses

8. It is further proposed to levy a uniform supplementary charge of Rs. 1.50 per Third class passenger, Rs. 3.00 per Second class/A.C. Chair Car passenger, Rs. 5.00 per First class passenger and Rs. 10.00 per AC First class passenger in respect of journeys undertaken for travel in reserved accommodation by the following fast trains:–

(i) 3 Dn./4 Up Frontier Mails (for travel over the portion between Delhi and Bombay Central only).

(ii) 1 Up/2 Dn. Howrah- Kalka Mails (for travel over the portion between Delhi and Howrah only).

(iii) 16 Up/ 15 Dn. G.T./AC Deluxe Expresses.

(iv) 1 Dn./2 Up Bombay-Howarh Mails (via Nagpur).

(v) 301 Up/ 302 Dn. Deccan Queens.

*(vi) 39 Dn/40 Up Brindavan Expresses.

*(vii) 80 Up/79 Dn. Taj Expresses.

(viii) 132 Dn./131 Up New Delhi Mangalore/Ernakulam Jyanti Janata Expresses.

Fares for Rajdhani Expresses

9. It is also proposed to increase the fares for travel by the Rajdhani Expresses. The basic fare (*i.e.* the fare in force on and from 15-4-72, excluding the tax on passenger fares) will be increased by Rs. 41 per ticket for Airconditioned class and Rs. 12 per ticket for Airconditioned Chair Car for journeys between New Delhi and Calcutta. Airconditioned Chair Car fares (basic) for journeys between New Delhi and Kanpur and between Kanpur and Howrah will be increased by Rs. 5 and Rs. 9 per ticket respectively. Basic fares for Airconditioned Chair Car in respect of journeys ex-Dhanbad to Howrah and from Dhanbad to New Delhi will be increased by Rs. 3 and Rs. 10 per ticket respectively.

In respect of New Delhi-Bombay Central Rajdhani Expresses, the basic fare will be increased by Rs. 21 per ticket for Air-conditioned class and Rs. 11.50 for Air-conditioned Chair Car for journeys between New Delhi and Bombay. The Chair Car fares (basic) for journeys between New Delhi and Baroda and between Bombay Central and Baroda will be increased by Rs. 9 and Rs. 4.50 respectively.

The existing and proposed fares for the two Rajdhani Expresses are shown in Annexure 6.

Monthly Season Tickets

Third Class (suburban and non-suburban)

10. It is now proposed to increase on a very modest scale the fares for season tickets (inclusive of tax) for Third class (suburban and non-suburban) travel. The increase will be only 50 paise for a season ticket the existing value of which is above Rs. 5.

The existing and the proposed monthly season ticket fares in the suburban areas of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and over the non-suburban sections for distances upto 80 kms. are shown in Annexure 7.

Second Class (Non-suburban) Season Tickets

11. There will be a modest increase in the existing Second Class monthly season ticket fares on non-suburban sections as follows :—

Where the existing fare (excluding tax) is	Increase per season ticket
	Rs.
Upto Rs. 10	0.75
More than Rs. 10 but upto Rs. 15	1.50
More than Rs. 15 but upto Rs. 20	2.00
More than Rs. 20 but upto Rs. 25	2.50
More than Rs. 25	3.00

The existing and the proposed monthly season ticket fares for Second class (non-suburban) passengers are shown in Annexure 7.

First Class (suburban and non-suburban) Season Tickets

12. The existing First class monthly season ticket fares (suburban and non-suburban) will be increased as under :—

Where the existing fare (excluding tax) is	Increase per season Ticket Rs.
Upto Rs. 10	1.00
More than Rs. 10 but upto Rs. 15	1.50
More than Rs. 15 but upto Rs. 20	2.00
More than Rs. 20 but upto Rs. 30	3.00
More than Rs. 30 but upto Rs. 40	4.00
More than Rs. 40 but upto Rs. 50	5.00
More than Rs. 50 but upto Rs. 60	6.00
More than Rs. 60 but upto Rs. 70	7.00
More than Rs. 70 but upto Rs. 80	8.00
More than Rs. 80	9.00

The existing and the proposed Monthly Season ticket fares for First class passengers are shown in Annexure 7.

13. Quarterly Season tickets will continue to be charged at two and a half times the price (revised) of monthly season tickets.

14. There will be no change in the reservation fees, sleeper charges, platform tickets, etc.

**Note :* The extra charge of Rs. 5 per AC class passenger and Rs. 2 per first class passenger levied for travel by the Taj Express will be replaced by the above extra charges for different class of travel. Similarly, a reservation-*cum*-service charge of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 per passenger in first class and third class respectively is in force for travel by the Brindavan Express. Excluding the reservation fee, the extra charge at pressnt in Brindavan Express amounts to only Re. 1 in first class and Re. 0.50 in third class. This extra charge would be increased to Rs. 5 and Rs. 1.50 per passenger in first and third classes respectively. The reservation fee is leviable in addition.

ANNEXURE 1

Statement showing the existing and proposed rates for various classes for wagon loads

(Rate per tonne in rupees)

Distance in Kms.	Classification		Classification		Classification		Classification		Classification		Classification		Classification	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
	30	32.5	32.5	35	35	37.5	37.5	40	40	42.5	42.5	45	45	47.5
100 .	8.80	9.40	9.40	10.00	10.00	10.60	10.60	11.10	11.10	11.70	11.70	12.30	12.30	12.80
200 .	12.60	13.50	13.50	14.40	14.40	15.20	15.20	16.10	16.10	17.00	17.00	17.90	17.90	18.80
300 .	16.00	17.20	17.20	18.40	18.40	19.60	19.60	20.70	20.70	21.90	21.90	23.10	23.10	24.20
500 .	22.30	24.00	24.00	25.70	25.70	27.40	27.40	29.10	29.10	30.80	30.80	32.50	32.50	34.20
750 .	29.70	32.00	32.00	34.30	34.30	36.60	36.60	38.90	38.90	41.20	41.20	43.50	43.50	45.80
1000 .	36.60	39.40	39.40	42.30	42.30	45.20	45.20	48.10	48.10	51.00	51.00	53.80	53.80	56.70
1500 .	49.20	53.10	53.10	57.00	57.00	61.00	61.00	64.90	64.90	68.80	68.80	72.70	72.70	76.70
2000 .	60.00	64.80	64.80	69.60	69.60	74.50	74.50	79.30	79.30	84.10	84.10	88.90	88.90	93.80
2500 .	68.40	73.90	73.90	79.40	79.40	85.00	85.00	90.50	90.50	96.00	96.00	101.50	101.50	107.10
	Manures Organic Oil Cakes		Bone meal		China Clay Fire Clay Tiles, common (roofing)		Charcoal Firewood Sugarcane Iron Ore for export.		Iron ore (other than export) Limestone Gypsum Stones Bricks, common Manganese Ore for export.		Chemical manures Division 'B'.		Bamboos Caustic Soda Soda ash Cement Manganese Ore (other than export) Vegetables.	

Distance in Kms.	Classification		classification		Classification		Classification	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
	47.5	50	50	52.5	55	57.5	57.5	60
100	12.80	13.40	13.40	14.00	14.50	15.10	15.10	15.70
200	18.80	19.70	19.70	20.50	21.40	22.30	22.30	23.20
300	24.20	25.40	25.40	26.60	27.70	28.90	28.90	30.10
500	34.20	35.90	35.90	37.60	39.30	41.00	41.00	42.70
750	45.80	48.20	48.20	50.50	52.80	55.10	55.10	57.40
1000	56.70	59.60	59.60	62.50	65.40	68.20	68.20	71.10
1500	76.70	80.60	80.60	84.50	88.50	92.40	92.40	96.30
2000	93.80	98.60	98.60	103.40	108.30	113.10	113.10	117.90
2500	107.10	112.60	112.60	118.10	123.70	129.20	129.20	134.70
	Jagree Refractory bricks Pig Iron Iron or steel scrap		Grass dry Oil seeds Starch Chemical Manures—Division 'A'		Food for livestock Food for poultry Plywood Hard Board Marble ballast or chips		Caustic, potash, liquor. Copper Ore Cotton linters press packed. Emery stone in lumps. Insecticides. Iron or Steel Division 'C' Plaster of Paris Marble slabs or tiles	

ANNEXURE 2

Statement showing the corresponding "smalls" classification of commodities affected by the proposed revision of wagon load classification.

Proposed wagon load classification	Corresponding "small" classification
32.5	52.5
35	55
37.5	60
40	60
42.5	62.5
45	65
47.5	67.5
50	67.5
52.5	75
57.5	75
60	75

ANNEXURE 3

Existing and proposed rates for Coal/Soft Coke and Hard coke for certain representative distances.

(Rate per tonne in rupees)

Distance In Kms.	Coal/Soft coke		Hard Coke	
	Existing rates	Proposed rates	Existing rates	Proposed rates
1–40	7.00	7.25	7.70	8.00
100	9.20	9.50	10.15	10.45
200	12.80	13.20	14.10	14.55
300	16.15	16.65	17.80	18.35
500	22.55	23.25	24.85	25.60
750	30.55	31.50	33.65	34.65
1000	37.40	38.60	41.20	42.50
1500	49.20	50.70	54.20	55.80
2000	59.80	61.60	65.80	67.80
2500	69.00	71.10	75.90	78.30

ANNEXURE 4

Proposed Passenger Fares

Distance	AIR CONDITIONED CLASS			FIRST CLASS			AIR CONDITIONED CHAIR CAR		
	Existing		Proposed Fare	Existing		Proposed Fare	Existing		Proposed Fare
	Basic Fare	Total fare including Tax		Basic Fare	Total fare including Tax		Basic Fare	Total fare including Tax	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kms.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5	16.00	16.80	18.00	1.50	1.60*	2.00£	5.00	5.25	5.50
10	16.00	16.80	18.00	2.00	2.10*	3.00£	5.00	5.25	5.50
15	16.00	16.80	18.00	2.50	2.65*	3.00£	5.00	5.25	5.50
20	18.00	18.90	20.00	4.00	4.20*	5.00£	6.00	6.30	7.00
25	18.00	18.90	20.00	4.50	4.75*	5.00£	6.00	6.30	7.00
40	18.00	18.90	20.00	6.50	6.85	8.00	6.00	6.30	7.00
50	18.00	18.90	20.00	7.50	7.90	9.00	6.00	6.30	7.00
60	19.00	19.95	21.00	9.50	10.00	11.00	7.25	7.60	8.00
80	24.00	25.20	27.00	12.00	12.60	14.00	9.25	9.70	10.50
100	28.00	29.40	31.00	14.00	14.70	16.00	10.75	11.30	12.00
200	49.00	51.45	54.00	24.50	25.75	27.00	17.50	18.40	19.50
300	72.00	75.60	80.00	35.50	37.30	40.00	25.00	26.25	27.50
400	92.00	96.60	102.00	45.00	47.25	50.00	31.50	33.10	35.00
500	112.00	117.60	124.00	54.50	57.25	60.00	38.00	39.90	42.00
600	135.00	141.75	149.00	65.50	68.80	73.00	45.00	47.25	49.50
800	168.00	176.40	185.00	81.00	85.05	90.00	54.00	56.70	59.50
1000	201.00	211.05	222.00	96.00	100.80	106.00	63.00	66.15	69.50
1200	238.00	249.90	262.00	113.50	119.20	125.00	72.00	75.60	79.50
1400	271.00	284.55	299.00	128.50	134.95	142.00	81.00	85.05	89.50
1600	305.00	330.25	336.00	144.50	151.75	159.00	90.00	94.50	99.00
2000	365.00	383.25	402.00	168.50	176.95	186.00	104.50	109.75	115.00
2400	425.00	446.25	468.00	192.50	202.15	212.00	119.00	124.95	131.00
2800	485.00	509.25	534.00	216.50	227.35	239.00	133.50	140.20	147.00
3200	545.00	572.25	600.00	240.50	252.55	265.00	148.00	155.40	163.00
3600	605.00	635.25	666.00	264.50	277.75	291.00	162.00	170.10	178.50
4000	665.00	698.25	732.00	288.50	302.95	318.00	176.50	185.35	194.50

*For travel in Mail/Express trains in First class, the minimum charge of Rupees Six *plus* Tax of Rs. 0.30 (Total Rs. 6.30) apply per passenger.

£For travel in Mail/Express trains in First class, the minimum charge of Rupees Seven will apply per passenger.

ANNEXURE 4—*contd.*

Proposed Passenger Fares

Distance	SECOND CLASS MAIL OR EXPRESS			SECOND CLASS ORDINARY			THIRD CLASS MAIL OR EXPRESS			THIRD CLASS ORDINARY		
	Existing		Proposed Fare	Existing		Proposed Fare	Existing		Proposed Fare	Existing		Proposed Fare
	Basic Fare	Total fare including Tax		Basic Fare	Total fare including Tax		Basic Fare	Total fare including Tax		Basic Fare	Total fare including Tax	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kms.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5	3.50	3.70	4.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
10	3.50	3.70	4.00	1.00	1.05	1.50	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.30
15	3.50	3.70	4.00	1.00	1.05	1.50	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.40	0.40	0.40
20	4.50	4.75	5.00	2.25	2.35	2.50	0.80	0.80	0.90	0.55	0.55	0.60
25	4.50	4.75	5.00	2.25	2.35	2.50	1.00	1.05	1.10	0.70	0.70	0.75
40	4.50	4.75	5.00	3.25	3.40	4.00	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.05	1.10	1.15
50	4.50	4.75	5.00	3.75	3.95	5.50	1.85	1.95	2.05	1.20	1.25	1.30
60	6.00	6.30	7.00	5.00	5.25	5.50	2.25	2.35	2.55	1.70	1.80	1.90
80	7.50	7.90	8.50	6.00	6.30	7.00	2.90	3.05	3.20	2.25	2.35	2.45
100	8.50	8.95	9.50	7.00	7.35	8.00	3.50	3.70	3.80	2.65	2.80	2.85
200	14.75	15.50	16.50	12.00	12.60	13.50	6.75	7.10	7.25	5.25	5.50	5.65
300	21.00	22.05	23.50	17.75	18.65	20.00	10.10	10.60	10.80	7.75	8.15	8.35
400	26.50	27.85	29.50	22.25	22.35	24.50	13.15	13.80	14.05	10.10	10.60	10.80
500	32.00	33.60	35.50	27.25	28.60	30.00	16.35	17.15	17.45	12.50	13.15	13.30
600	38.25	40.15	42.50	32.50	34.15	36.00	19.15	20.10	20.45	14.50	15.25	15.40
800	47.25	49.60	52.00	40.00	42.00	44.00	24.40	25.60	26.10	18.60	19.55	19.70
1000	56.25	59.05	62.00	47.00	49.35	52.00	28.55	30.00	30.65	22.00	23.10	23.30
1200	65.00	68.25	71.50	55.25	58.00	61.00	33.00	34.65	35.50	25.40	26.65	26.90
1400	74.00	77.70	81.50	62.25	65.35	68.50	37.15	39.00	39.85	28.80	30.25	30.30
1600	83.00	87.15	91.50	69.50	73.00	76.50	41.05	43.10	43.95	32.20	33.80	33.70
2000	97.50	102.40	107.50	82.50	86.65	91.00	48.45	50.85	51.75	38.95	40.90	40.45
2400	112.00	117.60	123.50	95.50	100.30	105.50	55.85	58.65	59.35	45.75	48.05	47.25
2800	126.50	132.85	139.50	108.00	113.40	119.00	63.25	66.40	66.75	52.55	55.20	54.05
3200	141.00	148.05	155.50	121.00	127.05	133.50	70.65	74.20	74.15	59.35	62.30	60.85
3600	155.00	162.75	170.50	133.50	140.20	147.00	78.05	81.95	81.55	66.15	69.45	67.65
4000	169.50	178.00	186.50	146.50	153.85	161.50	85.45	89.70	88.95	72.95	76.60	74.45

ANNEXURE 5

Existing and Proposed Passenger fares between specific pairs of stations

Pairs of stations	Airconditioned Class			First Class			Airconditioned Chair Car			Second Class Mail or Express			Second Class Ordinary			Third Class Mail Express			Third class Ordinary		
	Existing fare		Pro-posed fare	Existing fare		Pro-posed fare	Existing fare		Pro-posed fare	Existing fare		Pro-posed fare	Existing fare		Pro-posed fare	Existing fare		Pro-posed fare	Existing fare		Pro-posed fare
	Basic fare	Total fare incl. Tax		Basic fare	Total fare incl. Tax		Basic fare	Total fare incl. Tax		Basic fare	Total fare incl. Tax		Basic fare	Total fare incl. Tax		Basic fare	Total fare incl. Tax		Basic fare	Total fare inc. Tax	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bangalore-Mysore (139 Kms)	37.00	38.85	41.00	18.50	19.45	21.00	14.00	14.70	15.50	11.25	11.80	12.50	9.00	9.45	10.00	4.80	5.05	5.20	3.70	3.90	4.00
2. New Delhi-Agra Cantt (195 Kms).	48.00	50.40	53.00	24.00	25.20	27.00	17.50	18.40	19.50	14.25	14.95	16.00	12.00	12.60	13.50	6.65	7.00	7.15	5.10	5.35	5.50
3. Delhi-Chandigarh (266 Kms).	66.00	69.30	73.00	32.50	34.15	36.00	23.00	24.15	25.50	19.50	20.50	21.50	16.25	17.05	18.00	9.20	9.65	9.90	7.00	7.35	7.60
4. Delhi-Jaipur (308 Kms).	74.00	77.70	82.00	36.50	38.35	41.00	25.50	26.80	28.50	21.50	22.60	24.00	18.25	19.15	20.50	10.45	10.95	11.35	7.95	8.35	8.65
5. Delhi-Kanpur (435 Kms.)	99.00	103.95	109.00	48.50	50.95	54.00	33.50	35.20	37.00	28.50	29.95	31.50	24.25	25.45	27.00	14.20	14.90	15.30	10.90	11.45	11.70
6. Madras-Mysore (495 Kms.)	111.00	116.55	123.00	54.00	56.70	60.00	37.50	39.40	41.50	32.00	33.60	35.50	26.75	28.10	29.50	16.20	17.00	17.30	12.35	12.95	13.15
7. Delhi-Simla (590 Kms.)	133.00	139.65	147.00	65.00	68.25	72.00	44.50	46.75	49.00	37.75	39.65	42.00	32.50	34.15	36.00	18.95	19.90	20.25	14.25	14.95	15.15
8. Howrah-Varanasi (678 Kms.)	149.00	156.45	164.00	72.00	75.60	80.00	49.00	51.45	54.00	42.25	44.35	46.50	35.50	37.30	39.50	21.30	22.35	22.80	16.25	17.05	17.25
9. New Delhi-Bhopal (701 Kms.)	153.00	160.65	169.00	73.50	77.20	81.00	50.00	52.50	55.00	43.25	45.40	48.00	36.50	38.35	40.50	21.95	23.05	23.65	16.70	17.55	17.80
10. Madras-Secunderabad (780 Kms.)	165.00	173.25	182.00	79.50	83.50	88.00	53.00	55.65	58.50	46.25	48.55	51.00	39.00	40.95	43.00	23.90	25.10	25.60	18.20	19.10	19.30
11. Delhi-Ahmadabad (935 Kms.)	190.00	199.50	209.00	91.00	95.55	101.00	60.00	63.00	65.50	53.25	55.90	58.75	45.00	47.25	49.00	27.20	28.55	29.30	20.90	21.95	22.20
12. Delhi-Patna (988 Kms.)	199.00	208.95	219.00	95.50	100.30	106.00	62.50	65.65	69.00	55.75	58.55	61.50	47.00	49.35	52.00	28.40	29.80	30.50	21.80	22.90	23.10
13. New Delhi-Nagpur (1090 Kms).	220.00	231.00	242.00	105.00	110.25	116.00	67.50	70.90	74.50	60.50	63.55	67.00	51.25	53.80	56.50	30.75	32.30	33.05	23.50	24.70	24.90
14. Bombay-Bangalore (1203 Kms.)	239.00	250.95	263.00	113.50	119.20	125.00	72.50	76.15	80.00	65.50	68.80	72.50	55.25	58.00	61.00	33.10	34.75	35.70	25.50	26.80	27.00
15. Bombay-Madras, (1283 Kms).	252.00	264.60	278.00	120.00	126.00	132.00	76.00	79.80	84.00	69.00	72.45	76.00	58.25	61.15	64.50	34.80	36.55	37.40	26.85	28.20	28.35
16. Delhi-Bombay (1388 Kms.)	269.00	282.45	296.00	128.00	134.40	141.00	80.50	84.55	89.00	73.50	77.20	81.00	61.75	64.85	68.00	36.95	38.80	39.65	28.60	30.05	30.10

17. Delhi-Howrah (1437 Kms.)	277.00	290.85	305.00	131.50	138.10	145.00	82.50	86.65	91.00	75.50	79.30	83.50	63.75	66.95	70.50	38.00	39.90	40.80	29.45	30.90	30.95
18. Howrah-Madras (1660 Kms.)	314.00	329.70	346.00	148.50	155.95	164.00	92.50	97.15	102.00	85.50	89.80	94.50	71.50	75.10	79.00	42.15	44.25	45.15	33.20	34.85	34.70
19. New Delhi-Secunderabad (1666Kms.)	316.00	331.80	348.00	149.00	156.45	164.00	93.00	97.65	102.50	86.00	90.30	95.00	72.00	75.60	79.50	42.30	44.40	45.30	33.35	35.00	34.85
20. Delhi-Gauhati (1919 Kms.)	353.00	370.65	389.00	164.00	172.20	181.00	102.00	107.10	112.50	95.00	99.75	104.50	80.00	84.00	88.00	46.95	49.30	50.25	37.60	39.50	39.10
21. Bombay-Howrah (1968 Kms.)	361.00	379.05	398.00	167.00	175.35	184.00	103.50	108.70	114.00	96.50	101.35	106.50	81.50	85.60	90.00	47.85	50.25	51.15	38.45	40.35	39.95
22. New Delhi-Cuttack (2039 Kms.)	371.00	389.55	409.00	171.00	179.55	189.00	106.00	111.30	117.00	99.00	103.95	109.00	84.00	88.20	92.50	49.15	51.60	52.55	39.65	41.65	41.15
23 New Delhi-Madras (2185 Kms.)	394.00	413.70	434.00	180.00	189.00	198.00	111.50	117.10	123.00	104.50	109.75	115.00	88.50	92.95	97.50	51.95	54.55	55.45	42.20	44.30	43.70
24. New Delhi-Bangalore (2541Kms.)	448.00	470.40	493.00	201.50	211.60	222.00	124.50	130.75	137.00	117.50	123.40	129.50	100.00	105.00	110.00	58.60	61.55	62.10	48.30	50	

ANNEXURE 6

Fares for Rajdhani Expresses

		Existing		Proposed
		Basic fare Rs.	Total fare including tax Rs.	Rs.
New Delhi—Howrah	A.C. Class : . .	337.00	353.85	378.00
	A.C. Chair Car . .	112.00	117.60	124.00
New Delhi—Kanpur Central	A.C. Chair Car . .	48.00	50.40	53.00
Howrah—Kanpur Central	A.C. Chair Car . .	84.00	88.20	93.00
Ex. Dhanbad to Howrah	A.C. Chair Car . .	30.00	31.50	33.00
Ex. Dhanbad to New Delhi	A.C. Chair Car . .	96.00	100.80	106.00
New Delhi—Bombay Central	A.C. Class . . .	327.00	343.35	348.00
	A.C. Chair Car . .	108.50	113.95	120.00
New Delhi—Baroda	A.C. Chair Car . .	83.00	87.15	92.00
Bombay Central—Baroda	A.C. Chair Car . .	43.50	45.70	48.00

ANNEXURE 7

Existing and proposed FIRST CLASS Monthly Season Ticket fares for suburban areas of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and for non-suburban areas (other than Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.)

Distance	Suburban areas			Non-Suburban areas		
	Existing Fares		Proposed fares	Existing Fares		Proposed fares
	Basic fare	Total fare including tax		Basic fare	Total fare including tax	
Kms.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	10.00	10.50	11.00	10.00	10.50	11.00
3	10.00	10.50	11.00	10.00	10.50	11.00
5	10.00	10.50	11.00	10.00	10.50	11.00
8	14.50	15.25	16.00	14.50	15.25	16.00
10	17.50	18.40	19.50	17.50	18.40	19.50
12	19.50	20.50	21.50	19.50	20.50	21.50
16	23.00	24.15	26.00	25.00	26.25	28.00
20	27.00	28.35	30.00	29.00	30.45	32.00
25	31.00	32.55	35.00	33.50	35.20	37.50
30	34.50	36.25	38.50	37.50	39.40	41.50
35	38.50	40.45	42.50	41.50	43.60	46.50
40	41.50	43.60	46.50	46.00	48.30	51.00
45	46.00	48.30	51.00	50.00	52.50	55.00
50	49.00	51.45	54.00	54.00	56.70	60.00
60	55.00	57.75	61.00	62.00	65.10	69.00
70	60.00	63.00	66.00	69.00	72.45	76.00
80	66.00	69.30	73.00	77.00	80.85	85.00

Distance	Existing fares		Proposed fares
	Basic fares	Total fares including Tax	
Kms.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	6.75	6.75	7.50
3	6.75	6.75	7.50
5	6.75	6.75	7.50
8	8.75	8.75	9.50
10	10.75	11.30	12.25
12	12.50	13.15	14.00
16	15.00	15.75	16.50
20	17.50	18.40	19.50
25	19.50	20.50	21.50
30	21.50	22.60	24.00
35	23.50	24.70	26.00
40	25.50	26.80	28.50
45	27.50	28.90	30.50
50	29.50	31.00	32.50
60	33.00	34.65	36.00
70	36.50	38.35	39.50
80	40.00	42.00	43.00

ANNEXURE 7—*contd.*

Existing and proposed THIRD CLASS Monthly Season Ticket fares for suburban areas (in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras) and for non-suburban sections.

Distance	SUBURBAN									NON-SUBURBAN		
	BOMBAY			CALCUTTA			MADRAS					
	Existing fares		Proposed fares	Existing fares		Proposed fares	Existing fares		Proposed fares	Existing fares		Proposed fares
	Basic fares	Total fares including Tax		Basic fares	Total fares including Tax		Basic fares	Total fares including Tax		Basic fares	Total fares including Tax	
Kms.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.70	2.70	2.70
3	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.70	2.70	2.70
5	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
8	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	5.25	5.25	5.75
10	5.65	5.65	6.15	5.65	5.65	6.15	5.65	5.65	6.15	5.70	5.70	6.20
12	6.05	6.05	6.55	6.05	6.05	6.55	6.05	6.05	6.55	6.55	6.55	7.05
16	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.50	8.65	8.65	9.15
20	8.25	8.25	8.75	8.25	8.25	8.75	8.25	8.25	8.75	9.45	9.45	9.95
25	9.45	9.45	9.95	9.45	9.45	9.95	9.45	9.45	9.95	11.20	11.20	11.70
30	10.65	10.65	11.15	10.65	10.65	11.15	10.65	10.65	11.15	12.40	12.40	12.90
35	11.75	11.75	12.25	11.75	11.75	12.25	11.75	11.75	12.25	14.20	14.20	14.70
40	12.90	13.55	14.05	12.90	13.55	14.05	12.90	13.55	14.05	15.40	16.15	16.65
45	14.00	14.70	15.20	14.00	14.70	15.20	14.00	14.70	15.20	17.45	18.35	18.85
50	15.30	16.05	16.55	15.50	16.30	16.80	15.50	16.30	16.80	18.65	19.60	20.10
60	16.70	17.55	18.05	17.70	18.60	19.10	17.70	18.60	19.10	21.65	22.85	23.35
70	18.25	19.15	19.65	19.45	20.45	20.95	—	—	—	24.65	25.90	26.40
80	19.65	20.65	21.15	21.15	22.20	22.70	—	—	—	27.65	29.05	29.55

SUMMARY
OF
RAILWAYS' ROLLING STOCK, MACHINERY AND WORKS PROGRAMMES FOR 1973-74

The table below sets out the Actuals for 1971-72, Budget and Revised Estimates for 1972-73 and the Budge Estimates for 1973-74 of expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue):—

(Figures in units of rupees)

Particulars	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Capital	190,84,03,410	158,70,00,000	197,80,73,000	172,00,00,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	90,87,58,035	120,00,00,000	114,47,95,000	137,54,00,000
Development Fund	20,82,17,181	20,00,00,000	20,00,00,000	20,00,00,000
Open Line Works—Revenue . . .	7,29,78,415	7,00,00,000	7,00,05,000	8,00,00,000
TOTAL	309,83,57,041	305,70,00,000	339,28,73,000	337,54,00,000

2. The Budget Estimate for Works Expenditure for 1973-74 has been placed at 337.54 crores in the net. This is about 1.75 crores less than the Revised Estimate for the current year.

The following is the distribution of the net provision of 337.54 crores among the various classes of works:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Actuals, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74				
			Capital	Depreciation Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Total
1. Rolling Stock . . .	109,78	137,28	92,57	68,26	20	1	161,04
2. Machinery and Plant . .	3,16	8,82	1,36	2,30	3	82	4,51
3. Track Renewals . . .	45,56	55,97	—1	62,83	7	..	62,89
4. Bridge Works . . .	4,28	7,58	—79	9,17	1,54	38	10,30
5. Traffic Facilities . .	41,56	55,76	51,49	3,31	4,91	2,46	62,17
6. Signalling and Interlocking works, etc. . . .	16,98	14,44	3,87	3,90	1,93	1,88	11,58
7. Workshops (including production units, namely DLW, CLW & ICF but excluding those provided as part of Electrification Projects). .	2,64	6,53	3,08	30	1,64	1,08	6,10
8. Electrification . . .	12,85	14,12	16,26	20	84	..	17,30

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	Particulars	Actuals, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74				
				Capital	Depreciation Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Total
9.	Other Electrical works	5,29	3,25	25	2,58	72	78	4,33
10.	Staff Quarters	6,12	6,19	1,11	1,25	4,57	64	7,57
11.	Amenities for Staff	3,27	3,18	—1	16	3,05	91	4,11
12	Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities	3,83	3,82	..	5	4,00	..	4,05
13.	New lines	13,29	13,71	12,85	..	..	..	12,85
14.	Restoration of dismantled lines	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Other specified works	2,23	2,43	62	99	65	60	2,86
16.	Taking over of open Line wires from P & T Deptt.	41	92	1,00	..	..	..	1,00
17.	Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services.	4,41	4,77	..	..	..	..	..
18.	(*a*) Stores Suspense (Net)	36,33	7,37	—1,32	..	..	..	—1,32
	(*b*) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	5,11	6,69	—4,70	..	..	..	—4,70
	(c) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	8,46	2,25	1,49	..	..	..	1,49
19.	Credits or recoveries—							
	(*a*) Credits for released materials	—14,81	—18,64	..	—17,76	..	..	—17,76
	(*b*) Other credits	—1,66	—41	—25	..	..	..	—25
	TOTAL	390,14	336,04	178,87	137,54	24,15	9,56	350,12
	PROBABLE SAVINGS	..	..	—14,87	..	—4,15	—1,56	—20,58
	Net	309,14	336,04	164,00	137,54	20,00	8,00	329,54
	Metropolitan Transport Projects	70	3,25	8,00	..	..	..	8,00
	GRAND TOTAL	309,84	339,29	172,00	137,54	20,00	8,00	337,54

1. TRACK

A total provision of Rs. 62.89 crores has been made for Track Renewals during 1973-74—Rs. 40.61 crores for "Works in Progress" and Rs. 22.28 crores for "New Works".

Important New Works proposed during 1973-74 with brief notes of justification are as under:—

2. BRIDGES

1. *Replacement of* 8/30.48 *M through girders on Sonar Bridge at Km.* 1105/8 *on Bina-Katni Section of Central Railway.*—The girders have outlived their normal life necessitating imposition of speed restriction which is affecting the line capacity adversely. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.92 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1973-74.

2. *Regirdering of existing* 26 × 8.38 M (27′-6″) *weak girders of the Iyyala bridge No.* 39 *at Km.* 46/10–11 *between Kurgunta and Nawandgi stations with Broad Gauge Main Line Standard girders, including raising of track by* 1.5 *M and regrading of the approaches on Wadi-Secunderabad Section—South Central Railway.*—The existing girders of this bridge which have outlived their normal life necessitate speed restriction which is affecting the line capacity adversely. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing girders by new BGML girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.50 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1973-74.

3. *Raising of track between Km.* 177 & 179 *and rebuilding of Kolak Bridge No.* 287 (8 × 18.3 *metres*) *and Bridge No.* 288 (1 × 18.3 metres) *with one additional span of* 18.3 *metres each on Vapi-Udvada Section—Western Railway.*—The work of raising the track and re-building of Kolak Bridge No. 287 and Bridge No. 288 with increased waterway has been proposed to prevent recurrence of flood damages and to ensure uninterrupted through communications on the important route between Bombay and Baroda which is being electrified. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 48.47 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is being provided in 1973-74.

3. TRAFFIC FACILITIES

1. *Bina-Katni section—doubling the remaining single line portions between (i) Khurai-Sumreri* 8.64 *kms, (ii) Jeruwakhera-Narioli* 16.30 *kms, (iii) Ratona-Saugor* 7.15 *kms (iv) Damoh-Bandukpur* 14.94 *kms. (v) Salai-Bakleta* 11.72 *kms. (vi) Bakleta-Rithi* 6.82 *kms—Total* 65.57 *kms—Central Railway*—The Bina-Katni (262.33 kms) section has long stretches of adverse gradients. With the development of Central India Coalfields and with the setting up of new Steel Plants and expansion of existing Cement factories, Fertilizer Plants etc. there has been a heavy increase in traffic requiring movement on the Bina-Katni section during the last decade. With the patch doubling of 196.7 kms. already sanctioned, there would be a balance of 65.57 kms. left as single line on this very heavily worked section. The movement of two million tonnes of coal from the C.I.C. fields to the Power Houses in North India would mean additional three trains. In order to create requisite capacity, it is considered necessary to sanction the balance patch doubling during 1973-74 so that requisite capacity would be available to handle the traffic anticipated. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 546.05 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is being provided as outlay during 1973-74.

2. *South-East and North-East Sections—(1) Construction of a precedence loop in the up direction at Thakurwadi. (2) Construction of precedence station in the up direction at TGR3—Central Railway.*—The approaches to Bombay area on the Central Railway are over two ghat sections situated on the north-east and south-east trunk lines. The ghat sections are located between Kasara and Igatpuri (14 kms) on the north-east section and between Karjat and Lonavla (28 kms) on the south-east section. The operational limitations over the ghat sections are steep gradient of 1 in 37 with sharp curves; non-availability of precedence facilities, location of three intermediate catch sidings with obligatory halts for train descending the ghats; slow speed ranging between 15 KMPH to 25 KMPH and restrictive ghat marshalling. In view of these limitations, the maximum working capacity available is limited and this capacity is being fully utilised.

In order to provide relief and to meet shortfall in transport capacity anticipated during the next few years, it is considered necessary to construct a precedence loop each in up direction on both the ghat sections namely Karjat—Lonavla and Kasara—Igatpuri. The precedence loop will be constructed at Thakurwadi on the south-east ghat section and at TGR 3 on the north-east ghat section. The precedence loops will provide two extra paths on each ghat section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 65.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is being provided in 1973-74.

3. *Amla-Nagpur Section—Provision of a crossing station between Pandhurna—Narkher—Central Railway.*—For movement of coal traffic from Pench Valley coalfields to the Koradi Power House, the line capacity of the Nagpur-Amla section has to be augmented and it is proposed to provide crossing station between Pandhurna and Narkher. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 14.36 lakhs, and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1973-74.

4. *Katwa—Provision of two coaching stabling sidings—Eastern Railway.*—Katwa station is situated on Bandel-Barharwa loop on the Howrah Division. There is no provision at Katwa for stabling coaching rakes of suburban and non-suburban terminating trains with the result that coaching rakes are required to be shunted from one platform line to another to make room for reception of subsequent passenger trains. This involves frequent blocking of main line with consequent repercussions on already saturated line capacity. In order to overcome this difficulty, it has been considered necessary to provide two coaching stabling sidings at Katwa at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.33 lakhs of which an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is being provided in the Budget for 1973-74.

5. *Paraj, Waria & Rajbandh—Provision of a fully wired down loop with a hot axle siding at each of the above stations—Eastern Railway.*—The Andal Khana section carries very heavy density of traffic. The level of goods traffic on the section is increasing but in the absence of loops, detentions to trains take place and the lines are also blocked for detaching sick wagons etc. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a fully wired loop with hot axle siding at Paraj, Waria and Rajbandh stations at an anticipated cost of Rs. 29 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 2.87 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1973-74.

6. *Doubling of Bonidanga-Tildanga-New Farraka section* (12.05 *kms)—Eastern Railway.*—On the Bonidanga-Tildanga-New Farraka section, traffic converges from three directions *viz.* (*i*) from Sahibganj end (ii) from Rampurhat (Howrah end) and (iii) from the B.A.K. Loop end. This section lies on the through link over the Farraka Barrage from the Eastern to the N.F. Railway. The traffic from North Bengal and Assam *via.* this route is progressively increasing. The present capacity of the section is being fully utilised. The work study undertaken has established the urgent need for the doubling of the section. The work is estimated to cost Rs 130 lakhs. An outlay of rupees one thousand is being provided in the Budget for 1973-74.

7. *Doubling of Ghaziabad-Saharanpur Section* (50.86 *kms.*)—*Northern Railway.*—The present capacity of this section will be inadequate to meet with the future level of traffic. A traffic-*cum*-Engineering survey conducted on this section to assess the requirements of facilities needed for future traffic has recommended the doubling of this section in the first instance for a distance of 50.86 kms. between (1) Ghaziabad and Murad Nagar (2) Meerut City and Daurala and (3) Nagal and Saharanpur. The work is expected to cost Rs. 399 lakhs of which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1973-74.

8. *Khurja-Meerut City Section—Northern Railway—*

1. *Extension of loops at* 4 *stations* viz. *Khurja City, Bulandshahr, Gulaothi and Kharkhauda.*
2. *Conversion of Baral* (*DK*) *and Hafizpur* (*D*) *into crossing stations.*
3. *Provision of Panel interlocking.*

Section from Khurja Jn. to Meerut City (93 kms.) has 5 block stations, which are non-interlocked. The loops at Khurja Jn., Hapur and Meerut City are of standard length. At other stations these are shorter. The electrification of Tundla-Delhi section is expected to be completed by 1975-76.

In order to clear POL traffic and to take full advantage of the electrification and also to increase the capacity of the section, it is considered necessary to take up the work which is estimated to cost Rs.45.02 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 25.80 lakhs is proposed for 1973-74.

9. *Bikaner—Provision of coaching terminal facilities in the yard—Northern Railway.*—Bikaner is an important passenger terminal and junction connecting the following lines :—

(i) Delhi-Ratangarh-Bikaner, (ii) Bhatinda-Lalgarh-Bikaner, (iii) Jodhpur/Phulera-Merta-Road-Bikaner and (iv) Sri Kolyat Ji-Lalgarh-Bikaner.

It deals with 29 trains each way. The present facilities available in the yard are inadequate to deal with this traffic efficiently due to inadequacy of passenger platforms, washing lines, short length of goods yard shunting neck, and lack of approach to Motor Ramp etc. It is, therefore, considered necessary to provide the following additional facilities in the yard for the efficient movement of traffic:—

(a) One additional platform through scissors cross-over between lines No. 3 and 4 and consequent extension of island platform (No 2 and 3).

(b) Conversion of line No. 5 into a goods running line.

(c) One stabling line.

(d) One washing line with a passage line.

(e) Re-siting of Motor Ramp and extension of siding.

(f) Extension of goods yard shunting neck at Ratangarh end.

(g) Provision of standard III interlocking.

The work is expected to cost Rs. 18.55 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1.74 lakhs has been provided for 1973-74.

10. *Dehradun—Provision of additional facilities—Northern Railway.*—Dehradun is the terminus of the 79 kms. Laksar-Dehradun single line hilly section of the Northern Railway. It is the rail head for Mussorie and Chakrata hill stations and the neighbouring mountain districts. The station deals with 6 passenger trains including 4 Express trains each way besides parcel vans and tourist coaches. There are proposals for establishment of a cement factory and a satellite station.

The existing facilities in the yard are inadequate to deal with the present traffic. It is, therefore, considered necessary to provide the following additional facilities in the yard :—

(a) An island platform.

(b) Two washing lines.

(c) One coach stabling line.

(d) Conversion of stabling line into goods running line.

(e) Provision of two goods spurs and

(f) Re-siting of mineral siding.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 15.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1973-74.

11. *Jullundur City—Amritsar Section—Extension of loops at Sura Nassi, Kartarpur and Beas to* 2250/ *Northern Railway.*—Out of 9 stations on this double line section, only 3 stations have loops of the standard length. It is necessary that loops on this section are extended to the standard length to achieve a reduction in the number of trains and consequent economy in working expenses. It is, therefore, considered essential to extend loop at three stations, *viz.* Sura Nassi, Kartarpur and Beas in the first instance to the standard length of 2250 ft. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 10.20 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 1.08 lakhs is proposed for 1973-74.

12. *Doubling of track between Olavakkot and Shoranur* (44.20 *kms.*) *Southern Railway.*-The 44.20 kms. long Olavakkot-Shoranur is a sub-section forming part of the South West main line. This sub-section is one of the critical sections. The line capacity with diesel traction is being utilised fully. With the doublings already sanctioned, almost the entire route from Jolarpettai to Olavakkot would have been doubled. Traffic survey to assess the line capacity requirements on the Olavakkot-Shoranur section conducted recently had revealed that the traffic offering for movement across the section would be 482 wagons by 1975-76. The anticipated capacity that would be available with the completion of Tokenless Block would be short of the anticipated requirements by 1975-76. It is, therefore, considered necessary to double the section and the work is accordingly proposed for inclusion in 1973-74 as it is expected to take three years to complete. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 350 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget for 1973-74.

13. *Doubling of track between (a) Shoranur-Mullurcarai* (8.07 *kms.*), *(b) Wadakanchari-Pudukad* (30 *kms.*) *and (c) Alwaye-Irinjalakuda*(30.78 *kms.*) *on Shoranur-Alwaye section-Southern Railway.*-The Shoranur-Alwaye (102 kms.) sub-section forms part of the South West main line. This section has certain peculiar transportation characteristics in which almost every alternate station has got substantial traffic daily. It is, therefore, necessary to run slow shunting trains as well as pilots to these stations for working inward loads/ empties as well as for clearing loaded stock. This section is a gradient section and the limiting grades are 1 in 80. The line capacity on the section with diesel traction is being utilised to the extent of 90 per cent at present. It is anticipated that traffic offering for movement across the section by 1975-76 will be 468 wagons. To clear this traffic, 9 trains of which at least 8 through goods trains hauled by diesel locos have to be run daily. The anticipated requirements of line capacity on the section by 1975-76 will fall short of the available capacity. Consequently it has become urgent to take steps to create requisite capacity on the section by resorting to doubling. It is, therefore, proposed to include the work-doubling of 68.85 kms. in the Budget for 1973-74 at an estimated cost of Rs. 795 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided in 1973-74.

14. *Gooty-Nandalur Section-Doubling of track between* (1) *Gooty and Rayalacheruvu* (23.65 *kms.*) (2) *Kondapuram-Muddanuru* (23.65 *kms.*) *and* (3) *crossing station between Rayalacheruvu and Juturu—Southern Railway.*—The traffic-*cum*-Engineering Survey carried out to assess the requirements of facilities on this section to meet with the future level of traffic recommended doubling of this section and certain other works. Of this, the work of doubling of 69.15 kms., a crossing station between Razampet and Nandalur and automatic signalling on Trivellore-Arkonam section, was included in the last year's budget. The work of doubling between Gooty and Rayalacheruvu (23.65 kms.), between Kondapuram and Muddanuru (23.65 kms.) and a crossing station between Rayalacheruvu and Juturu costing 4.49 crores has been included with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs in the Budget for 1973-74.

15. *Doubling of track between Bangalore City and Krishnarajapuram* (13.87 *kms.*)—*Southern Railway.*—The Jolarpettai-Bangalore City section is one of the main arteries of the Southern Railway carrying traffic to and from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Mysore States. From Jolarpettai to Bangalore, the stretch from Bangalore City to Krishnarajapuram forms part of the sub-section Bangalore City-Bayyappanahalli-Bangarapet. The Bangalore City complex is expanding towards Krishnarajapuram and is gradually developing into a suburban passenger section catering for commuter traffic. The doubling of the line between Banagalore City and Krishnarajapuram (13.87 kms.) next to the important terminal at one end of the already saturated single line section is considered necessary and the work is accordingly proposed for inclusion in the Budget for 1973-74 at an estimated cost of Rs. 106.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided during 1973-74.

16. *Secunderabad—Additional facilities in the Metre Gauge area—South Central Railway.*—Metre Gauge suburban section in the twin cities area comprises of two sections *viz.* Umdanagar-Secunderabad and Secunderabad—Medichcal where heavy detentions are taking place to goods trains. To overcome this and to meet the anticipated increase in traffic by 1975-76 as assessed by the Survey Team, it has been considered necessary to develop additional facilities in the Metre Gauge area of Secunderabad at an anticipated cost of Rs. 56.78 lakhs out of which an outlay of Rs. 43 lakhs is being provided in the Budget for 1973-74.

17. *Provision of a crossing station between Sanatnagar and Lingampalli—South Central Railway.*—Sanatnagar—Vikarabad forms part of the Secunderabad—Wadi section of Secunderabad division, which serves the industrial units situated at Sanatnagar and Bharat Heavy Electricals at Lingampalli. The line capacity on this section is over-saturated. There has been rapid increase in traffic on this section due to very heavy train movements between Secunderabad and Hyderabad. Trains coming from Wadi also are not getting a clear passage over this section and are subjected to delays either at Lingampalli or Sanatnagar. In order to increase the capacity, it has been considered necessary to provide a crossing station between Sanatnagar and Lingampalli at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.87 lakhs of which an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is being provided in the Budget for 1973-74.

18. *Line capacity works on Daund-Wadi Section (Phase II)—South Central Railway.*—Daund-Sholapur-Wadi section is a 338 kms long B.G. single line section on the Madras-Bombay G.T. route. The capacity on this section is 19 trains each way. The traffic survey conducted to assess the requirements on this section revealed that this section would be required to handle increased quantum of traffic for which the present capacity would be inadequate. In the budget for 1972-73 certain works have already been sanctioned and for 1973-74 it is considered necessary to take up the work of two crossing stations between (a) Paphlaj and Jeur, (b) Dudhani and Boroti and an additional loop at Malthan at a total cost of Rs. 42.25 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs has been provided for this work in 1973-74.

19. *Kharagpur-Provision of one grid of 3 classification lines in Nimpura Marshalling Yard--Southeastern Railway.*—Nimpura Marshalling Yard in the present phase of remodelling was commissioned in December 1969. The work load at Nimpura is progressively increasing. After commissioning of Haldia Port by 1973-74 and with the development of a number of ancillary industries in the Haldia area and with the prospects of traffic in the direction of Bangladesh, the work load in Nimpura Marshalling Yard will definitely go up for which there is no provision of classification lines at present. It has, therefore, been considered necessary to provide one grid of 3 classification lines in Nimpura Marshalling Yard at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.31 lakhs of which an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is being provided in the Budget for 1973-74.

20. *Doubling between Nagda and Ramganjmandi (153 kms) Western Railway.*—The Broad Gauge Trunk route of the Western Railway between Bombay Central and Mathura has double line except for two stretches *i.e.* Nagda-Lakheri (285.57 kms.) and Bayana-Mathura (75.41 kms.). Doubling on the Bayana-Mathura section and 132.92 kms. on the Nagda-Lakheri section is in progress, leaving a single line patch of 152.65 kms. between Nagda and Ramganjmandi. With the increase in traffic anticipated by the end of the Fourth Plan, this section would be required to deal with traffic for which the capacity obtaining at present would be inadequate. It is, therefore, proposed to take up the doubling of this section during 1973-74 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 1258.27 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs has been provided during 1973-74.

21. *Gangapur Up Yard-Provision of additional sorting facilities and certain other minor additions and alterations—Western Railway.*—Gangapur City is an important marshalling yard on the Delhi-Bombay trunk route of Western Railway consisting of two separate yards *viz.* Up yard and Down yard. The yard deals with 22.3 trains each way. While the existing facilities in the down yard are adequate to meet the marshalling commitments, the facilities available in the Up yard are not sufficient to meet the day-to-day traffic. This being the first yard for the Up stream of traffic the yard is required to form loads to the farthest destination as far as possible. It is, therefore, considered necessary to provide the following additional facilities in the Up yard:—

1. Extension of two sorting dead ends to full length.
2. Taking over of the existing sick sidings for traffic use and extending the same to hold full length trains.
3. Providing two sick lines in lieu of (2) above.
4. Providing direct entry from Up main line to the first four reception lines.
5. Giving independent exit to platform line No. 5 from the Up yard.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 15.90 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakhs is proposed for 1973-74.

22. *Ratlam-Ajmer Section-Providing four crossing stations between Neemuch and Ratlam-Western Railway.*—Ajmer-Ratlam section forms a part of the North-South Metre Gauge link. As against the chartered capacity of 12 trains each way, the utilisation was 10.2 and the utilisation on this section is expected to go up by 74-75. The capacity can be augmented by splitting up four block sections and dieselisation of goods services. The work is expected to cost Rs. 31.40 lakhs and outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been provided for the work.

4. SIGNALLING AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. *Linking of Bombay Division Microwave Scheme with Pune-Sholapur Scheme of South Central Railway—Central Railway.*—The proposal caters for linking Bombay-Bhusaval microwave system with Pune-Sholapur microwave links through Parner and Dhond. It will enable direct communication link between Bombay and Secunderabad. The work is expected to cost Rs. 18.92 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh for the year 1973-74.

2. *Nagpur-Amla Section.—Provision of Tokenless Block Instruments in replacement of existing Token Instruments—Central Railway.*—Nagpur-Amla Section is 168 Kms. long on the Delhi-Madras trunk route. The existing Block instruments in this section are in service for over 25 years and are required to be replaced on age-*cum*-condition basis with tokenless Block instruments which will increase the line capacity and at the same time facilitate running of high speed trains. Estimated cost of this work is Rs. 16.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh for the year 1973-74.

3. *Firozepur Division—Replacement of Signalling gears and providing centralised operation at 4 stations viz. Mnanwala, Butari Beas and Hamira—Northern Railway.*—The existing signalling and interlocking gears at these four stations have served for more than

60 years. While considering replacement, centralised operation of points and signals has been proposed as it is more economical. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 28.90 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakh for the year 1973-74.

4. *Delhi Division—Replacement of old and wornout gears at 2 stations viz. Mansurpur and Sakhoti Tanda by panel interlocking—Northern Railway.—The* existing signalling gears at these two stations are over 35 years old and have outlived their useful life. While considering the replacement on age-*cum*-condition basis, panel interlocking has been proposed at these stations as it is safer and economical. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 17.04 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the year 1973-74.

5. *Lucknow Division—Provision of Tokenless Block Instruments-Lohta-Partapgarh—Northern Railway.*—The proposal is to replace the existing token instruments with tokenless block instruments. This will eliminate the token balancing problem and will improve the over all running of goods and passenger trains and at the same time facilitate running of high speed trains. Estimated cost of this work is Rs. 20.80 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh for the year 1973-74.

6. *Provision of Standby equipment for Delhi-Mughalsarai Microwave system.--Northern Railway.*—Thirteen hops on Delhi-Mughalsarai microwave system have not been provided with standby equipments under the initial scheme as the necessity for the standby equipment for shorter hops was then under examination in R.D.S.O. R.D.S.O.'s scrutiny has revealed that shorter hops between 30 to 55 kms. also will need standby equipment. The proposal is thus for providing standby equipment at 13 hops to provide maximum reliability over the microwave system. Estimated cost of this work is Rs. 19.35 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh for 1973-74.

7. *Provision of Departmental line wires with 4 ACSR and 6 iron wires on Delhi-Bhatinda Section—Northern Railway.*—Delhi Bhatinda section is 298 kms. long. At present section control and Deputy Control, Block and Telegraph circuits on this section are being operated on line wires rented from P&T Department. The percentage efficiency of section and Deputy Control on this section ranges between 89.3 and 53.8 only due to frequent copper wire thefts. In pursuance of an accepted policy, it is proposed to provide Railway's own alignment in this section, with aluminium conductor steel reinforced wires, for control and deputy control circuits and iron wires for other circuits to improve the efficiency of these circuits. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 43.18 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year 1973-74.

8. *Replacement of existing signalling equipments by MAUQ Standard I at 4 stations on Pilibhit-Bhojeepura section--North-eastern Railway*--The existing signalling equipments at these 4 stations are over 38 years old and are required to be replaced on age-*cum*-condition basis. While considering replacement, it is proposed to provide multi-aspect upper quadrant signalling. Estimated cost of the work is Rs. 11.85 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakh for the year 1973-74.

9. *Provision of Railway-owned overhead ACSR alignment on Gonda-Gorakhpur Cantt. Section—North-eastern Railway*—This is a 157 kms. long trunk route Section and Deputy control circuits in this section are provided with copper wires rented from P&T Department. Due to heavy copper wire thefts, efficiency of control circuits on this section has deteriorated. It is proposed to construct Railway's own alignment in this Section with aluminium conductor steel reinforced wires to improve efficiency of circuits. Estimated cost of this work is Rs. 19.77 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year 1973-74.

10. *Provision of Panel Interlocking at Sitapur—North-eastern Railway.*—Sitapur is a junction station on Lucknow-Mailani main line section. Provision of MAUQ signalling on Sitapur-Mailani Section has already been approved. To provide uniformity of aspects in the section, the proposal is to provide centralised operation of points and signals with multiple aspect signalling at this section which is more economical. The cost of this work is Rs. 12.96 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakh for the year 1973-74.

11. *Provision of departmental erection ACSR and iron wires on Section Chamagram-Old Malda-Katihar (B.G.)—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Chamagram-Old Malda-Katihar section is 120 kms. long. At present Section Control, Deputy Control, Block and Telegraph Circuit on this section are being operated with copper and iron line wires rented from P&T department. The efficiency of control circuits on this section is only 28.7% mainly due to frequent copper wire thefts. It is proposed to provide Railway's own alignment in this section with aluminium conductor steel reinforced wires for control and deputy control circuits and iron wires for other circuits. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 23.34 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh for 1973-74.

12. *Lumding—Replacement of wornout power frame by Route Relay Interlocking—North-east Frontier Railway.*—The existing power lever frame at Lumding was installed in 1937. The lever frame and its parts are wornout and are required to be replaced on age-*cum*-condition basis. The replacement will be by Route Relay Interlocking. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 14.39 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh for the year 1973-74.

13. *Replacing the existing wornout two aspect Lower Quadrant Signalling by Multiple Aspect Signalling with Signals and points worked electrically through S.M.'s control (11 stations +7 level crossings) on Ariyalur (excluding) Golden Rock (Including) section–Southern Railway—This section is a part of*

Madras-Tiruchchirappalli trunk route. Two aspect Standard III signalling in this section is in service for more than 30 years and requires replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is proposed to replace the existing signalling arrangement with multi aspect signalling and operation of points and signals with S.M.'s control. This will be more economical and will increase the line capacity. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 52.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.58 lakh for 1973-74.

14. *Provision of "Attention" aspect signals on the Basin Bridge—Avadi Section in Madras Division—Southern Railway.*—This section is provided with automatic signalling where minimum braking distance cannot be provided due to local conditions. "Attention" aspect in multiple aspect territory has to be provided in automatic signalling territory progressively where the minimum braking distance is not available. The proposal envisages provision of "Attention" aspect for the signals in the above mentioned section. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 11.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh for 1973-74.

15. *Sholapur Division : Daund-Kurduvadi Section-Replacing the wornout signalling by multiple aspect signalling at 8 stations—South Central Railway*—Daund-Kurduvadi Section is on Bombay - Madras trunk route. Signalling gears in this section are more than 30 years old. Proposal is to provide multiple aspect signalling in replacement of wornout gears on age-cum-condition basis. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 35.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the year 1973-74.

16. *Vijayawada Division : Guntur-Dronachellam Section—Replacement of Wornout signalling at 17 stations—South Central Railway*—These stations in Guntur-Dronachellam section are equipped with standard I lower quadrant mechanical signalling. The signalling gears were installed more than 30 years ago. The proposal is to replace the existing old and wornout gears on age-cum-condition basis to ensure safety. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 15.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the year 1973-74.

17. *Sholapur Division : Raichur-Wadi Section-Replacing the wornout block instruments by Tokenless Block Instruments—South Central Railways*—Raichur-Wadi Section is single line Section on Madras-Bombay trunk route consisting of 10 block Sections. The existing token instruments were installed more than 25 years ago and are due replacement on age-cum-condition basis. Replacement is proposed with Tokenless block instruments which will increase line capacity. Estimated cost of this work is Rs. 12.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for 1973-74.

18. *Adra-Replacement of existing lever machines and signal gears by electrically operated points and signals from a Central Cabin—Southeastern Railway*—Adra is an important junction station on S.E. Railway. The existing 70 lever frame was installed in 1937 and is due replacement on age-cum-condition basis. While considering the replacement, operation of points and signals electrically from a central cabin has been proposed. It will be quicker in operation and economical. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 26,00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.38 lakh for the year 1973-74.

19. *Provision of 12 macrowave channels from Garden Reach to Bhilai for inter zonal communication—Southeastern Railway*—To provide better communication facilities between Garden Reach and Bhilai, it is proposed to provide one additional basic group of 12 channels on the existing Microwave system in Garden Reach Bhilai Section. This will facilitate proper co-ordination and interchange of traffic which are vital for improving operational efficiency. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 15.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh for the year 1973-74.

20. *Bhilai-Nagpur Section—Expansion of Speech and Teleprinter Channel facilities on the Microwave System—Southeastern Railway*—The proposal envisages provision of 12 additional channels between Bhilai and Nagpur. The additional communication channels are necessary for operational and administrative reasons on the existing Microwave system. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 17.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh for the year 1973-74.

5. WORKSHOPS REMODELLING AND EXTENSIONS

1. *Lonavla—Provision of Yard and Cylinder Repair facilities for balanced vacuum test and provision of 105 quarters for C & W Staff—Central Railway*—The Bombay Division of the Central Railways has two ghat sections on the approaches to Bombay from the North-East and South-East directions. 'Balanced Vacuum Test' is required to be conducted to all goods trains running on these sections. Such facilities have been provided at Pune. The ideal arrangement would be to provide them at Lonavla where the ghat section begins. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 48.02 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1973-74.

2. *Wadi Bunder—Additional facilities for repairs to Carriages & Wagons—Central Railway*—This Depot serves as the major Depot for sickline repairs to coaching as well as goods stock in the Bombay area. There has been an increase of nearly 5 per cent in coaching stock holdings during the last three years and a further increase of 20 per cent is anticipated by the end of Fourth Plan. Further these increases are taking place in the form of most sophisticated stock which requires improved facilities. Provision of these additional facilities will ensure correct and proper maintenance and attention to coaches & wagons and to reduce detentions to rolling stock. The work is estimated to cost 12.70 lakhs with an outlay of 0.35 lakh during 1973-74.

3. *Kalyan Loco Shed-Lifting facilities for WCG/2 Locos—Central Railway.*—As the facilities existing at Kalyan Loco Shed for the inspection of new type of WCG 2 locos are inadequate, it has been proposed to provide 2 inspection pits with an overhead crane of 15 tonnes capacity for lifting. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 13.25 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is being made for 1973-74.

4. *Proposed Plant at Ajni for the production of concrete sleepers for Indian Railways—Central Railway.*—To meet the shortage of wooden and steel sleepers in the country required for carrying out track renewals on trunk lines and other important lines carrying heavy density and high speed traffic, a plant for the production of concrete sleepers is being planned at Ajni on the Central Railway. The project envisages production of about one lakh numbers of two block reinforced concrete sleepers per annum for use on the nearby sections of the Central, South Central and South-eastern Railways. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 19.08 lakhs of which Rs. 1 lakh is expected to be spent during 1973-74.

5. *Burdwan—Proposed expansion of Diesel Shed—Eastern Railway.*—The existing Burdwan Diesel Shed was sanctioned for maintenance of 30 WDM 2 Locos only. The present holding has since been increased to 67 locos. In order to meet the requirements of these locos, it is considered necessary to expand the existing maintenance facilities by extending the lifting bay and 5-ton crane bay and by providing inspection pits and store building etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.60 lakhs, out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

6. *Pathankot—Providing N.G. Diesel Shed to home 20 Diesel locos.—Northern Railway.*—It has been decided to base 10 N.G. diesel locos —type ZDM-3 at Pathankot for operation on Kangra Valley N.G. Section and thus partially dieselise this section. It is also expected in the course of next few years that this section will be fully dieselised and the total requirement of diesel locos will be 20. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a narrow gauge diesel shed at Pathankot for homing 20 diesel locos.

The work is estimated to cost Rs. 19.40 lakhs with an outlay of 5.00 lakhs during 1973-74.

7. *New B. G Wagon Repair Workshop at Ramagundam—South Central Railway.*—To meet the shortfall in workshop capacity for POH of BG goods stock, a B. G. wagon repair worskhop with a POH capac ty of 40-45 units per day is being set up at Ramagundam on the South Central Railway. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 18 crores with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs for the year 1973-74.

8. *Motor shop for Bay Nos. 5 to 9 towards Fatehpuri end—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.*—This work is required to increase production of traction motors and other equipment required for AC electric locomotives to meet the spares requirement of the Railways and partially towards increased production requirements of electric locomotives. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 20.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1973-74.

6. STRUCTURAL WORKS

1. *Howrah—Acquisition of 1.3 acres of land near Howrah General Goods for future expansion of the terminal facilities—Eastern Railway.*—There is an acute shortage of space in the Howrah area and much of the remodelling/expansion scheme of the Howrah terminal facilities depends on the availability of space. A techno-economic survey team has been sanctioned in this connection and their report is expected to be available in about a year's time. At present, a piece of land measuring 1.3 acres is occupied by the Howrah General Store to the north of the Howrah Station which has been found to be ideally suited to the Railway's requirements for expansion of terminal facilities etc. It is considered advisable to acquire this particular piece of land and to initiate acquisition proceedings right from now with a view to stave off private financiers having a commercial interest in this land. It is, therefore, proposed to acquire the said land at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs out of which Rs. 11.00 lakhs is to be spent during 1973-74.

2. *Varanasi—Proposed station building with parcel & claims office—Northern Railway.*—Varanasi is an important city having ancient heritage. Besides it is a pilgrim education and industrial centre, thereby attracting hordes of tourists and pilgrims from all over the country and abroad throughout the year. The existing station building, however, is inadequate to meet the increasing demands of passengers and tourists.

Considering the importance of Varanasi City, it is proposed to construct a new station building with requisite facilities such as Parcel & Claims Office, Booking Office for Third and Upper Class. Third class waiting hall, RPF and GRP Offices, Railway Magistrate's Court, Dormitory type retiring rooms, Junior Staff Rest Room and a few suites of Holiday home type accommodation for the use of staff at an estimated cost of Rs. 65 lakhs, out of which Rs. 5.19 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

3. *New Delhi—Provision of a multi-storeyed running room—Northern Railway.*—The existing scattered accommodation available for the use of different categories of running staff at New Delhi station is not only inadequate to meet their requirements but also comes in the way of development of New Delhi Railway Station as a whole. It is proposed to construct a multi-storeyed running room providing

138 beds for the use of running staff of all categories at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.29 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

4. *Madras—Proposed construction of a multi-storeyed building in Adam's Park area to provide for additional accommodation to the R.M.S office—Southern Railway.*—The accommodation available in the administrative offices of the Southern Railway at Madras is quite inadequate. Some of the important Branches of the Headquarters office are accommodated in temporary structures put up on the third floor of the existing administrative office building. A two-storeyed structure adjoining the existing premises is at present utilized by the P & T Deptt. as R.M.S. Central Sorting Office. Against a floor area of 13,100 sft. in this building, the P & T Deptt. requires additional accommodation to the tune of 51,000 sft. But as the locality is completely built up with no land available, the only course open is to dismantle this more than 50 years old building and to construct a new structure which can be utilized both by the Railway and P & T. In this process, it is also necessary to reconstruct some of the very old structures housing the dispensary, the Central Medical Stores, the Central Tiffin room, the Staff Co-op. Stores, etc. which do not lend themselves for vertical expansion and which stand in the way of scientific utilization of the available space. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a second Annexe within the existing compound housing the administrative offices, at a cost of Rs. 34.41 lakhs including the cost of providing a sub-way to connect the R.M.S. Office with the Central Station. The outlay is proposed at Rs. 9 lakhs for 1973-74.

7. ELECTRIC SUB-STATIONS AND POWER HOUSES

1. *Bombay Division—Replacement of 48 Kms. of contact wire on Northeast and Southeast Sections—Central Railway.*—The contact wire forming part of 1500 Volt DC overhead equipment in Suburban District of Bombay Division has been in service for over 40 years. Due to constant wear, the contact wire has reached condemning size and the replacement of 48 Kms of contact wire has, therefore, been programmed. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 26 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is being made for 1973-74.

2. *Bombay Division—Replacement of 24 kms of Contact wire on Suburban district—Central Railway.*—The contact wire forming part of 1500 Volt DC overhead equipment in Suburban District of Bombay Division has been in service for over 40 years. Due to constant wear, the contact wire has reached condemning size and the replacement of 24 kms. of contact wire has, therefore, been programmed. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 13.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 0.90 lakh is being made for 1973-74.

3. *Bombay Division—Replacement/Rehabilitation of OHE Steel structures in suburban, NE and SE Districts—Central Railway.*—The overhead equipment structures in the 1500 VDC traction System installed over 40 years ago are observed to have been badly rusted and deteriorated at a few places. Therefore these are being replaced. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 15.00 lakhs and an outlay of 0.75 lakh is being made for 1973-74.

4. *Kalyan Power House—Replacement of existing stokers on Boiler No. 12—Central Railway.*—Due to strenuous service the stokers of Boiler No. 12 installed in Kalyan Power House have deteriorated and the efficiency has come down. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 27.34 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 0.57 lakh is being made for 1973-74.

5. *Tikkiapara-Provision of two additional inspection pits with the necessary covering and other maintenance facilities at EMU Car Shed—Southeastern Railway.*—The facilities provided in the existing car shed is being expanded with the anticipated growth in the services & units. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 19.80 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is being made for 1973-74.

6. *Arrangements for intensification of suburban trains service ex-Churchgate such as Power Supply and back up facilities for substation Cable and overhead equipments etc.—Western Railway.*—To relieve overcrowding on the Western Railway Bombay, Suburban System and to deal with the anticipated increase in traffic, the services have to be augmented for which the rolling stock have been already ordered. For meeting the increased power requirements and for the maintenance of the rolling stock when received, these facilities are required. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 430.61 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is being made for 1973-74.

8. STAFF WELFARE WORKS

1. *Bhusawal—Improvements to water supply—Central Railway.*—Bhusawal is one of the most important stations on the Central Railway. Due to substantial increase in the Railway population as also the setting of new Railway installations at this station, there is acute shortage of water supply to meet the requirements of the Railway.

The present demand of water for drinking and domestic purposes is 40 lakh gallons per day against the existing pumping capacity of 32.00 lakhs at the filter house. It is, therefore, proposed to augment the water supply at Bhusawal at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.80 lakhs out of which Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

2. *Gomoh Station—Augmentation of over-head-storage capacity and improvement to the distribution system of filtered water supply—Eastern Railway.*—The Gomoh colony has developed over years. The supply of drinking water in the colony has not been adequate. The total requirement of filtered water in Gomoh Colony,

allowing for future development in the next few years, will be of the order of 5 lakh gallons per day. To ensure supply of adequate quantity of water to all the quarters in the various colonies, a scheme has been prepared to augment the supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.42 lakhs out of which Rs. 0.45 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

3. *Jhajha—Improvement to water supply—Eastern Railway.*—Jhajha is an important station on Howrah-Mughalsarai Main Line, where all the steam engines of the trains are changed. There is a big loco shed also at this station.

Water supply position at Jhajha has been acute in recent times. To overcome the problem, it is proposed to provide one pressure filter of 15,000 gallons per hour capacity, one number one lakh gallons capacity R.C.C. over-head tank for storage of filtered water, one 20,000 gallons capacity R.C.C. tank in NPO shed, one 60,000 gallons capacity overhead tank for unfiltered water for locos, additional pipe-line, pump house etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.90 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

4 *Secunderabad Division—Lallaguda-Headquarters Hospital—Provision of accommodation for additional 55 beds, Central Sterlising unit, Intensive care unit etc—South Central Railway.*—Prior to the formation of the New Zone of S.C. Railway, the Railway hospital at Lallaguda was serving as Divisional Hospital for Secunderabad. The Hospital consisted of a number of isolated structures. In the year 1961 a review was made so as to develop this Hospital with modern facilities and a master plan was prepared. To start with, a structure with three floors was constructed providing 120 beds and one operation theatre suite. The bed strength prior to the formation of S.C. Railway was 124.

After formation of the new Zonal Railway, the Welfare Centre, Lallaguda was closed down and its 20 beds were operated at the Lallaguda main hospital. In view of the great demand for indoor patient accommodation, six additional beds were later added in August, 1968 and another 26 in July, 1969 thus bringing the total bed strength to 176. Out of these, 50 beds are housed in the old dilapidated structures.

The Headquarters Hospital, Lallaguda is now serving as a referral hospital for the entire Zone. The strength of the staff at Secunderabad Division is about 36,000. To meet the increasing requirements of indoor patients the existing 50 beds provided in the dilapidated structures have not been found satisfactory. In addition, a Thoracic Surgical Unit is required for TB and other Chest cases, since the existing Theatres do not allow any spare accommodation.

As such, it is proposed to dismantle the existing 60 year-old dilapidated hospital building situated behind the new three-storeyed building and to construct a structure to accommodate 55 beds, a Central sterlising unit, Intensive care unit etc. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 9.75 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.60 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

5. *Secunderabad Division : Lallaguda—Headquarters hospital—Construction of 2nd floor over the existing new outpatient and Administrative block—South Central Railway*—Prior to formation of S.C. Railway Lallaguda hospital was serving the needs of Secunderabad Division only. After the formation of the S.C. Railway in the year 1966, this hospital is serving the needs of the entire Zone. The existing buildings constructed about 60 years ago have outlived their lives and therefore, need reconstruction.

There has been progressive increase in the number of outpatients attending the hospital every year. To provide for the minimum facilities required for these patients, a plan has been drawn up to construct a new Administrative-*cum*-outpatient building in place of the old one.

The total requirement of out-patient accommodation to meet the immediate need, is 1913.80 sq. m. of carpet area. In the works sanctioned earlier, an area of 1200.74 sq. m. has been provided for. To meet the balance of 713.06 sq. m., it is now proposed to construct a second floor over this building at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1.30 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

6. *Secunderabad Division : Secunderabad Area.—Provision of (a) Two over head tanks of 2.75 lakhs litres capacity each and (b) one underground tank of 36 lakhs litres capacity—South Central Railway.*—For the drinking water requirements of the entire Secunderabad area, the Railway Administration is depending upon the State P.W.D. The supply from the P.W.D. is limited to some specified hours in a day. Further, the frequent power failure and breakage in the supply system makes the continuous availability quite uncertain causing great discontentment and resentment amongst the staff, besides causing inconvenience to travelling public.

The normal requirements of drinking water for the whole of Secunderabad and Chilkalgonda Conloy in particular, are 112.5 lakhs litres and 9 lakhs litres respectively. Against these, the present storage facilities provide for 52.3 lakhs litres and 2.75 lakhs litres only. It is, therefore, proposed to have sufficient storage facilities by providing (i) a ground level reservoir of 36 lakhs litres and (ii) two over head tanks of 2.75 lakhs litres capacity, at a total cost of Rs. 7.30 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs for 1973-74.

7. *Garden Reach—Augmentation of water supply arrangements by providing two 12" X 8" dia. new tube wells, one new RCC tank 15,000 gallons capacity*

on 80 ft. high RCC staging as well as one RCC tank of 50,000 gallons capacity on 80 ft. high RCC staging in replacement of existing dilapidated over head steel tank and staging Southeastern Railway—The existing source of water supply at Garden Reach is not adequate to meet the Railway's requirements. Against the total requirement of 9.00 lakhs gallons, the quantity of water available from the present sources is only about 3.60 lakhs gallons per day. The overhead storage capacity is, at present, only 1,08,980 gallons against the present day daily consumption of 7.50 lakhs gallons. In order, therefore, to augment the water supply arrangements as also the overhead storage capacity, it is proposed to provide two 12″×8″ dia. new tube wells, one new RCC tank 50,000 gallons capacity on 80′ high RCC staging and one RCC tank 50,000 gallons capacity on 80′ high RCC staging in replacement of existing dilapidated overhead steel tank and staging which was constructed in 1943. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 7.01 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

8. *Kharagpur—Augmentation of water supply Southeastern Railway*—Kharagpur is Southeastern Railway's biggest settlement. Railway's Workshops are also located at Kharagpur. The requirement of water for supply to colony, workshops and other essential services including provision for future demands is nine million gallons per day, whereas the sources from wells and tube-wells total upto 7.66 million gallons per day.

It is, therefore, proposed to augment the water supply at Kharagpur in various stages. As a first phase it is proposed to provide two wells 40′ dia. in the Cossye river bed yielding 1.25 million gallons per day with suitable rising mains, leading the water directly from the river bed to the ground reservoirs at Kharagpur settlement without any boosting arrangements, at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.15 lakhs out of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

9. *Anara—Augmentation of domestic watering arrangements including provision of new Over Head Storage tanks and individual water taps to staff Quarters—Southeastern Railway*—Anara is a watering station, both for loco as well as domestic water supply. The existing source of filtered water supply is not adequate to meet the Railway's requirements. As against the total domestic requirement of water of 2.48 lakhs gallons including provision for future development, the quantity of filtered water available from the existing source is only about 1.6 lakhs gallons per day. Out of 997 staff quarters at Anara, 280 units have already been provided with individual taps. The balance 717 staff quarters are still required to be provided with individual taps.

To augment the domestic water supply arrangements including provision of new overhead storage tanks and individual water taps to staff quarters it is proposed to provide another Jevel Filter of 96″ dia. capacity of 5,000 gallons per hour and 2 P.S. tanks of size 16′×16′×8′ with steel staging at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.05 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

10. *Tatanagar—Provision of additional 20 beds in the Hospital—Southeastern Railway*—At Present there is a 35 bedded Hospital at Tatanagar, serving about 6,295 employees, out of whom 3,799 are residing in the Railway colonies. There is acute shortage of beds in this hospital with the result the bed occupancy ratio has been very high during the preceeding 3 years. In order to eliminate the difficulties of the patients, who require indoor treatment, it is proposed to provide additional beds in the hospital and construct staff quarters for the additional medical staff at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.94 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

11. *Dongargarh—Augmentation of water supply arrangments, provision of individual tap connections to 525 units staff quarters and elimination of low pressure zones by modifying distribution system—Southeastern Railway*—Dongargagh is an important station on Howrah—Nagpur Trunk route. A steam loco shed with a holding of 46 steam engines is located there. There are 867 staff quarters and the Colony is spread over a large area. To improve the water supply and distribution system, it is proposed to undertake works costing Rs. 5.78 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

12. *Srikakulam Road—Augmentation of water supply arrangements—Southeastern Railway*— Srikakulam Road is a watering station, catering to both loco and domestic demands. The present consumption is about 42,000 gallons per day for domestic supply and 16,500 gallons per day for loco supply, the total being 58,500 gallons per day. The anticipated total consumption with 20% future increase is 70,000 gallons per day. The present supply is inadequate. Works necessary to augment the water supply at Srikakulam Road station will cost Rs. 5.78 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.90 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

13. *Ahmedabad Area : Asarva—Khokhra Mehamadabad—Improvements to watering arrangements—Western Railway*—Ahmedabad is an important BG-MG Junction station on the Western Railway with two main stations, one for the BG and the other for the MG and BG loco shed with carriage washing facilities etc. Large number of passengers and goods traffic is handled at this station and a large complement of staff is also employed here.

Though the water supply in Ahmedabad area is self-sufficient, there are still short-comings in respect of (a) storage, (b) pumps and (c) inter-connected pipelines to form a grid supply. It is, therefore, considered necessary to provide two pump houses with

electric turbine pumps, one underground storage tank, and two overhead tanks of 50,000 gallons capacity each at Ahmedabad area at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.03 lakhs out of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

9. PASSENGER AND OTHER RAILWAY USERS' AMENITIES

1. *Bombay Suburban Section—Provision of 20 S.P.T machines at Stations—Central Railway*—The Suburban passenger traffic in Bombay area has increased tremendously in recent years where booking facilities have not been adequately augmented. With the result, very long queues are formed, particularly at peak hours, and at times, difficulty in getting tickets tempts the passengers to travel even without tickets.

Compared to opening of additional booking windows, it is more economical to provide S.P.T. machines which involve less investment but at the same time speed up the process of issue of tickets.

It is, therefore proposed to provide 20 S.P.T. machines at 19 stations of Bombay Suburban Section of Central Railway. The work costing about Rs. 5.75 lakhs expected to be finished in 1973-74.

2. *Extension of platform at Azimganj Railway station on Bandel Katwa-Azimganj Section to accommodate 14 bogies—Eastern Railway*—It is proposed to extend the platform to accommodate longer trains at Azimganj Railway Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.74 lakhs out of which Rs. 0.62 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

3. *Ludhiana—Amritsar Section—Extension of platforms in connection with running of longer trains—Northern Railway.*—In the context of progressive dieselisation/electrification of passenger trains with longer loads, it is proposed to extend the platforms to accommodate longer loads of dieselised trains at six stations viz. Ludhiana, Phagwara, Jullundur City. Jullundur Cantt. and Amritsar on Ludhiana Amritsar Section at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.08 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.82 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

4. *Kanpur C.P.S. Goods Shed—Improvement to roads in goods shed area—Northern Railway*—The existing Kutcha or Stone paved roads in goods shed area at this station are not suitable to stand the strain of heavy traffic. It is, therefore, proposed to provide concrete roads in the shed area at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.95 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

5. *Madras Division—Extension of platform and platform lines for running of diesel hauled Mail/Express trains at nine stations on Madras Central-Bangalore City section—Southern Railway*—In the context of progressive dieselisation/electrification of passenger trains with longer loads, it is proposed to extend the platform to accommodate longer loads of dieselised trains at 9 stations, viz. Perambur Arkonam, Gudiyatham, Ambur, Vaniyambadi, Bangarapet, Krishnarajapuram, Bangalore East and Bangalore City on Madras Central Bangalore city section at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.91 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.12 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

6. *Olvakkot Division : Extension of platform and platform lines for running of diesel hauled Mail/Express trains at four stations on Shoranur Mangalore Section—Southern Railway*—In the context of progressive dieselisation/electrification of passenger trains with longer loads, it is proposed to extend the platform to accommodate longer loads of dieselised trains at four stations viz. Shoranur, Calicut, Tellicherry and Charvattur on Shoranur-Mangalore Section at an estimated cost of Rs, 6.47 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

7. *Andheri—Extension of platform No. 4 and 5 and providing an additional flight of steps and cover over the Down platform nearby—Western Railway*—Andheri is an important station on Churchgate—Virar electrified suburban section of the Western Railway and is dealing with large number of passengers as well as goods traffic. There are five platform lines dealing with electric as well as through main line trains and two goods running lines. To meet the requirements of passenger traffic offering at this station, it is proposed to extend the platform Nos. 4 and 5 to accommodate the load of longer trains as also extension of coverover the platform No. 1 and provision of another staircase leading to the existing foot overbridge on platform No. 1 etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.96 lakhs, out of which Rs. 2.20 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1973-74.

10. STAFF QUARTERS

The following is the list of the more important items of works costing over 5 lakhs each, which are being included in 1973–74, as a part of the Railways' general policy of providing quarters to as many of the staff as possible within the limitations of available resources.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S.No.	Particulars of works	Estimated cost	Outlay proposed 1973-74
1	2	3	4
	CENTRAL RAILWAY		
1.	Bombay area, Provision of 28 units type IV Spl. multi-storeyed quarters for officers (ground) plus 13 upper floors	23.18	2.00
2.	Pulgaon.—Construction of 57 Units Type I and 8 units Type II quarters for military siding staff	6.45	1.10
3.	Byculla-Berkley Place.—Construction of 60 units type III quarters in 15 storeyed building.	32.15	4.80
	EASTERN RAILWAY		
4.	Alipore-Calcutta.—Construction of 27 units Type IV (Spl.) M/s. quarter for officers	26.43	5.00
5.	Sealdah.—Provision of 6 units type II and 24 units type I quarters (M/s) for essential staff only	7.67	1.50
6.	Howrah (Bamangachi).—Provision of 24 units type I, 6 units type II and 2 units type III multi-storeyed quarters with ancillary works, pile foundation, water supply and electrification, for running staff	8.25	1.45
7.	Gomoh.—Provision of 28 units type I, 20 units type II and 2 units type III double storeyed quarters including water supply and electrification for essential running staff	7.42	1.60
8.	Jhajha.—Provision of 56 units type I and 20 units type II double storeyed quarter for essential staff including essential staff of the N.P.O. shed and running staff	9.28	1.75
9.	Mughalsarai.—Construction of 100 units type II quarters	16.76	1.00
	NORTHERN RAILWAY		
10.	Delhi Area (Paharganj & Punjabi Bagh).—Replacement of old and dilapidated 16 units type II and 96 units type I single-storeyed quarters with 16 units type II and 96 units type I multi-storeyed quarters	24.09	3.00
11.	Shakurbasti.—Provision of 48 units type I four-storeyed quarters in replacement of 48 units old worn-out single room type I quarters	9.94	2.40
12.	Lucknow (RDSO).—Provision of 20 units type V double storeyed quarters for Officers	16.58	2.00
13.	Delhi-Kishanganj.—Provision of 32 units multi-storeyed type I quarters in replacement of old single-room 32 units type I quarters with A.C. Sheets roofing	6.58	2.33
14.	New Delhi (Paharganj).—Provision of 32 units type I multi-storeyed quarters in replacement of old dilapidated 32 unit type I single-storeyed quarters	6.58	2.33
15.	Subzimandi.—Provision of 48 units type I 4-storeyed quarters in place of 48 units type I quarters at	9.87	2.00
16.	Moradabad.—Provision of 80 units type I double storeyed quarters in replacement of 80 units old single-room quarters	9.10	2.00
17.	Lucknow.—Provision of 1 unit type IV, 3 units type III, 24 units type II and 20 units type I double-storeyed quarters for essential staff	6.96	1.00

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

1	2	3	4
18.	Amritsar.—Provision of 16 units type I and 16 units type II double storeyed quarters in colony A & C	5.48	1.00
19.	Delhi Area.—Provision of 32 units type I (four-storeyed) quarters for Class IV staff for General Pool	6.56	4.00
20.	Delhi Area.—Provision of 32 units type II multi-storeyed quarters	7.06	2.00
21.	Amritsar.—Provision of 100 units type II double-storeyed quarters in 'B' block colony of Locomotive workshops.	19.50	2.30
22.	Lucknow (RDSO).—Provision of 80 units type II multi-storeyed quarters for class III staff	21.80	3.00
	NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY		
23.	Samastipur.—Construction of 12 units type I double storeyed and 36 units type II (double-storeyed) staff quarters.	7.56	3.30
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY		
24.	Siliguri Junction.—Construction of 48 units type I quarters (double-storeyed) for the staff of DME(Diesel	5.13	1.00
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY		
25.	Madras Egmore.—Construction of 36 units type IV Spl. Quarters three storeyed type for Junior Scale Officers	24.48	6.50
26.	Madras Nungambakkam.—Construction of 18 units transit flats for officers	10.80	2.50
27.	Madras Nungambakkam.—Reconstruction of 18 units type IV Spl. (three storeyed type) quarters on condition basis	12.24	3.50
28.	Madras-Perambur.—Reconstruction of 36 units type I quarters (3-storeyed type) in replacement of old quarters on age-cum-condition basis	6.66	2.00
29.	Bangalore City.—Reconstruction of 42 units type I quarters (3-storeyed) in replacement of old quarters on age-cum-condition basis	5.84	1.50
30.	Bangalore City.—Reconstruction of 53 units type II quarters (3-storeyed) and 2 units type III quarters (three-storeyed) in replacement of old quarters on age-cum-condition basis	11.53	3.00
31.	Bangalore Cantonment.—Reconstruction of 52 units type I quarters (3-storeyed) in replacement of old quarters on age-cum-condition basis	7.23	2·35
32.	Perambur (Madras BG area).—Construction of 24 units of type II and 6 units type IV quarters three-storeyed for essential staff	9.95	2.50
33.	Tiruchchrappalli Junction.—Construction of 28 units type II and 16 units type III for essential class III staff	7.24	1.80
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY		
34.	Secunderabad.—Construction of 64 units type I M/S quarters in replacement of 64 units old 'K' type quarters in the Headquarters area	7.79	3.10

(Figure in lakhs of rupees)

1	2	3	4
	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY		
35.	Kharagpur.—Construction of 6 blocks of 8 units each double storeyed type I quarters in replacement of Bazar type quarters	7.08	0.80
36.	Cuttack.—Provision of 2 units type III quarters (single-storeyed), 12 units type II quarters (D/S) and 20 units type I quarters (D/S) for Government Railway Police personnel	6.62	1.50
37.	Kharagpur.—Construction of 32 units (4 blocks) of type II quarters for class III staff of workshops (D/S)	6.26	0·65
38.	Bondamunda.—Proposed construction of 20 units type I and 20 units type II quarters (single-storeyed)	6.78	0.70
39.	Garden Reach.—Construction of 28 units type IV (Spl) multi-storeyed quarters for officers	21.00	1.00
	WESTERN RAILWAY		
40.	Bombay Area.—Providing 31 units type IV (Spl.) quarters (inclusive of 12 units in the Imperial Mansion and 4 flats in East Villa on replacement account) . .	36.51	2.50
41.	Valsad.—Dismantling and rebuilding of 40 units type I (M/S) quarters . . .	6.80	1.30
42.	Bombay-Bandra Marshalling yard.—Providing 24 units type II M/S quarters for essential class III staff 10 units for essential running staff and 14 units for other than running staff etc.	6.72	2·00
	ITEGRAL COACH FACTORY		
43.	Perambur.—Construction of 80 units of staff quarters-Type-II. Cap. WMS (Overheads)	21.00 1.00	8.00 1.00

Statement showing the provision proposed State-wise for Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services in the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1972-73 *and the Budget Estimates for* 1973-74

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

States	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
BIHAR : (Eastern and Southeastern Railways)	25.00	37.50	..
MYSORE : (Southern Railway)	51.10	51.10	..
MAHARASHTRA : (Central & South Central Railways)	89.16	100.00	..
ANDHRA PRADESH : (South Central Railway)	33.00	35.00	..
MADHYA PRADESH : (Central and Southeastern Railways)	31.50	31.50	..
GUJARAT : (Western Railway)	62.50	82.00	..
RAJASTHAN : (Western Railway)	2.50	2.50	..
KERALA : (Southern Railway)	60.00	50.00	..
TRIPURA : (Northeast Frontier Railway)	5.00	..	..
ASSAM : (Northeast Frontier Railway)	33.00	62.38	..
ORISSA : (Southeastern Railway)	..	4.00	..
BENGAL : (Northeast Frontier Railway)	14.00	20.50	..
TOTAL	406.76	476.48	..

Programme of construction of New lines, restoration of dismantled lines and electrification of railway lines for 1973-74

(Figures in thousand of rupees)

Particulars		Latest estimated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Budget estimate, 1973-74	Balance to complete work
CENTRAL RAILWAY					
(i) Morwa (Singrauli) Katni Rail link (Kms. 0 to 254.26)	Cap.	20,06,00	20,01,82	4,18	..
(ii) Bassein Road-Diva B.G. Rail link (42 Kms.)	Cap.	12,74,00	10,00	1,93,65	10,70,35
EASTERN RAILWAY					
(i) Permanent diversion of Tildanga-Farakka line upto the South abutment of the Farakka Barrage with a bridge over the feeder canal	Cap.	1,84,41	1,84,41	..	
	Cap.	—1,23,48	..	—1,23,48	..
	DRF	1,59,70	..	1,59,70	..
	DF(1)	-23	..	-23	..
	DF(2)	-27,77	..	-27,77	..
(ii) B.G. connection between the left bank abutment of the Farakka barrage and Chamagram station excluding interchange point at Malda	Cap.	23,07	20,65	2,42	..
	Cap.	—8	—8	..	..
	DRF	6	6	..	..
	R.	2			
(iii) Sub-Structure for a double line Railway Bridge over the Farakka barrage as incorporated in the Barrage structure	Cap.	4,00,00	89,00	1,00	3,10,00
(iv) Provision of new lines between Chandrapura and Bondamunda (Rourkela) :					
(a) Chandrapura - Hatia Construction	Cap.	12,31,35	12,16,35	15,00	..
(b) Hatia - Bondamunda Construction	Cap.	14,27,22	14,11,22	16,00	..

Programme of construction of new lines, restoration of dismantled lines and electrification of railway lines for 1973-74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Particulars		Latest estimated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Balance to complete work
NORTHERN RAILWAY					
(i) Kanpur - Tundla section:— Electrification of track	Cap.	12,90,57	11,84,81	35,53	70,23
	DF(2)	45,06	44,96	10	..
(ii) Kathua - Jammu — Construction of a new broad gauge rail link . . .	Cap.	12,53,39	11,61,15	13,77	78,47
(iii) Tundla - Delhi Section (including Delhi Area):— Electrification of track. .	Cap.	19,48,34	3,73,47	5,56,64	10,18,23
	Cap.	–90,88	..	..	–90,88
	DRF	60,50	1,00	20,00	39,50
	DRF	–1,25	..	..	–1,25
	DF(2)	1,17,01	15,00	30,00	72,01
	DF(2)	–1,48	..	..	–1,48
SOUTHERN RAILWAY					
(i) Mangalore-Hassan Railway construction.	Cap.	28,34,53	24,92,90	2,25,48	1,16,15
	DRF	13	8	..	5
	R.	8			
(ii) Tornagallu-Mudukulapenta.--Construction of new B.G. line (24 kms.)	Cap.	3,30,23	2,00,58	70,16	59,49
	R.	1			
(iii) New B.G. line from Tirunelveli to Tirvandrum via Nagercoil with a Branch line from Nagercoil to Kanya-Kumari (Cape-Comorin) . . .	Cap.	14,53,17	1,00,00	3,63,25	9,89,92
	DRF	51	..	..	51
	R.	12			
(iv) Madras - Trivellore Section.—Electrification.	Cap.	3,52,98	5,00	12,54	3,35,44
	DRF	16,80	..	..	16,80
	DF(2)	9,00	..	..	9,00
SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY					
(i) Electrification of Madras - Vijaywada section.	Cap.	28,74,81	52,58	1,14,95	27,07,28
	DF(2)	1,01,05	2,00	13,85	85,20

Programme of construction of new lines, restoration of dismantled lines and electrification of railway lines for 1973-74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Particulars		Latest estimated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Balance to complete work
SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY					
(i) Rail link to Haldia port. . .	Cap.	8,11,11	7,61,11	50,00	..
	DRF	73	73	..	..
(ii) Kottavalasa - Bailadilla—Construction Project.	Cap.	59,83,18	59,25,22	21,70	36,26
	DRF	3,16	3,16	..	..
	Cap.	—5,27,49	-5,27,49	..	..
	R.	27			
(iii) Electrification of Rourkela - Durg Section.	Cap.	20,47,13	20,05,25	22,41	19,47
	DF(2)	63,41	48,21	1,00	14,20
(iv) Construction of Cuttack - Paradeep Rail Link	Cap.	10,05,53	6,80,87	72,35	2,52,31
	DRF	2,75	2,20	..	55
	R.	83			
(v) Electrification of Panskura-Haldia section.	Cap.	3,00,99	2,22,19	60,15	18,65
	DF(2)	10,64	5,25	4,00	1,39
(vi) Electrification of Waltair - Kirandul section.	Cap.	17,64,55	5,63,03	4,18,65	7,82,87
	DF(2)	1,40,69	50,18	20,00	70,51
WESTERN RAILWAY					
(i) Electrification of Virar - Sabarmati section including ancillary works on the existing electrified Section on Churchgate - Virar section. . .	Cap.	31,26,46	25,88,79	3,13,18	2,24,49
	DF(2)	84,34	69,34	15,00	..
	Cap.	-5,70	..	..	—5,70
	DRF	5,70	..	..	5,70
(ii) Dabla - Singhana Metre Gauge Railway line (32.05 Kms.) . . .	Cap.	2,79,38	1,77,89	1,01,49	..
(iii) Guna (Rothiai)—Shajapur - Maksi construction.	Cap.	9,18,63	8,75,12	43,51	..
(iv) Sabarmati - Gandhinagar B.G. Rail link (30 Kms), and connected facilities.	Cap.	2,85,27	50,00	92,32	1,42,95

Programme of construction of new lines, restoration of dismantled lines and electrification of railway lines for 1973-74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Particulars		Latest estimated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Balance to complete work
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS :—					
(a) Bombay					
(i) Techno-Economic feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit system for Bombay	Misc. Advances. (Cap.)	88,14	65,22	22,92	..
(ii) Final Location Survey of Fort Market line between Goregaon and Fort Market (Eastern corridor) and of additional double line between Kurla and Bhandup.	Misc. Advances. (Cap.)	10,00	4,00	6,00	..
(b) Calcutta					
(i) Techno - Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit System in Calcutta City for Metropolitan Transport	Misc. Advances. (Cap.)	90,40	65,90	15,00	9,50
(ii) Calcutta-Design and Construction of rapid transit System from Dum Dum to Tollyganj.	Misc. Advances. (Cap.)	1,40,30,00	2,96,90	6,97,57	1,30,35,53
(c) Delhi					
Techno - Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit system and ancillary studies for Delhi. . .	Misc. Advances. (Cap.)	1,05,00	44,91	40,00	20,09
(d) Madras					
(i) Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for mass Rapid Transit system for Madras	Misc. Advances. (Cap.)	56,24	37,90	18,34	..
(ii) Engineering and Traffic survey for a common Suburban terminal at Royapuram	Misc. Advances. (Cap.)	87	70	17	..
TOTAL	Cap.	..	..	34,96,85	..
	DRF	..	..	1,79,70	..
	DF(2)	..	..	56,18	..
	DF(1)	.	..	—23	..
		..	..	37,32,50	..

List of New Works costing between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs each chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue)

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1	Ghugus.—Provisions of additional facilities.	Cap.	7,08	1,00	6,08
2	Faridabad.—Acquisition of land.	Cap.	6,98	1,40	5,58
3	Bombay Division.—Linking up of Bombay Division Microwave scheme with Pune-Sholapur scheme of South Central Railway.	Cap.	18,92	1,00	17,92
4	Jhansi-Kanpur Section.—Replacement of obsolete aged and wornout voucher type block instruments with standard Neal's 'A' type block instruments in 15 sections.	DRF	6,65	60	6,05
5	Nagpur-Amla Section.—Provision of tokenless working in replacement of token instruments on age-*cum*-condition basis	DRF	16,00	60	15,40
6	Kurla.—Passenger Yard.—Renewal of signalling cables	DRF	8,00	50	7,50
7	Shivaji Nagar.—Provision of panel interlocking	DRF	9,90	50	9,40
8	Kalyan.—Replacement of P & T telephone cables by departmental telephone cables.	DRF	6,00	50	5,50
9	Replacement of 60 aged track circuits on Bombay Division (S. I. Byculla Section (Phase II)	DRF	9,20	50	8,70
10	Bombay Division.—Replacement of 24 Kms. of contact wire in Suburban District.	DRF	13,00	90	12,10
11	Bombay Division.—Replacement/Rehabilitation of OHE steel structures in suburban, NE and SE Districts.	DRF	15,00	75	14,25
12	Project for setting up a railway sector factory for manufacture of 2 block sleepers at Ajni	Cap.	19,08	1,00	18,08
13	Pulgaon.—Construction of 57 units type I and 8 units type II quarters for military siding staff.	Cap.	6,45	1,10	5,35
14	Provision of a crossing station between Pandhurna and Narkher	Cap.	14,36	2,00	12,36
15	Bombay Suburban Section.—Provision of 20 SPT machines at stations.	DF(1)	5,75	5,75	..
16	Bhusawal.—Improvements to water supply.	DF(2)	7,80	40	7,40
17	Nasik Road.—Extension of covered shed accommodation.	DF(3)	6,00	1,75	4,25
18	Manmad.—Improvement to water supply arrangements—storage capacity, pumping and distribution system.	DF(3) DF(2) DRF	4,60 2,85 25	50	4,10 2,85 25

List of New Works costing between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs each chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY (*Concld.*)				
19	Provision of automatic signalling between Shahad and Titwala on Kalyan-Igatpuri Section	DF(3)	9,90	30	9,60
20	Satna-Chheoki Section.—Provision of reversers on home/outer signals	DF(3)	9,85	20	9,65
21	Separation of the overhead equipment of Down and Up lines to make them mechanically independent on NE and SE sections	DF(3)	6,78	50	6,28
22	Byculla—Provision of hostel accommodation on the lock up building near station	DF(3)	5,89	1,30	4,59
23	Byculla Stationery Stores Depot.—Provision of additional accommodation for the storage of stationery material	DF(3)	5,07	30	4,77
24	Wadala.—Construction of road over bridge in lieu of existing level crossing No. 5/HB North of Wadala Station	DF(3) Deposit	7,71 1,40,51	3,50	4,21
25	Wadi Bunder.—Additional facilities for repairs to carriage and wagons	DF(3)	12,70	35	12,35
26	Bhusawal C & W Depot.—Additional facilities in down sick siding	DF(3)	9,94	20	9,74
27	New Katni Junction.—Provision of additional facilities for wagon repairs	DF(3)	9,97	25	9,72
28	Kalyan Loco Shed.—Lifting facilities for WCG/2 Locos	DF(3)	13,25	50	12,75
	EASTERN RAILWAY				
29	Katwa.—Provision of two coaching stabling sidings .	Cap.	13,33	2,00	11,33
30	Howrah Division.—Replacement of reinforced cement concrete structures by steel structures between Kamarkundu and Tarakeshwar in Sheoraphuli-Tarakeshwar Branch	DRF	9,41	1,66	7,75
31	Sealdah Division.—Replacement of obsolete and worn-out switch and lock movement points by 110 V.D.C. operated electrical point machines at Sealdah South Station	DRF	7,92	30	7,62
32	Danapur Division.—Conversion of 53 Nos. Mechanical Signals by colour light signals at Mughalsarai East Cabin, inter cabin and crossing cabin	Cap.	7,65	10	7,55
33	Asansol.—Extension and alteration to the Electric Loco Shed	Cap.	9,84	1,00	8,84
34	Beliaghata.—Proposed conversion of Steam Shed into Diesel Shed (Second Phase)	Cap.	8,75	1,00	7,75
35	Burdwan.—Proposed expansion of Diesel Shed . .	Cap.	16,60	2,00	14,60

List of New Works costing between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs each chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue)

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY (*Concld.*)				
36	Azimganj.—Extension of Platform to accommodate 14 bogie trains	DF(1)	7,74	62	7,12
37	Gomoh Station.—Augmentation of overhead storage capacity and improvement to the distribution system of filtered water supply	DF(2)	5,42	45	4,97
38	Jhajha.—Improvement to water supply	DF(2)	4,03	50	3,53
		OLWR	2,87	..	2,87
39	Sealdah.—Provision of 6 units type II and 24 units type I quarters (multi-storeyed) for essential staff only	DF(2)	7,67	1,50	6,17
40	Howrah (Bamangachi).—Provision of 24 units type I, 6 units type II and 2 units type III multi-storeyed quarters with ancillary works, pile foundation, water supply and electrification for running staff	DF(2)	8,25	1,45	6,80
41	Gomoh.—Provision of 28 units type I, 20 units type II and 2 units type III double storeyed quarters including water supply and electrification for essential running staff	DF(2)	7,42	1,60	5,82
42	Jhajha.—Provision of 56 units type I and 20 units type II (double storeyed) quarters for essential staff including essential staff of the NPO shed and running staff	DF(2)	9,28	1,75	7,53
43	Mughalsarai.—Construction of 100 units type II quarters etc.	DF(2)	16,76	1,00	15,76
44	Chaudhribandh.—Provision of a down wired loop	DF(3)	8,67	2,00	6,67
45	Dhanbad Division.—Provision of facing cross over on the Grand Chord at :— (a) Parasnath (b) Sarmatand (c) Hirodih (d) Kodarma and (e) Paharpur	DF(3)	8,63	1,50	7,13
46	Parsabad.—Provision of a down wired loop	DF(3)	6,36	1,00	5,36
47	Kanchrapara.—Proposed extension of Wheel Shop for servicing and repairs of Electric Loco and EMU Wheels	DF(3)	7,20	70	6,50
	NORTHERN RAILWAY				
48	Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Section.—Replacement of D.W. Operation of points and locks by rod operation at 8 stations	DRF	5,78	30	5,48
		Cap.	—50	..	—50
		DF(3)	50	..	50
49	Replacement of old and wornout gears at 2 stations (Mansurpur and Sakhoti Tanda) by panel interlocking from centralised location	DRF	17,04	1,00	16,04
		Cap.	—2,50	..	—2,50
		DF(3)	2,50	..	2,50
50	Provision of stand by equipment for Delhi-Mughalsarai Microwave scheme	Cap.	19,35	10	19,25

List of New Works costing between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs each chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue)

(Figures in thousand of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1973-74	Balance to complete works
	NORTHERN RAILWAY (*Contd*).				
51	Pathankot.— Providing N.G. Diesel Shed to home 20 diesel locos	Cap.	19,40	5,00	14,40
		Cap.	—10	..	—10
		DRF	10	..	10
52	Meerut Cantt.—Provision of arrangement for hauling 15 rail welded rail panels and other facilities in Rail Welding Plant	Cap.	5,33	1,00	4,33
53	Shakurbasti.—Provision of 48 units type I four storeyed quarters in replacement of 48 units old worn out single room type I quarters	DRF	9,94	2,40	7,54
		Cap.	—25	..	—25
		DF(2)	25	..	25
54	Lucknow (RDSO.).—Provision of 20 units type V double storeyed quarters for officers	Cap.	16,58	2,00	14,58
55	Delhi (Kishanganj.).—Provision of 32 units multistoreyed type I quarters in replacement of old single room 32 units type I quarters with A.C. Sheets roofing	DRF	6,58	2,33	4,25
		Cap.	—37	..	37
		DF(2)	37	..	37
56	New Delhi (Paharganj.).—Provision of 32 units type I multistoreyed quarters in replacement of old dilapidated 32 units type I single storeyed quarters . .	DRF	6,58	2,33	4,25
		Cap	—37	..	—37
		DF(2.)	37	..	37
57	Subzimandi.—Provision of 48 units type I four storeyed quarters in place of 48 units type I quarters . .	DRF	9,87	2,00	7,87
		Cap.	—25	..	—25
		DF(2)	25	..	25
58	Moradabad.—Provision of 80 units type I double storeyed quarters in replacement of 80 units old single room quarters	DRF	9,10	2,00	7,10
		Cap.	—40	..	—40
		DF(2)	40	..	40
59	Ludhiana—Amritsar Section.—Extension of platforms in connection with running of longer trains . .	DF(1)	13,08	1,82	11,26
		Cap.	—1,46	..	—1,46
		DRF	1,46	..	1,46
60	Kanpur C.P.S. Goods Shed.—Improvement to roads in goods shed area	DF(1)	9,95	1,00	8,95
61	Lucknow.—Provision of one unit type IV, 3 units type III, 24 units type II and 20 units type I double storeyed quarters for essential staff	DF(2)	6,96	1,00	5,96
62	Amritsar.—Provision of 16 units type I and 16 units type II double storeyed quarters in colony A & C	DF(2)	5,48	1,00	4,48

List of New Works costing between Rs. 5 Lakhs and Rs. 20 Lakhs each chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY (*Contd.*)				
63.	Delhi Area.—Provision of 32 units type I (4 storeyed quarters) for class IV staff for General Pool .	DF(2)	6,56	4,00	2,56
64.	Delhi Area.—Provision of 32 units type II multi-storeyed quarters	DF(2)	7,06	2,00	5,06
65.	Amritsar.—Provision of 100 units type II double storeyed quarters in 'B' Block Colony of locomotive workshops	DF(2)	19,50	2,30	17,20
66.	Bikaner.—Provision of following coaching terminal facilities in the yard :—				
	(i) One additional platform through scissors cross-over between lines No. 3 and 4 and consequent extension of island platform (Nos. 2 and 3) from 850 ft. to 2100 ft.				
	(ii) Conversion of line No. 5 into a goods running line.				
	(iii) One stabling line 870 ft. long.				
	(iv) One washing line of 1600 ft. long with a passage line.				
	(v) Resiting of Motor Ramp and extension of siding from 148 ft. to 870 ft.				
	(vi) Extension of Goods Yard shunting neck at Ratangarh end from 382 ft. to join the new washing lines etc.				
	(vii) Provision of standard III interlocking . .	DF(3)	18,55	1,74	16,81
		Cap.	—50	..	—50
		DRF	50	..	50
67.	Dehradun.—Provision of :—				
	(i) An island platform 1150 ft. long with only one face.				
	(ii) Two washing lines of 1320 ft. each.				
	(iii) One coach stabling line 600 ft. long.				
	(iv) Conversion of stabling line No. 6 into goods running line, in lieu of goods running line No. 4 being dismantled.				
	(v) Provision of two goods spurs, 500 ft. and 480 ft. long in lieu of stabling line No. 6.				
	(vi) Resiting of mineral siding No. 23 and extension from 200 ft. to 400 ft.	DF(3)	15,00	1,00	14,00
		Cap.	—25	..	—25
		DRF	25	..	25

List of New Works costing between Rs. 5 Lakhs and Rs. 20 Lakhs each chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY (*Concld.*)				
68.	Jullundur City-Amritsar Section.—Extension of loops at Sura Nassi, Kartarpur and Beas to 2250/. . .	DF(3)	10,12	1,00	9,12
		DRF	8	8	..
		Cap.	—1,12	..	—1,12
		DRF	1,12	..	1,12
69.	Lucknow.—Additions and alterations to the H.T. and L.T. equipment in the carriage and wagons workshops Alambagh	DF(3)	7,03	1,20	5,83
70.	Tundla-Ghaziabad Section.—Realignment of curves .	DF(3)	9,24	50	8,74
71.	New Delhi.—Provision of additional office accommodation by constructing one additional floor (*i.e.* 5th floor) on the top of Annexe II, in Baroda House for Northern Railway Headquarters office . . .	DF(3)	9,95	25	9,70
72.	New Delhi.—Provision of a multi-storeyed running room	DF(3)	16,29	25	16,04
73.	New Delhi.—Provision of 19 officers rest rooms .	DF(3)	6,25	25	6,00
74.	Provision of adequate drainage facilities in Kanpur-Juhi Yard	OLWR	2,02	1,00	1,02
		R	3,84		
	NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
75.	Pilibhit-Bhojeepura Section.—Replacement of existing signalling equipments by MAUQ Std. I at stations .	DRF	11,85	90	10,95
76.	Gonda-Gorakhpur Cantt. Section.—Provision of Railway owned overhead ACSR alignment . . .	Cap.	19,77	2,00	17,77
77.	Samstipur.—Construction of 12 units type I (Double Storeyed) and 36 units type II (Double Storeyed) staff quarters	DF(2)	7,56	3,30	4,26
78.	Sitapur.—Provision of Panel interlocking at . .	DF(3)	12,96	90	12,06
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
79.	Lumding.—Replacement of power lever frame, all electric operated, by Route Relay Interlocking .	DRF	14,39	10	14,29
80.	Siliguri Junction.—Construction of 48 units type I Quarters (Double Storeyed) for the staff of DME/Diesel	DF(2)	5,13	1,00	4,13
81.	New Jalpaiguri Junction.—Remodelling of Stores Depot	DF(3)	4,23	50	3,73
		DRF	1,01	..	1,01
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
82.	Guntakal-Raichur Section.—Replacing the existing Railway maintained copper wire by ACSR wire (120 kms.)	DRF	9,00	30	8,70
		Cap.	—2,20	..	—2,20
		DF(3)	2,20	..	2,20
83.	Provision of Tokenless Block on Lalgudi-Vriddhachalam Section	Cap.	4,84	50	4,34
		DF(3)	80	..	80

List of New Works costing between Rs. 5 Lakhs and Rs. 20 Lakhs each chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY (*Contd.*)				
84.	Madras-Nungambakkam.—Construction of 18 units transit flats for officers	Cap.	10,80	2,50	8,30
85.	Madras-Nungambakkam.—Reconstruction of 18 units Type IV Special (Three storeyed) quarters on condition basis	DRF	12,24	3,50	8,74
86.	Madras Perambur.—Reconstruction of 36 units type I quarters (three storeyed) in replacement of old quarters on age-*cum*-condition basis . . .	DRF	6,66	2,00	4,66
87.	Bangalore City.—Reconstruction of 42 units type I quarters (three storeyed) in replacement of old quarters on age-*cum*-condition basis . . .	DRF	5,84	1,50	4,34
88.	Bangalore City.—Reconstruction of 53 units type II quarters (three storeyed) and 2 units type III quarters (three storeyed) in replacement of old quarters on age-*cum*-condition basis	DRF	11,53	3,00	8,53
89	Bangalore Cantonment.—Reconstruction of 52 units type I quarters (three storeyed) in replacement of old quarters on age-*cum*-condition basis . .	DRF	7,23	2,35	4,88
90.	Extension of platform and platform lines for running of diesel hauled Mail/Express trains at the following nine stations on Madras Central Bangalore City Section. Perambur–Arkonam Gudiyatham, Ambur, Vaniyambadi, Bangarapet, Krishnaraja puram, Bangalore East and Bangalore City	DF(1) Cap DRF	9,91 —6 6	2,12	7,79 —6 6
91.	Extension of platform and platform lines for run ning of diesel hauled Mail/Express trains at the following four stations on Shoranur-Mangalore section. Shoranir, Calicut, Tellicherry and Charavattur .	DF(1) Cap. DRF	6,47 —30 30	1,50	4,97 —30 30
92.	Perambur (Madras BG area).—Construction of 24 units of type II and 6 units type IV quarters three storeyed for essential class III staff	DF(2)	9,95	2,50	7,45
93.	Tiruchirappalli Junction.—Construction of 28 units Type II, 16 units type III for essential class III staff .	DF(2)	7,24	1,80	5,44
94.	Tondiarpet Marshalling Yard.—Container Terminal	DF(3)	5,50	30	5,20
95.	Tiruttani.—Provision of independent loops . .	DF(3) Cap. DRF	7,38 —30 30	1,25	6,13 —30 30

List of New Works costing between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs each chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY (*Concld.*)				
96.	Tirupati East.—Rationalisation of reception facilities in respect of BG and MG trains	DF(3)	9,16	1,50	7,66
		Cap.	—17	..	—17
		DRF	51	..	51
97.	Yeswantpur-Arsikere Section.—Line capacity works-Tiptur.—Provision of additional signalled loop to hold 60 vehicles with simultaneous reception facilities	DF(3)	6,35	1,00	5,35
		Cap.	—20	..	—20
		DRF	20	..	20
		R.	10	..	..
98.	Provision of "Attention" aspect signal on the Basin Bridge—Avadi section	DF(3)	11,00	25	10,75
99.	Extension to Tambaram Traction Sub-Station . .	DF(3)	9,80	1,00	8,80
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
100.	Sanatnagar-Vikarabad Section.—Provision of a crossing station between Sanatnagar and Lingampalli .	Cap.	14,87	4,00	10,87
101.	Hubli.—Replacement of existing heavily incrusted 228.6 mm. dia. pipe line from the Hill reservoir at Ahobalapur to the Railway High level tanks in the eastern end of the Railway colony by 304.8 mm. dia. pipe line or condition basis.	DRF	8,26	2,00	6,26
102.	Guntur-Dronachellam Section.—Replacement of worn-out signalling gear at 17 stations	DRF	15,00	1,25	13,75
103.	Raichur-Wadisection.—Replacing the wornout block instruments by tokenless block instruments (10 sections)	DRF	12,00	1,25	10,75
104.	Secunderabad Division.—Provision of additional channels for Railway Board and inter-Railway working on Madras-Secunderabad-Balharshah section. .	Cap.	9,70	80	8,90
105.	Conversion of the existing train Nos. 87/88 Express (Tirupati East-Vijayawada) rakes from the conventional system of train lighting to end-on-generation system.	DRF	7,21	1,50	5,71
106.	Secunderabad.—Construction of 64 units type I multi-storeyed quarters in replacement of 64 units old 'K' type quarters in the Headquarters area . . .	DRF	7,79	3,15	4,64
107.	Lallaguda Headquarters Hospital.—Provision of accommodation for additional 55 beds, Central Sterilising unit, Intensive care unit, etc.	DRF	9,75	1,60	8,15
108.	Lallaguda Headquarters Hospital.—Construction of 2nd floor over the existing new outpatient and administrative block	DRF	5,50	1,30	4,20

List of New Works costing between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs each Chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY (*Concld.*)				
109.	Wadi-Secunderabad Section.—Regirdering of existing 26×8.38 m. (27′-6″) weak girders of the Iyyala Bridge No. 39 at km. 46/10-11 between Kurgunta and Nawandgi stations with Broad Gauge main line standard girders, including raising of track by 1.5 m. and regrading of the approaches	DRF R.	11,50 3,00	4,00	7,50
110.	Secunderabad area.—Provision of two over head tanks of 2.75 lakhs litres capacity each and one underground tank of 36 lakhs litres capacity . . .	DF(2) DF(1)	5,50 1,80	2,00 ..	3,50 1,80
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
111.	Kharagpur.—Construction of 6 blocks of 8 units each double storeyed Type I quarters in replacement of Bazar type quarters	DRF Cap. DF(2)	7,08 —19 19	80	6,28 —19 19
112.	Kharagpur.—Provision of one grid of 3 classification lines in Nimpura Marshalling Yard . . .	Cap.	11,31	1,00	10,31
113.	Kharagpur.—Provision of two 15 ton EOT cranes with modification of the existing structure of Shop No. 38 at Kharagpur Workshops by about 700′ in length	DRF	9,80	1,15	8,65
114.	Cuttack.—Provision of 2 units type III qrs. (single storeyed) 12 units type II qrs. (double storeyed) and 20 units type I qrs. (double storeyed) for Government Railway Police personnel	Cap.	6,62	1,50	5,12
115.	Tilda.—Silyari section.—Provision of OHE (Traction) in the Reception-*cum*-Despatch yard of the private siding for M/s Century Cement located at KM-797 on the Howrah-Nagpur Trunk Route . . .	Cap.	8,94	70	8,24
116.	Bhilai Marshalling Yard.—Provision of a controlling loop at 'C' cabin on Up Main line	Cap.	5,55	60	4,95
117.	Provision of 12 microwave channels from Garden Reach to Bhilai for inter zonal communication .	Cap.	15,00	20	14,80
118.	Bhilai-Nagpur Section.—Proposed expansion of speech and Teleprinter Channel facilities on the Microwave system	Cap.	17,00	20	16,80
119.	Replacement of girders and recapping of piers and abutments of Br. No. 54 Dn (5×60/G) at Km. 654/20-29 between Baraduar-Champa in Jharsuguda-Bilaspur Section	DRF	5,45	2,50	2,95

List of New Works costing between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs each chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, and Open Line Works (Revenue)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works	Anticipated cost		Outlay proposed for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY (*Concld.*)				
120.	Garden Reach.—Augmentation of water supply arrangements by providing two 12″×8″ dia. new tube wells, one new R.C.C. tank 50,000 gallons capacity on 80′ high R.C.C. staging as well as one R.C.C. tank of 50,000 gallons capacity on 80′ high R.C.C. staging in replacement of existing dilapidated over-head steel tank and staging	DF(2)	4,62	1,00	3,62
		Cap.	—80	..	—80
		DRF	1,79	..	1,79
		OLWR	1,40	..	1,40
121.	Anara.- -Augmentation of domestic watering arrangements including provision of new Overhead Storage Tanks and individual water taps to staff quarters .	DF(2)	5,05	1,00	4,05
122.	Tatanagar.—Provision of additional 20 beds in the hospital	DF(2)	7,94	1,00	6,94
123.	Dongargarh.—Augmentation of water supply arrangements, provision of individual tap connections to 525 units staff quarters and elimination of low pressure zones by modifying distribution system . .	DF(2)	5,07	1,00	4,07
		DRF	38	..	38
		OLWR	33	..	33
124.	Srikakulam Road.—Augmentation of water supply arrangements	DF(2)	4,17	90	3,27
		OLWR	1,61	..	1,61
125.	Kharagpur.—Construction of 32 units (4 blocks) of type II qrs. for class III staff of workshop (double storeyed)	DF(2)	6,26	65	5,61
126.	Bondamunda.—Proposed construction of 20 units type I and 20 units type II qrs. (single storeyed) .	DF(2)	6,78	70	6,08
127.	Tikiapara.—Provision of two additional inspection pits with the necessary covering and other maintenance facilities at EMU Car Shed	DF(3)	19,80	1,00	18,80
128.	Shalimar.—Provision of additional goods shed facilities	DF(3)	8,69	1,00	7,69
129.	Kharagpur.—Extension to the System Technical School	DF(3)	5,70	1,50	4,20
	WESTERN RAILWAY				
130.	Gangapur Up Yard.—Provision of additional sorting facilities and certain other minor additions and alterations.	Cap.	15,90	3,60	12,30
31.	Ratlam-Ajmer Section.—Provision of Additional facilities at Nimbahera yard	Cap.	8,44	3,00	5,44
		DRF	1	..	1
2.	Replacing the existing trunk boards at 7 stations.	DRF	5,81	2,00	3,81
		Cap.	—50	..	—50
		DF(3)	50	..	50

List of New Works costing between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs each chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1973-74	Balance to complete Work
	WESTERN RAILWAY (*Concld.*)				
133.	Ajmer.—Providing permanent workshop and office accommodation for the Electrical Production Shop				6,49
		Cap.	9,49	3,00	
134.	Valsad.—Dismantling and rebuilding of 40 units type I (multi-storeyed) quarters . . .				5,50
		DRF	6,80	1,30	—3,00
		Cap.	—3,00	..	3,00
		DF(2)	3,00	..	
135.	Andheri.—Extension of platform No. 4 and 5 and providing an additional flight of steps and cover over the Down platform nearby . . .				
		DF(1)	6,95	2,20	4,75
		DRF	51	..	51
		Cap.	—50	..	—50
136.	Ahmedabad Area.—Asarva-Khokhra Mehamadabad—Improvements to watering arrangements . .				
		DR(2)	3,72	3,00	72
		DF(1)	3,27	..	3,74
		OLWR	2,04	..	2,20
137.	Bombay-Bandra Marshalling Yard.—Providing 24 units type II multi-storeyed quarters for essential class III Staff—10 units for essential running staff and 14 units for other than running staff at— . .	DF(2)	6,72	2,00	4,72
138.	Providing Teleprinters on Bombay, Baroda and Ratlam Divisions	DF(3)	5,19	50	4,69
139.	Ratlam.—Providing a diesel training school at—	DF(3)	8,69	1,00	7,69
140.	Delhi-Shakurbasti.—Providing office accommodation for Foreign Traffic of Accounts Office of Western Railway				
		DF(3)	8,88	1,00	7,88
		DRF	12	..	12
		Cap.	—10	..	..

Details of the New units of Rolling Stock provided in the Budget for

1973-74

(In units)

	Broad Gauge			Metre Gauge			Narrow Gauge		
	Additions	Renewals	Total	Additions	Renewals	Total	Additions	Renewals	Total
I. Locomotives :									
(a) Diesel electric	259	..	259	32	..	32	..	..	..
(b) Diesel Shunters	148	..	148	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Diesel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
(d) Electric	176	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Ballast tempers and crib compactors	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Coaching vehicles (in units)—									
(i) Air conditioned									
(a) Full	23	40	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Partial	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Ist Class									
(a) Ordinary	89	..	89	40	..	40	..	..	..
(b) Tourist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Composites.	44	37	81	..	..	..	..	..	
(iii) II Class									
(a) Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Composites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) III Class									
(a) Ordinary	130	200	330	..	140	140	..	..	..
(b) Tourist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Sleeper	156	34	190	4	96	100	..	..	..
(v) Composites	65	..	65	29	40	69	..	..	..
(vi) EMU Stock	228	.	228	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Diesel Rail Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Special Stock	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
(ix) Other Coaches	1,01	17	1,18	34	3	37		..	..
IV. Goods Wagons (in terms of 4 wheeler)—									
(i) General Services	16,393	4,100	20,493	..	5,000	5,000	..	760	760
(ii) Other types	2,670	806	3,476	100	..	100	..	44	44
(iii) Containers/Flats	250	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Tractors and Trailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Cranes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ALL RAILWAYS

Summary of Rolling Stock Programme for 1973-74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sub-heads	Programmed Deliveries				New Acquisitions				Total				Grand
	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	OLWR	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	OLWR	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	OLWR	[illegible]
Locomotives	26,72,71	29,43,88	..	..	9	1		..	26,72,80	29,43,89	..	..	56,16,69
Boilers .	57	4,11	..	..	..	..		..	57	4,11	..	..	4,68
Carriages .	28,22,77	15,01,52	1,20,75	60	25	13	2	..	28,23,02	15,01,65	1,20,77	60	44,46,04
Wagons .	34,28,76	23,61,91	..	..	2,86,71	19	..	..	37,15,47	23,62,10	..	..	60,77,57
Cranes	45,87	14,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,87	14,03	..	..	59,90
Ferries .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	89,70,68	68,25,45	1,20,75	60	2,87,05	33	2	..	92,57,73	68,25,78	1,20,77	60	162,04,88

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Abstract of Rolling Stock Programme

Railways	Locomotives			Boilers		Carriages				
	Cap.	DRF	DF(3)	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF(1)	DF(3)	OLWR
Central	15,12	9,90	..	..	..	14,43	18,11	..	..	..
Eastern	..	..	..	..	2,10	9,13	12,97	..	6,07	60
Northern	..	..	..	..	..	15,25	21,48	..	75	..
Northeastern	..	..	..	..	76	14	3,40	..	..	..
Northeast Forntier	20,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,48	..
Southern	..	..	..	..	1,25	26,56	32,25	..	3,25	..
South Central	..	..	..	..	..	3,29	30,79	..	2,74	..
Southeastern	..	..	..	50	..	6,83	23,90	..	3,75	..
Western	..	..	..	..	..	10,75	4,40	..	..	..
Railway Board	26,36,64	29,33,98	..	7	..	27,36,39	13,54,22	1,00,71	..	..
TOTAL	26,72,71	29,43,88	..	57	4,11	28,22,77	15,01,52	1,00,71	20,04	60
	56,16,59				4,68			44,45,64		

RAILWAYS

for 1973-74—*Programmed Deliveries*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Wagons		Cranes		Ferries		Total				
Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DFR	DF(1)	DF(3)	OLWR
12,40	..	..	..	..	..	41,95	28,01	..	..	..
..	..	28,04	6,02	..	..	37,17	21,09	..	6,07	60
61,37	36,14	..	..	..	..	76,62	57,62	..	75	..
1,30	17,30	17,76	7,97	..	..	19,20	29,43	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20,95	..	..	3,48	..
1,23,34	1,61,42	..	..	..	..	1,49,90	1,94,92	..	3,25	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,29	30,79	..	2,74	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,33	23,90	..	3,75	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10,75	4,40	..	..	..
32,30,35	21,47,05	7	4	..	..	86,03,52	64,35,29	1,00,71	..	
34,28,76	23,61,91	45,87	14,03	..	..	89,70,68	68,25,45	1,00,71	20,04	60
57,90,67		59,90		..				159,17,48		

ALL

Abstract of Rolling Stock Programme

Railways	Locomotives		Boilers		Carriages				
	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF(1)	DF(3)	OLWR
Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern . . .	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..
Northeastern . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northeast Frontier . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Central . . .	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Southeastern . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Railway Board	9	1	..	..	15	9	2	..	..
TOTAL . . .	9	1	..	..	25	13	2	..	..
	10		..			40			

RAILWAYS

for 1973-74—*New Acquisitions*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Wagons		Cranes		Ferries		Total				
Cap	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF(1)	DF(3)	OLWR
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,25,95	..	..	..	..	..	2,26,02	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60,53	..	..	..	..	..	60,53	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
23	19	..	..	..	..	47	29	2	..	..
2,86,71	19	..	..	..	..	2,87,05	33	2	..	..
2,86,90		..		..		2,87,40				

ALL RAILWAYS

Summary of allocation of funds estimated for Machinery and Plant on Railways during 1973-74 (New Acquisitions only)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	Anticipated cost									Outlay proposed during 1973-74							
	Additions and Replacements									Additions and Replacements							
			DF									DF					
	Cap	DRF	(1)	(2)	(3)	OLWR	Revenue	Total	WMS	Cap	DRF	(1)	(2)	(3)	OLWR	Total	WM
Central	23,91	76,61	..	..	..	19,92	3	1,20,47	..	5	11	..	..	..	1,50	1,66	..
Eastern	64,95	1,19,56	..	1,40	8,98	21,92	..	2,16,81	..	8	10	..	1	1	1,50	1,70	
Northern	25,57	1,28,60	..	..	..	20,65	..	1,74,82	..	10	11	..	..	..	1,50	1,71	..
Northeastern	12,29	5,75	..	..	..	8,77	..	26,81	..	6	5	..	..	..	1,50	1,61	..
Northeast Frontier	19,60	8,03	..	..	..	12,49	..	40,12	..	5	6	..	..	..	1,50	1,61	..
Southern	19,00	61,66	..	40	..	12,38	45	93,89	..	8	9	..	1	..	1,50	1,68	..
South Central	24,25	32,60	..	..	..	14,76	..	71,61	..	6	6	..	..	..	1,50	1,62	..
Southeastern	35,89	67,63	..	1,00	..	15,14	..	1,19,66	..	6	6	..	1	..	1,50	1,63	..
Western	27,89	39,26	..	..	..	25,44	25	92,84	..	6	8	..	..	..	1,50	1,64	..
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	33,77	75,66	..	..	..	..	..	1,09,43	6,51	3,90	4,28	..	..	..	..	8,18	4,25
Integral Coach Factory	24,80	97,07	..	..	..	..	..	1,21,87	12,00	1,00	1,00	..	..	..	..	2,00	4,25
Diesel Locomotive Works	15,54	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,54	66	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	66
TOTAL	3,27,46	7,12,43	..	2,80	8,98	1,51,47	73	12,03,87	19,17	6,50	6,00	..	3	1	13,50	26,04	9,16

ALL RAILWAYS

Summary of Machinery and Plant Programme for 1973-74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	Programmed Deliveries								New Acquisitions							
	Cap	DRF	DF (1)	DF (2)	DF (3)	OLWR	Total	WMS	Cap	DRF	DF (1)	DF (2)	DF (3)	OLWR	Total	WMS
Central	9,30	29,69	..	80	..	3,37	43,16	..	5	11	..	..	..	1,50	1,66	..
Eastern	10,34	46,33	..	..	1,00	12,16	69,83	..	8	10	..	1	1	1,50	1,70	..
Northern	13,53	8,51	..	..	..	11,13	33,17	..	10	11	..	..	..	1,50	1,71	..
Northeastern	4,59	7,99	..	..	..	7,84	20,42	..	6	5	..	..	..	1,50	1,61	..
Northeast Frontier	14,96	13,36	30	80	..	7,24	36,66	..	5	6	..	..	..	1,50	1,61	..
Southern	5,14	15,41	..	..	..	7,57	28,12	..	8	9	..	1	..	1,50	1,68	..
South Central	10,77	11,73	..	..	..	5,50	28,00	..	6	6	..	..	..	1,50	1,62	..
Southeastern	16,95	11,51	..	..	..	9,01	37,47	..	6	6	..	1	..	1,50	1,63	..
Western	9,55	16,36	..	..	..	4,72	30,63	..	6	8	..	..	..	1,50	1,64	..
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	28,84	40,66	..	..	..	..	69,50	50	3,90	4,28	..	..	..	..	8,18	4,25
Integral Coach Factory	5,34	22,89	..	..	..	..	28,23	9,69	1,00	1,00	..	..	..	..	2,00	4,25
Diesel Locomotive Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	66
TOTAL	1,29,31	2,24,44	30	1,60	1,00	68,54	4,25,19	10,19	6,50	6,00	..	3	1	13,50	26,04	9,16

ALL RAILWAYS

Stores Transactions for 1973-74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	CREDITS	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
		Issues during the year :	
Balance at commencement of the year:—		I. —To works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	19,75,12
(a) Stores in Stock (other than those in Grainshops)	158,91,89	II. —To Works—Open Line Works (Revenue)	1,22,66
(b) Outstanding Stores Suspense balance	35,92,01	III. —To Capital—Manufacture Suspense:—	
(c) Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—9,49,37	(i) Locomotive Workshops	94,98,68
(d) Stocks in Grainshops	27	(ii) Carriage and Wagon Workshops	69,59,21
(e) Coal	1,12,47	(iii) Engineering Workshops	4,65,41
(f) Coke	9,87	(iv) Electrical Workshops	3,71,90
(g) Fuel oil	2,13,79	(v) Signal Workshops	1,58,03
(h) Stores for Wagon Builders (Buffer Stock)	74,75	(vi) Printing Press	1,88,92
		(vii) Points and Crossings	32,04
		(viii) Marine	..
TOTAL	189,45,68	(ix) COS Cloth Cutting Factory	1,73,32
Receipts during the year:			
I.—Purchases:—		IV. —To Miscellaneous Advances (Capital)	6,49,29
(1) Stores for Works	87,92,31	V. —To Revenue	73,13,53
		VI. —Sales and Transfers	42,57,95
(2) Stores for General purposes excluding coal, coke, fuel oil and grain shops supplies	134,26,11	VII. —Sales by Grainshops	1,51
		VIII. —Loss in Grainshops transferred to Revenue Accounts	8,89
(3) Stores for Construction depots	4,62,85	IX. —To issues of coal for Locomotives	50,73,88
(4) Grainshop Supplies and Catering	11,30	X. —To issues of fuel oil for Locomotives	29,48,40
(5) Coal	55,31,00	XI. —To issues of coal, coke and fuel oil for other purposes	4,13,70
		XII. —To Wagon builders (Buffer stock)	93,75
		TOTAL	407,06,19

ALL RAILWAYS

Stores Transactions for 1973-74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	CREDITS	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
(6) Coke	38,43	XIII. —*Deduct*—For issues within the demand (*Vide* item V per contra)	—204,60,87
(7) Fuel oil	37,26,90	TOTAL—Credits during the year. . .	202,45,32
(8) Stores for Wagon Builders (Buffer Stock) . . .	1,03,00	Anticipated balance at close of the year:—	
TOTAL—Purchases . .	320,91,90	(a) Stores in stock (other than those in Grainshops) . .	155,42,90
II.—Receipts from Manufacture into Stores	49,62,65	(b) Outstanding Stores Suspense balance	37,94,51
III.—Materials returned from Works:—			
(i) Workshop materials . .	8,95,34	(c) Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account . . .	—9,46,20
(ii) Other materials . . .	17,82,36		
IV.—Other Debits	8,41,56	(d) Stock in Grainshops . .	1,17
		(e) Coal	1,13,77
TOTAL—Debits for Purchases and Receipts	405,73,81	(f) Coke	9,87
		(g) Fuel oil	2,16,28
V.—*Deduct*—for issues from Stores Suspense to Services/Works within the demand		(h) Stores for Wagon Builders (Buffer Stock) . . .	81,00
		TOTAL . .	188,13,30
(i) Manufacture operations . .	—178,47,51		
(ii) Works	—19,64,07	GRAND TOTAL . . .	390,58,62
(iii) Capital—Miscellaneous Advances	—6,49,29	Net Debit or Credit during the year	—1,32,38
TOTAL—Debits during the year	201,12,94	Budget allotment required . .	201,12,94
GRAND TOTAL	390,58,62		

ALL RAILWAYS

Manufacture Operations for 1973–74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimate, 1973–74
Balance at debit of Manufacture at commencement of the year	53,76,37
Balance at debit of (Development) Suspense at commencement of the year.	1,76,23
TOTAL	55,52,60
DEBITS DURING THE YEAR	
I.— *Locomotive Workshops*:—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	34,87,96
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	94,88,68
(3) Erection by contract with Outside agencies	33,00
(4) Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	3,52,00
(5) Other debits	..
(6) Miscellaneous Charges	4,67,69
TOTAL—LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS	138,29,33
II.—*Carriage and Wagon workshops* :—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	37,85,80
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	69,59,21
(3) Erection by contract with outside agencies	37,05
(4) Miscellaneous Charges	6,07,58
(5) Material by direct purchase and miscellaneous adjustments	1,93,82
TOTAL—CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKSHOPS	115,83,46
III.—*Engineering Workshops*:—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	3,17,16
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores suspense)	4,97,45
(3) Points and crossings	..
(4) Miscellaneous Charges	22,70
(5) Brick, Ballast and Pitching Stones etc.	14,37
(6) Other Debits	1,31,89
(7) Lime and Surkhi	..
(8) Materials and Stores for Bandel Welding Plant	60,00
(9) Direct Purchases	6,80,83
TOTAL—ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS	17,24,40

CREDITS	Budget Estimate, 1973–74
I. —*To Works—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund*:—	
(1) Locomotive Rolling stock	23,28
(2) Carriage and Wagon Rolling Stock	13,78,36
(3) Engineering and Structural Works	12,82,48
(4) Plant and Equipment	41,21
(5) Points and Crossings	5,79
(6) Other Shops	53,25
TOTAL—WORKS (I)	27,84,37
II. —*To Works—Development Fund*	64,04
III. —*To Works—Open Line Works (Revenue)*	50,55
TOTAL—WORKS (I to III)	28,98,96
IV. —*To Capital—Stores Suspense Manufacture for Stock*:—	
(1) Locomotive Shops	29,20,39
(2) Carriage and wagon shops	15,59,56
(3) Engineering Shops	40,56
(4) Other Manufactures	3,31,22
(5) Released material returned to Stock	10,02,66
(6) Electrical Shops	..
(7) Printing Press	3,60
(8) Points and Crossings	..
(9) Other Manufacture—Bandel Welding Plant	..
TOTAL—STORES SUSPENSE	58,57,99

ALL RAILWAYS

Manufacture Operations for 1973–74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimate, 1973–74
IV.—*Other Manufactures*—	
(i) Electrical Workshops—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	2,46,24
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	3,71,90
(3) Material by direct purchase and adjustment	1,12,94
(4) Miscellaneous debits	1,06,95
(ii) Signal Workshops—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	2,05,32
(2) Materials and stores (from Stores Suspense)	1,58,03
(3) Other charges	45,19
(4) Material by direct purchases and adjustment	3,25
Printing Press—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	1,98,40
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	1,88,92
(3) Works done by outside presses	8,76
(4) Miscellaneous charges	17,50
(iv) Marine Workshops—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	..
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	..
(3) Other Charges	..
(v) Manufacture of clothing—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	6,42
(2) Materials and stores (from Stores Suspense)	1,73,32
(3) Material by direct purchases	..
(4) Other charges	64
TOTAL—Other Manufactures	18,43,78
V.—*Development Suspense*—	..
VI.—Deduct for Issues from Manufacture Suspense to services/works within the Demand—	
(i) Issues to Stores Suspense (Manufacture for Stock)	—58,57,99
(ii) Issues to Works	—28,48,41
TOTAL—Debits during the year	202,74,57
GRAND TOTAL	258,27,17

CREDITS	Budget Estimate, 1973–74
V. —*To Revenue*—	
(1) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling stock	22,47,90
(2) Repairs of Carriage and Wagon Rolling Stock	45,75,04
(3) Repairs of plant	6,17,88
(4) Work done for shed and T.X. Rs.	..
(5) Engineering and Structural Works	1,86,11
(6) Miscellaneous manufacture for Revenue	14,80, 56
(7) Electrical Shops	3,53·20
(8) Printing Press	78,32
(9) Points and crossings	..
(10) Electrical charges	..
(11) Other credits	..
(12) Clothing Factory	81,50
TOTAL—REVENUE	96,20,51
VI. —*Works done for Foreign Railways, Government Departments and the public.*	
(1) Locomotive Shops	70,84,73
(2) Carriage and Wagon Shops	35,17,08
(3) Other Shops	4,31 29
(4) Electrical Shops	4,31,29
(5) Other Credits	..
(6) Printing Press	39,24
	1,00
TOTAL—Foreign Railways, etc.	110,73,34
VII. —Development Suspense	..
VIII. —Deduct for Issues within the Demand (*vide* item VI per contra).	—87,06,40
TOTAL—Credits during the year	207,44,40
Anticipated balance at close of the year	50,82,77
GRAND TOTAL	258,27,17
Net—Debit or Credit during the year	—4,69,83
Budget allotment required	202,74,57

Comparative statement showing the Actuals for 1970–71 *and* 1971–72, *Revised Estimate for* 1972–73 *and the Budget Estimate for* 1973–74

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Actuals, 1970–71	Actuals, 1971–72	Revised Estimate, 1972–73	Budget Estimate, 1973–74
I. ROLLING STOCK—				
Locomotives	36,66	41,41	48,89	56,17
Boilers	1	11	8	5
Carriages	32,84	40,22	43,12	44,46
Wagons	33,47	29,45	46,09	61,37
Ferries	—1	1	6	..
TOTAL—ROLLING STOCK	102,97	111,20	138,24	162,05
II. MACHINERY	2,90	3,16	8,82	4,51
III. WORKS—				
Track Renewals	44,86	45,56	55,97	62,89
Bridge Works	2,55	3,84	7,37	10,21
Other Structural and Engineering Works	65,59	80,49	94,75	102,67
TOTAL—WORKS	113,00	129,89	158,09	175,77
IV. New Construction and Electrification of Railway lines	27,46	27,34	31,19	37,33
V. MISCELLANEOUS—				
Taking over of Open Line wires from P. &. T. Deptt.	13	41	92	1,00
Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings —Road Services	2,45	4,41	4,77	..
Stores Suspense (Net)	8,40	36,33	7,37	—1,32
Manufacture Suspense (Net)	5,25	5,11	6,69	—4,70
Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	9,28	8,46	2,25	1,49
Credits or recoveries	—20,23	—16,47	—19,05	—18,01
TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	5,28	38,25	2,95	—21,54
GRAND TOTAL	251,61	309,84	339,29	358,12
PROBABLE SAVINGS	..	..	..	—20,58
NET	251,61	309,84	339,29	337,54

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1973-74

Abstract of Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Particulars	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund
1	2	3
(I) ROLLING STOCK—		
Locomotives	26,72,80	29,43,89
Boilers	57	4,11
Carriages	28,23,02	15,01,65
Wagons	37,61,34	23,76,13
Ferries	..	..
TOTAL—ROLLING STOCK	92,57,73	68,25,78
(II) MACHINERY	1,35,81	2,30,44
(III) WORKS—		
Track Renewals	—51	62,83,01
Bridge Works	43,24	7,57,36
Other Structural and Engineering Works	61,31,74	12,53,45
TOTAL—WORKS	61,74,47	82,93,82
(IV) NEW CONSTRUCTION AND ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY LINES	34,96,85	1,79,70
(V) MISCELLANEOUS—		
Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—		
Road Services	..	..
Taking over of Open Line wires from P. & T. Deptt.	1,00,00	..
Stores Suspense (Net)	—1,32,38	..
Manufacture Suspense (Net)	—4,69,83	..
Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	1,48,74	..
TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	—3,53,47	..
GRAND TOTAL	187,11,39	155,29,74
PROBABLE SAVINGS	—14,87,00	..
TOTAL	172,24,39	155,29,74
Credits or recoveries	—24,39	—17,75,74
NET	172,00,00	137,54,00

and Open Line Works (Revenue) Programme for 1973–74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Development Fund			Open Line Works (Revenue)		
Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities	Staff Welfare	Operating Improvements	Staff Welfare	Other Works	Total
4	5	6	7	8	9
..	..	..	..	..	56,16,69
..	..	..	..	..	4,68
1,00,73	..	20,04	..	60	44,46,04
..	..	..	..	..	61,37,47
..	..	..	..	..	..
1,00,73	..	20,04	..	60	162,04,88
30	1,63	1,01	..	82,04	4,51,23
..	..	6,50	..	..	62,89,00
..	..	1,82,41	..	37,97	10,20,98
2,99,29	8,94,72	8,52,24	1,55,35	6,80,83	102,67,62
2,99,29	8,94,72	10,41,15	1,55,35	7,18,80	175,77,60
—23	56,18	..	..	..	37,32,50
..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	100,00
..	..	..	..	..	—1,32,38
..	..	..	..	..	—4,69,83
..	..	..	..	..	1,48,74
..	..	..	..	..	—3,53,47
4,00,09	9,52,53	10,62,20	1,55,35	8,01,44	376,12,74
..	—1,96,07	—2,18,66	—24,70	—1,31,71	—20,58,14
4,00,09	7,56,46	8,43,54	1,30,65	6,69,73	355,54,60
..	..	—9	..	—38	—18,00,60
4,00,09	7,56,46	8,43,45	1,30,65	6,69,35	337,54,00

PART I—REVENUE

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE RAILWAY UNDERTAKING

[SURPLUS (+)/SHORTFALL (—)]

(In crores of rupees)

1971-72	(+) 17.84 (Actuals)
1972-73	(+) 12.40 (Revised Estimate)
1973-74	(+) 25.01 (Budget Estimate)

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1971-72

2. The table below shows the principal financial figures for the year 1971-72 alongside the Revised Estimates for the year and the Actuals of the preceding year :

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1970-71	Revised Estimate 1971-72	Actuals 1971-72
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
Gross Traffic Receipts .	1006.69	1078.00	1096.59
WORKING EXPENSES			
Ordinary Working Expenses	732.34	784.32	795.32
*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	100.00	105.00	105.00
*Appropriation to Pension Fund	14.85	11.38	11.38
Payments to Worked Lines	0.15	0.16	0.15
Total Working Expenses .	847.34	900.86	911.85
Net Traffic Receipts . .	159.35	177.14	184.74
**Net Miscellaneous expenditure	14.62	15.91	15.66
Net Railway Revenue .	144.73	161.23	169.08
Dividend to General Revenues	164.57	152.15	151.24
Surplus (+)/Shortfall (—) .	—19.84	+9.08	+17.84
†Operating Ratio . .	84.2%	83.5%	84.2%
Capital-at-charge . .	3330.78	3482.70	3520.99
Ratio of Net Revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	4.4%	4.6%	4.8%

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

3. The table below shows the details of the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1971-72 according to the final accounts, in juxtaposition with the Revised Estimates for the year and the Actuals of the preceding year (1970-71).

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1970-71	Revised Estimate 1971-72	Actuals 1971-72
Passenger Earnings :			
Upper	35.71	37.06	39.09
Third	259.78	278.94	281.04
Total Passenger Earnings .	295.49	316.00	320.13
Other Coaching Earnings .	62.11	66.00	69.43
Goods Earnings . . .	618.23	665.00	675.30
Sundry Other Earnings .	33.40	34.60	36.83
Total Earnings . . .	1009.23	1081.60	1101.69
Suspense	(—)2.54	(—)3.60	(—)5.10
Gross Traffic Receipts . .	1006.69	1078.00	1096.59

4. The actual gross traffic receipts for 1971-72 turned out to be higher by 18.59 crores than the Revised Estimates for that year. This increase was made up of (i) 4.13 crores (1.3%) under 'Passenger Earnings; (ii) 3.43 crores (5.2%) under 'Other Coaching'; (iii) 10.30 crores (1.6%) under 'Goods' and (iv) 2.23 crores (6.4%) under 'Sundries'. These increases have been offset by 1.50 crores due to increase in the unrealised earnings under 'Suspense'.

Based on the trends of traffic available upto December, 1971 the Revised Estimates of 'Goods' earnings took into account additional traffic of a little over 2 million tonnes of revenue earning originating tonnage over that achieved during 1970-71. The actual traffic materialised at 170.1 million tonnes involving 2.2 million tonnes more than the Actuals of 1970-71. Nevertheless, there was an increase in the average lead of freight by 3.8% in the last quarter of 1971-72, over the trend indicated by the figures up to December, 1971. Also there was comparatively an improvement in the traffic mix during the last quarter of the year inasmuch as the percentage of low-rated traffic like coal, iron ore for export, cement, foodgrains, fertilizers and other materials for steel plants which constituted 63.4% of the total mix during the first nine months of the year dropped to 60.5% during the last quarter of 1971-72. As a result of these two favourable factors, the actual realisation of earnings was Rs. 10.30 crores more than the Revised Estimates.

The data of 'Passenger' traffic available up to December, 1971 showed an increase of hardly 1.7% over the corresponding figures of the previous year as against 3% increase assumed in the Budget. 'Passenger' traffic picked up substantially towards the last months of the year following the cessation of Indo-Pak hostilities. As a matter of fact, the number of passengers originating for the year as a whole was 4.3% more during 1971-72 as compared to the previous year and as against the Budget anticipation

*Excludes the contribution from the three Production Units.
**Includes Appropriation to the Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments.
†Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

of 3% increase. The passenger kilometres during the year rose at a still higher rate *viz.*, 6.1% over the previous year. The average lead of non-suburban passenger traffic also went up by 2.3%. In result, the actual passenger earnings were Rs. 4.13 crores higher.

The improvement in 'Earnings' under 'Other Coaching' was largely attributable to the spurt in traffic under this category like 'Parcels' traffic and also due to increase in 'military' traffic, after the cessation of hostilities in December, 1971.

ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES

5. The gross amounts under the various Grants of 'Ordinary Working Expenses' for 1971-72 are compared in the table below with the Revised Estimates for that year and the Actuals for 1970-71:

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals, 1970-71	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	Actuals, 1971-72	Percentage of variation over Revised Estimates
Grant No. 4—Administration .	83.31	87.67	87.89	+0.25
Grant No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance .	271.36	292.72	298.19	+1.87
Grant No. 6—Operating Staff	169.38	186.99	187.60	+0.33
Grant No. 7—Operation (Fuel)	161.99	168.26	169.88	+0.96
Grant No. 8—Operation other than Staff and Fuel . .	50.97	54.37	52.8	—2.87
Grant No. 9—Miscellaneous Expenses .	36.15	39.79	41.01	+3.07
Grant No. 10—Staff Welfare	26.64	28.65	28.79	+0.49
TOTAL .	802.80	858.45	866.17	+0.90
Credit or Recoveries .	—70.46	—74.13	—70.85	+44.42
	733.34	783.32	795.32	—+1.40

6. The 'Ordinary Working Expenses' (Gross) for the year 1971-72 which came to Rs. 866.17 crores, showed an excess of Rs. 7.72 crores (or about less than one per cent), from the Revised Estimate of Rs. 858.45 crores. The 'excess' occurred under all the Grants for 'Ordinary Working Expenses' except under Demand 8 where there were some savings.

Credits or recoveries (which are outside the Grant but are taken in accounts in reduction of expenditure) fell short by Rs. 3.28 crores as compared to the anticipations in the Revised Estimates. In final analysis, the net working expenses exceeded the revised estimates by Rs. 11.00 crores over the revised estimates of Rs. 784.32 crores.

7. Payments to Worked Lines came to Rs. 15 lakhs against Rs. 16 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimates. The net Miscellaneous Expenditure was 25 lakhs less mainly under 'Subsidy' and 'Other Miscellaneous expenditure'.

8. The Depreciation Reserve Fund received Rs. 105 crores and the Pension Fund Rs. 11.50 crores (Rs. 11.38 crores by charge to working expenses and Rs. 12 lakhs from miscellaneous expenditure as provided in the Revised Estimates.)

SURPLUS 1971-72

9. The aggregate effect of the aforesaid variations was that net Revenue (before payment of Dividend to General Revenues) exceeded the Revised Estimates figure of Rs. 161.23 crores by Rs. 7.85 crores. The Dividend to General Revenues came to about Rs. 0.91 crores less than the Revised Estimates with the result that the year closed with actual surplus of Rs. 17.84 crores against 9.08 crores anticipated in Revised Estimates.

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

10. The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 144.12 crores, after taking into account a debit in the opening balance of Rs. 35.06 lakhs due to certain adjustments. The Fund received during the year a contribution of Rs. 105 crores from Revenue on the basis of the recommendations of the Convention Committee, 1971. In addition, Rs. 2.55 crores accrued from the Production Units, *viz*, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works, and Integral Coach Factory. The actual expenditure from the Fund during the year was 90.88 crores. With accretion of Rs. 6.81 crores as interest on the balance the Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 167.61 crores, *i.e.* Rs. 23.49 crores more than the opening balance of Rs. 144.12 crores.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

11. The opening balance in the Development Fund was Rs. 1.34 crores. After meeting the liability of repayment of loan instalment due and interest on outstanding loans under Revenue Reserve Fund, 9.21 crores was left from the surplus which was credited to the Fund. In addition, 29.48 lakhs accrued as interest to Development Fund. Thus the balance available on the Fund was 10.84 crores. The

expenditure on works during the year chargeable to the Fund aggregated Rs. 20.82 crores and the interest liability on outstanding loans under the Fund amounted to Rs. 3.52 crores making a total of Rs. 24.34 crores. To meet this financial liability a loan of Rs. 21.62 crores from the General Revenues was obtained in terms of the Convention Resolution. The Fund, therefore, closed with a balance of Rs. 8.12 crores. The total loan liability of the Development Fund to General Revenues at the end of the year increased from Rs. 65.03 to 86.65 crores.

REVENUES RESERVE FUND

12. The Revenue Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 4.24 crores while Rs. 39 lakhs accrued as interest on the balance in the Fund. An amount of Rs. 8.63 crores was transferred to the Fund from the Surplus for repayment of Rs. 11.26 crores as loan instalment due on the outstanding loan and interest of Rs. 1.69 crores thereon. After owing Rs. 19.56 crores to the General Revenues, the Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 0.31 crore.

PENSION FUND

13. The Railway Pension Fund opened the year with a balance of Rs. 93.95 crores including Rs. 1.10 crores transferred to it from the State Railway Provident Fund Account of Pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form or retirement benefits. Rs. 11.50 crores were contributed to the Fund during the year from Railway Revenue and Rs. 50 lakhs from Production Units, and Rs. 4.41 crores were credited as interest on the balance in the Fund—the total coming to Rs. 16.41 crores. Against this, Rs. 10.40 crores were withdrawn for pension payments and the Fund thus closed with a balance of Rs. 100.33 crores at the end of 1971-72.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1972-73
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

14. The details of the Revised Estimates of Gross Traffic Receipts of the current year are compared in the table below with the Budget Estimates for the year and the actuals of the previous year (1971-72):

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	**Revised Estimate, 1972-73**
Passenger Earnings :			
Upper . . .	39.09	38.80	**41.62**
Third . . .	281.04	290.07	**301.37**
TOTAL PASSENGER EARNINGS	320.13	328.87	**342.99**
Other Coaching Earnings.	69.43	66.39	**66.24**
Goods Earnings . .	675.30	716.24	**732.13**
Sundry Other Earnings .	36.83	35.50	**37.64**
TOTAL EARNINGS . .	1101.69	1147.00	**1179.00**
SUSPENSE . . .	—5.10	—3.90	**—5.00**
Gross Traffic Receipts .	1096.59	1143.10	**1174.00**

The Revised Estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts is placed at 1174.00 crores, showing an increase of 30.90 crores over the Budget Estimate of 1143.10 crores—the increase being 14.12 crores under 'Passenger', 15.89 crores under 'Goods' and 2.14 crores under 'Sundries' partly offset by decrease of 0.15 crore under 'Other Coaching'. Earnings under 'Suspense' awaiting realisation are expected to be 1.10 crores more than Budget Estimate.

Passenger Earnings

In the Budget Estimate, 'Passenger' earnings were placed at Rs. 328.87 crores. The trends under passenger earnings have been encouraging. Based on these trends, Passenger traffic during the current year is expected to reach Rs. 342.99 crores *i.e.* 14.12 crores more than the Budget estimates.

Other Coaching Earnings

The Budget Estimate for 'Other Coaching' was Rs. 66.39 crores. The Revised Estimate under this head is placed at Rs. 66.24 crores *i.e.* 0.15 crore less than the Budget. The decrease which, is based on trend of earnings under the head, is minor.

Goods Earnings

While framing the Budget Estimate for 1972-73 it was assumed that additional 9.5 million tonnes of revenue earning goods traffic would be carried by the Railways during the year. There has been significant shortfall on this account upto end of December, 1972 due mainly to large scale power shedding by Electricity Boards, Language riots in Assam, Mulki Rule disturbance in Andhra Pradesh, 'go slow' agitation in the Mughalsarai yard and curtailment of services as a result of strike by Engineers of U.P. State Electricity Board etc. The traffic has started picking up and on the basis of the trend, the additional traffic now expected to be carried is estimated to be 5.64 million tonnes. The shortfall in the traffic has been largely due to factors beyond the control of the Railways. The shortfall has, nevertheless, been made up to some extent by increase of about 2.4% in the lead of traffic than was envisaged in the Budget and the favourable change in the overall traffic mix. In the result, Revised Estimate of 'Goods' earnings has been placed at Rs. 732.13 crores *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 15.89 crores over the Budget.

Sundry Earnings

The 'Sundry' earnings have been placed at Rs. 37.64 crores in the Revised Estimates against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 35.50 crores. The excess of 2.14 crores is on the basis of the trend of receipts noticed under this head.

Providing for an increase of 1.10 crores in the unrealised earnings held under 'Suspense' the Revised Estimate for Gross Traffic Receipts for the current year is placed at Rs. 1174 crores.

WORKING EXPENSES

15. The table below compares the Revised Estimates of Ordinary Working Expenses with the Budget Estimates for this year and the actuals of the previous year.

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1971-72	Budget Estimate 1972-73	Budget Grant 1972-73 as modified by Supplementary Grants	**Revised Estimate 1972-73**
Demand No. 4—Administration	87.89	89.61	90.89	**92.70**
Demand No. 5 Repairs & Maintenance . .	298.19	309.59	315.12	**333.44**
Demand No. 6—Operating Staff .	187.60	191.43	194.57	**195.79**
Demand No. 7—Operation (Fuel)	169.88	172.78	172.80	**177.16**
Demand No. 8—Operation other than Staff & Fuel . .	52.81	51.25	51.39	**57.21**
Demand No. 9—Miscellaneous Expenses . .	41.01	38.66	38.71	**41.28**
Demand No. 10—Staff Welfare .	28.79	29.33	29.73	**30.47**
TOTAL . .	866.17	882.65	893.21	**928.05**
Credits or recoveries	—70.85	—73.51	—73.51	**—71.37**
Net. . .	795.32	809.14	819.70	**856.68**
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	105.00	110.00	110.00	**110.00**
Appropriation to Pension Fund .	11.38	15.85	15.85	**15.85**
Payments to worked lines . .	0.15	0.15	0.15	**0.15**

The Revised Estimates for 1972-73 for Ordinary Working Expenses is 928.05 crores against the original budget grant of Rs. 882.65 crores, *i.e.* Rs. 45.40 crores more. The credits are, however, expected to be Rs. 2.14 crores less than the Budget. In the net, the increase works out to Rs. 47.54 crores.

During the course of the year (December, 1972), Supplementary Grants were obtained for Demands 4 to 10 aggregating Rs. 10.56 crores from the Parliament to cover, *inter alia*, the following post-budgetary items of expenditure :—

(i) Rs. 8.85 crores for payment of interim relief to the staff during 1972-73 sanctioned by the Government with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. (Demands 4 to 10).

(ii) Rs. 1.71 crores for carrying out urgent repairs to damages caused by floods on important trunk route sections of the Western Railway during the monsoon season. (Demand 5).

The said Supplementary Demands raise the total Revenue Working Expenses Grants (Gross), for the year to Rs. 893.21 crores (Rs. 882.65 + 10.56 crores). As compared to this modified grant, the Revised Estimates show a further increase of Rs. 34.84 crores.

The broad factors explaining the gross increase of Rs. 45.40 crores in expenditure in the Revised Estimates for the current year over the original Budget Estimates after taking into account savings thrown up under the various demands are enumerated below :—

(i) (a) The total payment of the additional Interim Relief granted by the Government to staff with effect from 1st August 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission works out to Rs. 9.04 crores as against the Supplementary Grant of Rs. 8.85 crores obtained to cover this expenditure earlier. The Revised Estimates include the balance provision required.

(b) Rs. 1.08 crores on account of more provision required for increased expenditure on overtime and running allowance due to increase in traffic.

(c) Rs. 0.20 crore on account of City Compensatory and House Rent Allowance due to upgradation in the classification of certain cities on the basis of 1971 census figures.

(d) Rs. 0.46 crore for re-imbursement to State Governments to cover additional expenditure on 'Order Police'.

(e) Rs. 0.73 crore representing the aggregate affect of variations under various factors such as changes in personnel, leave salary, honoraria to staff, cost of medicines, and similar miscellaneous factors.

(ii) Rs. 20.20 crores under 'repairs & maintenance' of Railway assets—Demand No. 5—to cover increased expenditure on repairs & maintenance of :—

(a) Civil Engineering assets (Rs. 4.40 crores), including all further demand of funds for repair to damage caused by floods/cyclones on Railways (Rs. 3.35 crores ; and

(b) Rolling Stock, such as, Locomotives, Coaches & Wagons in the workshops, in the running sheds, Electrical services & Signal & Telecommunication Services etc. (19.20 crores). Partly offset by 3.40 crores due to credit adjustments, economy measures, etc.

A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 1.71 crores was obtained from the Parliament during December, 1972 for repairs to flood damage. This amount has been found inadequate to meet the requirements for repairs to cyclone/flood damage in Gujarat, Assam and Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Rs. 3.23 crores for liquidation of outstanding compensation claims;

(iv) Rs. 4.36 crores due to more consumption of fuel to cope with increased traffic after absorbing within the sanctioned budget grant post-budgetary increases in the cost of fuel of 4.06 crores (coal—2.88 crores; diesel—0.26 crore and electricity—0.92 crore).

(v) Rs. 1.22 crores on account of more expenditure on consumable stores, including uniforms to Railway Staff, and due to increase in prices, etc.

(vi) Rs. 1.03 crores on increased expenditure on consumption of electricity for general purposes and increase in electricity tariff by State Electricity Boards.

(vii) Rs. 3.85 crores on account of aggregate effect of minor variations.

16. Variations (rounded off to the nearest lakh of rupees) under each of Demands for revenue working expenses are explained below :

Demand No. 4—Administration.—The increase of 3.09 crores under this demand as compared to the original budget is on account of additional interim relief sanctioned to railway staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission, (1.48 crores), higher cost of Order Police (0.46 crore) to be re-imbursed to State Governments, increased expenditure on City Compensatory and House Rent Allowances (0.05 crore), appointment of minimum inescapable additional staff in essential categories and filling up of the vacancies during the year (0.30 crore) and the aggregate effect of minor variations under miscellaneous heads such as contingencies, allowances and honorarium to staff, printing of bulletins and handbooks etc. (0.77 crore). The increase of 0.03 crore under '*Charged*' appropriation is for payments in satisfaction of court decrees.

Under this demand, a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 1.28 crores was obtained from the Parliament in December, 1972, on account of post-budgetary sanction of additional Interim Relief to railway staff with effect from 1st August 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Demand No. 5.—Repairs & Maintenance.—The excess of Rs. 23.85 crores is due to payment of additional Interim Relief (3.65 crores) sanctioned to staff with effect from 1st August 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, enhancement in the City Compensatory and House Rent Allowances due to upgradation in classification of certain cities on the basis of 1971 census figures (0.02 crore), and 0.13 crore on repairs to railway property damaged due to Mulki Rule agitation in Andhra Pradesh.

Of the balance 20.05 crores;

(a) Rs. 4.40 crores is on account of higher expenditure on repairs and maintenance of Civil Engineering assets mainly arising out of repairs of damage to track/bridges and equipment by floods, mainly on Western Railway (3.35 crores), higher expenditure on maintenance of service and residential buildings (0.42 crore), higher expenditure due to casual labour being brought on regular scales of pay and increase in the rates of casual labour (0.37 crore), more watering arrangements to meet draught conditions (0.21 crore) and other miscellaneous factors (0.05 crore).

(b) Rs. 12.24 crores are needed for repairs and maintenance of Rolling Stock with a view to increasing their availability by reducing the ineffectives.

Of this amount, Rs. 7.06 crores are for running repairs to locomotives, carriages and wagons (3.05 crores on locomotives and 4.01 crores on carriages and wagons) while Workshops repairs account for 5.18 crores on POH, IOH, special repairs and panel patching (0.42 crore on locomotives, 2.87 crores on carriages and wagons and 1.89 crores on Plant and Machinery).

(c) The increase of 2.88 crores for repairs and maintenance of Electrical Services is due to more provision required for improvement of train lighting (1.66 crores), more stock holding of maintenance materials (1.73 crores) and other miscellaneous factors including increase in price of stores (0.23 crore); partly offset by saving due to less expenditure on POH/IOH and repairs to rolling stock etc. (—0.74 crore).

(d) The increase of 2.55 crores under Signal and Tele-communication services is to provide for arrear payment of rental on P&T wires (1.52 crores), more consumption of maintenance materials (0.75 crore) and other miscellaneous factors (0.28 crore). The increase of 0.46 crore under 'Other

Expenses' is due mainly to more purchase of tarpaulines and other miscellaneous equipment such as E.P. locks, weighing machines, first aid boxes etc. These increases have to some extent been counterbalanced by savings due to more credit adjustments under the stock adjustment account (1.47 crores), various economy measures (1.01 crores) and other miscellaneous factors (0.03 crore). The increase of 0.03 crore under *'Charged'* appropriation is for payments in satisfaction of court decrees.

A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 5.52 crores was obtained under this Demand from the Parliament in December, 1972, on account of:

(i) post-budgetary sanction of additional Interim Relief to railway staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission (3.81 crores); and

(ii) urgent repairs to flood damage on certain trunk routes of Western Railway (1.71 crores).

Demand No. 6.—Operating Staff—Under this demand there is an increase of Rs. 4.36 crores mainly on account of payment of additional Interim Relief (3.34 crores) sanctioned to railway staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; more expenditure on overtime and running allowance to operating staff due to increase in traffic (0.98 crore); aggregate effect of minor variations including more expenditure on City Compensatory and House Rent allowances due to upgradation in the classification of certain cities on the basis of 1971 census figures (0.04 crore). The excess of 24 thousands under *'Charged'* appropriation is for payments in satisfaction of court decrees.

A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 3.14 crores was obtained under this Demand from the Parliament in December, 1972, on account of post-budgetary sanction of additional Interim Relief to railway staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Demand No. 7.—Operation (Fuel)—The increase of 4.38 crores under this demand is on account of increase in price of coal for the full year for 1972-73 including arrears for 1st three months of 1971-72 (2.11 crores); increase in average cost of diesel oil, daily holdings, handling, sales tax etc. (0.26 crore); arrear adjustments relating to previous years, mainly under Diesel Oil, (1.80 crores); more consumption of fuel due to increase in traffic (1.50 crores); partly offset by savings of 1.29 crores as a result of the aggregate of variations under various heads, such as losses on fuel, subsidy on sea-borne coal, adjustments under stock adjustment account, economy measures, etc.

Demand No. 8.—Operation other than Staff and Fuel—The excess of 5.96 crores under the demand including *'Charged'* appropriation is on account of more payments in satisfaction of compensation claims for goods lost and damaged (3.23 crores); payment of additional Interim Relief (0.14 crore) sanctioned to railway staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; more expenditure on consumable stores including uniforms (1.22 crores); increase in expenditure on consumption of electric energy for electrical services, other than traction, (1.05 crores) inclusive of 0.72 crore to provide for increase in Electricity tariff by the State Electricity Boards, adjustment of arrear debits and more expenditure on stationery forms and tickets (0.26 crore); more expenditure on handling of goods at transhipment points due to higher handling rates (0.18 crore); more payments to Port Trust Railways due to more interchanged traffic (0.25 crore). The above increases are partly counterbalanced by savings due to various economy measures and other minor variations (—0.37 crore).

A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 0.14 crore was obtained under this Demand from the Parliament in December, 1972, on account of post-budgetary sanction of additional Interim Relief to railway staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Demand No. 9.—Miscellaneous Expenses—The increase of 2.62 crores under this demand is on account of more stores required for catering department due to increase in sale and price of stores etc. (0.68 crore); more provision required under 'Suspense' for adjustment of arrear debits (0.82 crores); more freight charges on stores other than coal, (0.56 crore), publicity and public relations to cover expenses of Asia 1972 Fair etc. (0.40 crore); repairs to railway property damaged by Mulki Rule agitation in Andhra Pradesh (0.06 crore); additional Interim Relief sanctioned to staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission (0.06 crore). The increase of 4 lakhs under *'Charged'* appropriation is for payments in satisfaction of certain court decrees.

A small Supplementary Grant of Rs. 5.80 lakhs was obtained from the Parliament in December, 1972, on account of post-budgetary sanction of additional Interim Relief to railway staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

Demand No. 10.—Staff Welfare—The increase of 1.14 crores under this demand is on account of payment of additional Interim Relief (0.36 crore) sanctioned to railway staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; more expenditure on medical stores and medicines due to increase in number of patients and increase in prices (0.47 crore) ; more expenditure under educational facilities (0.25 crore) for children of Railway employees and more expenditure on canteens and other staff amenities (0.06 crore).

Under this demand also a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 39.26 lakhs was obtained from the Parliament in December, 1972 on account of post-budgetary sanction of additional Interim Relief to railway staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

OTHER ITEMS MAKING UP TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES

16. The contribution to the Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund has been maintained at Rs. 110.00 crores as envisaged in the Budget. Appropriation to the Railway Pension Fund is also placed at 15.85 crores as provided in the Budget. Payments to Worked Lines are also expected to be at the same level as in the Budget.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

The table below compares the Revised Estimates under 'Miscellaneous Transactions' with the Budget and the Actuals of the previous year.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Actuals 1971-72	Budget Estimate 1972-73	**Revised Estimate 1972-73**
RECEIPTS			
Receipts from subsidised Companies	3	3	8
Other Miscellaneous receipts	35	20	**42**
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	38	23	**50**
EXPENDITURE			
Land	..	..	..
Subsidy	1	2	..
Surveys	70	61	**52**
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	7,91	8,18	**8,57**
Open Line Works (Revenue)	7,30	7,00	**7,00**
Appropriation to Pension Fund	12	15	**15**
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	16,04	15,96	**16,24**
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure	15,66	15,73	**15,74**

NET MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

17. The Budget Estimate for net Miscellaneous Expenditure for the current year was 15.73 crores. The Revised Estimate under this head is placed at 15.74 crores involving an increase of 0.01 crore. This is an insignificant variation.

DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

18. The Budget Estimate of Dividend payable to General Revenues was Rs. 159.70 crores. The revised estimate is Rs. 163.18 crores involving an increase of Rs. 3.48 crores. The increase in the dividend payable to General Revenues has mainly arisen on account of the anticipated increase in capital expenditure during the year over the Budget Estimate and more payment of deferred dividend on lines completing the period of moratorium. The Revised Estimate of dividend payable to General Revenues, therefore, takes into account the latest available estimate of capital-at-charge and deferred dividend payment of new lines which have completed the period of moratorium.

The principal financial figures of the current year according to the Revised Estimates are compared below with the Budget Estimates and the Actuals of the previous year.

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1971-72	Budget Estimate 1972-73	**Revised Estimate 1972-73**
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
Gross Traffic Receipts	1096.59	1143.10	**1174.00**
WORKING EXPENSES			
Ordinary Working Expenses	795.32	809.14	**856.68**
*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	105.00	110.00	**110.00**
*Appropriation to Pension Fund	11.38	15.85	**15.85**
Payments to Worked Lines	0.15	0.15	**0.15**
Total—Working Expenses	911.85	935.14	**982.68**
Net Traffic Receipts	184.74	207.96	**191.32**
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS			
Receipts	0.38	0.23	**0.50**
†Expenditure	16.04	15.96	**16.24**
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure	15.66	15.73	**15.74**
Net Railway Revenue	169.08	192.23	**175.58**
††Dividend to General Revenues	151.24	159.70	**163.18**
Net Surplus (+)/Shortfall (—)	(+)17.84	(+)32.53	**(+)12.40**
Operating Ratio	83.1%	81.8%	**83.7%**

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

19. It will be observed from the above statement that due to the increase of 47.54 crores in expenses and of 3.48 crores in Dividend payable to the General Revenues after having been set off by increase in Gross traffic Receipts of 31 crores, the resultant surplus would be of 12.40 crores as against 32.53 crores anticipated in the Budget.

FUNDS

20. DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND.—The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of 167.61 crores. The fund will receive credit during

*Represents provision made from Revenue and excludes the Contribution in respect of the three Production Units, which is charged to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account (Capital).

†Includes 12 lakhs in 1971-72 and 15 lakhs in 1972-73 for Appropriation to the Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments like the Railway Board, the R.D.S.O., etc.

††At 5.5% on the Capital invested upto 31-3-1964 and 6% on Capital invested thereafter. Out of one per cent of the dividend payable on Capital invested upto 31-3-1964, a sum of Rs. 16.25 crores is for transfer to the States in lieu of tax on passenger fares and the balance is to assist the States to finance safety works in terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committees 1965 and 1971 and approved by the Parliament.

the year of 110.00 crores from revenue, 2.58 crores from the three Production Units *viz.* Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory and 7.95 crores as interest accruing on the balance. With an anticipated withdrawal of 114.48 crores from fund during the year, the balance in the Fund is expected to stand at 173.66 crores at the end of the financial year.

21. REVENUE RESERVE FUND.—The Fund had no opening cash balance. A provision of Rs. 11.26 crores, representing one-third of the loan of 8.86 crores taken in 1969-70 and 24.92 crores in 1970-71, has to be made for repayment in the current year. In addition, the interest liability of the Fund to the General Revenues on the outstanding loan works out to Rs. 1.07 crores. These liabilities of the Fund during the current year will be met by appropriating Rs. 12.03 crores from the Revenue Surplus and 0.30 crore interest accruing on the balance in the Revenue Reserve Fund. No loan is anticipated from the General Revenues in the Revised Estimates, 1972-73. The Fund will be left with a small closing balance of 0.31 crore in the shape of investment in shares of and loan to Branch Line Companies. The liability of the Fund to the General Revenues at the end of the year would stand at 8.31 crores.

22. DEVELOPMENT FUND.—The expenditure chargeable to the Fund for financing works is expected to be 20 crores. Interest charges on the outstanding loans taken from the General Revenues on account of this Fund works out to 4.51 crores. The total withdrawal from the fund is, thus, anticipated to be 24.51 crores. The opening balance available in the Fund is 8.12 crores and Rs. 0.30 crore will accrue as interest thereon. 0.37 crore left as Revenue Surplus (after meeting the requirement of Revenue Reserve Fund to the extent of 12.03 crores) will be transferred to the Development Fund. This leaves a shortfall of 15.72 crores for which a loan from the General Revenues will be required. After taking this liability into account, the total amount owed by the Fund to the General Revenue at the end of the current year would stand at 102.37 crores.

23. RAILWAY PENSION FUND.—After providing for an adjustment of 0.64 crore on account of expected transfer to the Fund of Government contribution to the State Railway Provident Fund in respect of pre-1957 staff who have opted for the pensionary form of benefits, the opening balance in the Fund will be 100.97 crores. The Fund will receive during the year a contribution of 16 crores from the Revenue and 0.6 crore from the three Production Units and 3.87 crores on account of transfer from the Railway SRPF. The interest accruing to the Fund during the year is estimated to be 5.04 crores. The withdrawal from the Fund for disbursement of pensionary charges during the year is expected to be 10.91 crores leaving a balance of 115.57 crores in the Fund at the close of the year.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1973-74

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Passenger Earnings*

24. The estimate of Passenger Earnings during 1973-74 has been placed at 379.79 crores *i.e.* 36.80 crores more than the Revised Estimate of 342.99 crores. The estimate provides for an increase of about 3 per cent in the passenger traffic over the previous year and also includes the effect of proposed adjustment of fares (26.20 crores).

Other Coaching

The estimate of 'Other Coaching' earnings in 1973-74 has been placed at 66.39 crores involving an increase of 0.15 crore over the Revised Estimate of 66.24 crores.

Goods Earnings*

The Budget Estimate of Goods Earnings in 1973-74 has been placed at 785.27 crores—an increase of 53.14 crores over the Revised Estimate of 732.13 crores. The estimate takes into account an addition of about 10 million tonnes of revenue earning originating traffic over the level expected to be achieved during 1972-73 and also the effect of certain adjustments in the freight rates proposed to be effected during the year (18.15 crores).

Sundry Earnings

Sundry Earnings for 1973-74 are expected to be 37.90 crores—0.26 crores more than the Revised Estimate.

Suspense

Earnings in 'Suspense' awaiting realisation are expected to be 5.00 crores during 1973-74 as in the current year.

The Budget Estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts during 1973-74 thus comes to 1264.35 crores.

Gross Traffic Receipts for 1973-74 compare with the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 and Actuals for 1971-72 as shown below :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1971-72	Revised Estimate 1972-73	**Budget Estimate 1973-74**
Traffic Earnings :			
Passengers			
Uppe . . .	39.09	41.62	**47.38**
Third	281.04	301.37	**332.41**
TOTAL—PASSENGER EARNINGS	320.13	342.99	**379.79**
Other Coaching Earnings .	69.43	66.24	**66.39**
Goods Earnings . . .	675.30	732.13	**785.27**
Other Sundry Earnings .	36.83	37.64	**37.90**
TOTAL	1101.69	1179.00	**1269.35**
Suspense	(—)5.10	(—)5.00	**(—)5.00**
Gross Traffic Receipts . .	1096.59	1174.00	**1264.35**

WORKING EXPENSES

25. The Budget Estimate of 'Ordinary Working Expenses' during 1973-74 has been placed at 989.89 crores (gross)—an increase of 61.84 crores over that of the Revised Estimate for 1972-73. The credits are likely to be 0.27 crore more. Taking credits into account, the net 'Ordinary Working Expenses' have been estimated at 918.25 crores or 61.57 crores more than the corresponding figures of 856.68 crores in the Revised Estimate.

The extra expenditure is chiefly attributable to (a) escalation in staff costs (34.81 crores), (b) increased cost of repairs & maintenance of way and works, rolling stock, and electrical and signal & telecommunication services (13.54 crores), (c) increased expenditure on fuel arising out of increase in consumption to cope with anticipated increase in traffic (4.52 crores), and increase in cost of coal including cess (effective from January, 1973) (3.88 crores), and (d) on miscellaneous factors, such as medical and health services, more consumption of consumable stores, increased expenditure on electricity due to electrification of new buildings, staff quarters, railway colonies and increase in tariff etc. (6.68 crores). The above increases are partly sought to be reduced by savings of 1.86 crores expected under compensation claims for goods lost or damaged.

The increase in staff costs is broadly to cover annual increments (5.70 crores), Interim Relief sanctioned with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission (5.00 crores), implementation of the decisions of Miabhoy Tribunal (6.73 crores), grant of liberalised scales of clothing and uniforms to railway employees (1.24 crores), appointment of additional staff in essential categories, contribution to provident fund, allowances etc. to staff (16.14 crores). Our bill on repairs and maintenance is going up largely due to increased cost of materials and stores. A special massive drive was initiated this year for ensuring better maintenance and repair of covered wagons and locomotives to improve their availability for movement of more traffic.

The increase of 13.54 crores under 'Repairs and Maintenance' is for higher expenditure on essential repairs and maintenance of permanent way, civil works, larger output in workshop repairs and better maintenance of signal and tele-communication services. This provision also covers repairs and maintenance of additional assets and equipment expected to be pressed into service during the year.

26. Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund for the year 1973-74 is proposed to be fixed at 115 crores against 110 crores in the Revised Estimate.

*For details about the proposed adjustments in respect of freight rates and passenger fares, separate Memoranda on the subject may be referred to.

This is in keeping with the requirements of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74) for the Railways. During the Plan period, a total contribution of 525 crores for this Fund has to be provided. To achieve this end, it was planned to raise the annual contribution from 95 crores in the first year to 115 crores in the last year of the quinquennium in steps of 5 crores per annum.

27. The appropriation to the Railway Pension Fund has been placed at 15.85 crores.

28. The Budget Estimate of Working Expenses for 1973-74 is shown below alongside the Revised Estimate for the current year and the actuals for the previous year :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
Demand No. 4—Administration	87.89	92.70	**98.77**
Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance	298.19	333.44	**363.60**
Demand No. 6—Operating Staff	187.60	195.79	**209.56**
Demand No. 7—Operation (Fuel)	169.88	177.16	**185.54**
Demand No. 8—Operation other than Staff and Fuel	52.81	57.21	**58.05**
Demand No. 9—Miscellaneous Expenses	41.01	41.28	**42.18**
Demand No. 10—Staff Welfare	28.79	30.47	**32.19**
TOTAL	866.17	928.05	**989.89**
Credits or recoveries	—70.85	—71.37	**—71.64**
NET	795.32	856.68	**918.25**
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	105.00	110.00	**115.00**
†Appropriation to Pension Fund	11.38	15.85	**15.85**
Payments to Worked Lines	0.15	0.15	**0.16**
†Excludes appropriation to Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments	0.12	0.15	**0.15**

29. The variations (rounded off to the nearest lakh of rupees) under each of the Demands are explained in greater detail in the following paragraphs :—

Demand No. 4—Administration.—The increase of 6.07 crores under this demand is to provide for 1.27 crores to cover annual increments, 0.77 crore for full year's effect of additional Interim Relief sanctioned to staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, 3.34 crores for appointment of additional staff and filling up of vacancies under essential categories including normal security staff and normal variations arising from changes in personnel, etc., increased expenditure of dearness allowance and dearness pay consequent to annual increments 0.34 crore, and 0.12 crore towards increased expenditure on city compensatory and house rent allowance and 0.23 crore for other miscellaneous factors.

Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance.—Under Demand No. 5 there is an increase of 30.16 crores in the Budget Estimate for 1973-74 over the Revised Estimate for 1972-73. The increase includes provision of 1.79 crores to cover annual increments to staff, 2.06 crores for full year's effect of additional Interim Relief sanctioned to staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, 4.52 crores for implementation of the decision of Miabhoy Railway Labour Tribunal 1969, 0.03 crore for repairs of damaged railway property due to Mulki Rule agitation in Andhra Pradesh, 0.01 crore for increase in house rent and city compensatory allowance due to upgradation in the classification of certain cities on the basis of 1971 census figures. The balance of 21.75 crores is the minimum amount necessary for increase in the cost of repairs and maintenance of railway assets and additional assets to be brought into use during the budget year. The increase under each of the detailed heads of demand are explained below :—

(*i*) *Way and Works.*—The increase of 4.56 crores under this head is made up of 1.75 crores for ballast to make up deficiency and to make up track to appropriate standard, 0.61 crore for repairs to bridges, 1.17 crores for accommodating fluctuations under the Stock Adjustment Account, 3.13 crores for maintenance of more track, yards and service buildings expected to be brought into use during 1973-74. These increases are partly offset by a saving of 2.10 crores due to non-recurrence of expenditure on the repairs to damage caused by floods etc. during 1972-73.

(ii) *Rolling Stock.*—The net increase of 12.86 crores under this head is made up of 4.57 crores on account of more expenditure of running repairs to rolling stock (locomotives 1.35 crores, carriages and wagons 3.22 crores) and 8.29 crores on account of more expenditure on workshop repairs—locomotives 2.22 crores and carriage and wagons 6.07 crores.

(iii) *Ferries, Steamers and Harbours.*—Under this head there is a minor increase of 0.57 lakhs to cover repairs to steamers, barges, etc.

(iv) *Electrical Services.*—The increase of 4.45 crores is made up of 1.30 crores for repairs to electric locomotives and Electrical Multiple Unit Stock, 0.59 crores for increased expenditure on improved train lighting and 2.26 crores for maintenance of electrical Rolling Stock Installations etc.

(v) *Signal and Tele-communication Services.*—Under this head there is a saving of 0.02 crore due to non-recurrence of arrear adjustment of rental on the P&T wires offset by a corresponding increase for maintenance of new Signal and Tele-communication assets.

(vi) *Other Expenses.*—The saving of 0.10 crore is due to non-recurrence of arrear adjustment etc.

Demand No. 6—Operating Staff.—The increase of 13.77 crores during 1973-74 over the Revised Estimate for 1972-73 is to provide for, 1.79 crores for full year's effect of additional Interim Relief sanctioned to staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, 2.31 crores for annual increments, 2.73 crores for appointment of additional operating staff to cope with additional traffic anticipated during the budget year, 6.19 crores for increase in pay and allowances of staff arising out of implementation of the decision of Miabhoy Railway Labour Tribunal 1969 etc. 0.34 crore for dearness pay and dearness allowance to staff appointed during 1972-73 and expected to be appointed during 1973-74, 0.33 crore for over time and running allowance to staff due to increase in traffic, 0.04 crore for house rent and city compensatory allowance due to upgradation in classification of certain cities; on the basis of 1971 census figures, 0.04 crore for more casual labour being brought to regular scales of pay.

Demand No. 7.—Operation Fuel.—The increase of 8.38 crores in the Budget for 1973-74 is the minimum requirement to cover the higher cost of fuel due to increase in traffic and increase in prices. 3.88 crores accounts for increase in price of coal and cess thereon effective from January, 1973, 0.48 crore for increase in electricity tariff by the State Electricity Boards, 5.47 crores for increased consumption of fuel due to increase in traffic and 0.73 crore for other miscellaneous factors, partly offset by savings of 2.18 crores due to non recurrence of arrear adjustments.

Demand No. 8.—Operation other than Staff and Fuel.—Under this demand there is an increase of 0.84 crore over the Revised Estimate for 1972-73. The increase is due to more provision required for liberalised scale of uniforms to staff under implementation of the recommendations of the Uniform Committee (1.24 crores), full year's effect of additional Interim Relief sanctioned to staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission (0.09 crore., 0.36 crore for increase in consumption of consumable stores including increase in prices, 0.05 crore for more expenditure on handling of goods due to revision in handling rates, 0.17 crore for increase in electricity tariff by State Electricity Boards and increase in expenditure on generation of electricity power by the railways to cope with power cut by the States, 0.40 crore for more consumption of electricity due to commissioning of more assets, 0.39 crore for more debit adjustments in Stock Adjustment Account partly offset by savings expected under compensation claims for goods lost or damaged amounting to 1.86 crores.

Demand No. 9.—Miscellaneous Expenses.—The Budget Estimate, 1973-74 under this demand exceeds the Revised Estimate, 1972-73 by 0.90 crore. The increase is to provide 1.60 crores for more payments under the head 'compensation', 0.04 crore for full year's effect of the additional Interim Relief sanctioned to staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, 0.07 crore for more expenditure on Stores for catering department due to increase in sales, 0.09 crore for additional staff, 0.06 crore for freight and carriage of stores, insurance, port charges, etc., 0.03 crore for contribution to Provident Fund, 0.13 crore for more expenditure on Railway Protection Special Force, partly offset by savings of 1.12 crores due to non-recurrence of expenditure under publicity (Asia' 72 Fair) less transaction anticipated under Suspense and Other Miscellaneous Expenses.

Demand No. 10.—Staff Welfare.—The excess of 1.72 crores under this demand is to provide 0.25 crore for full year's effect of additional Interim Relief sanctioned to staff with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, 0.25 crore for annual increments, 0.37 crore for more expenditure on medicines, diet charges due to increase in number of patients and expansion of medical facilities, 0.14 crore under Health & Welfare for staff, 0.73 crore under Education for more expenditure on staff training, grants-in-aid to schools, re-imbursement of tuition fees, etc., partly offset by a decrease of 0.02 crore under canteen and other staff amenities.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

30. Miscellaneous transactions for the Budget year are expected to show a net increase of 1.73 crores as detailed below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Actuals 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
RECEIPTS			
Receipts from subsidised companies . . .	3	8	3
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	35	42	18
TOTAL RECEIPTS . .	38	50	21
EXPENDITURE			
Land	..	..	..
Subsidy	1	..	..
Surveys	70	52	113
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure. . . .	7,91	8,57	8,40
Open Line Work (Revenue)	7,30	7,00	8,00
Appropriation to Pension Fund	12	15	15
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	16,04	16,24	17,68
NET MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE . . .	15,66	15,74	17,47

The increase of 1.73 crores over the Revised Estimate for 1972-73 is made up of 1.00 crore under open line works chargeable to Revenue, 61 lakhs under 'Surveys' partly offset by a decrease of 17 lakhs under miscellaneous Railway expenditure. Miscellaneous Receipts during 1973-74 are expected to be 29 lakhs less than in 1972-73.

DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

31. The Dividend to General Revenue for the year 1973-74 is estimated at 172.61 crores. The increase of 9.43 crores over the Revised Estimate of 163.18 crores is due to anticipated increase in the Capital at-charge.

32. A summary is given below of the financial results as anticipated in the Budget for 1973-74 along with the figures of the Revised Estimate for the current year and the Actuals of the previous year :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
Gross Traffic Receipts . .	1096.59	1174.00	1264.35
WORKING EXPENSES			
Ordinary Working Expenses	795.32	856.68	918.25
*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . ..	105.00	110.00	115.00
*Appropriation to Pension Fund	11.38	15.85	15.85
Payments to Worked Lines .	0.15	0.15	0.16
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	911.85	982.68	1049.26
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS . .	184.74	191.32	215.09
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS			
Receipts	0.38	0.50	0.21
‡Expenditure . . .	16.04	16.24	17.68
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure .	15.66	15.74	17.47
Net Railway Revenue . .	169.08	175.58	197.62
‡‡Dividend to General Revenues	151.24	163.18	172.61
Net Surplus(+) Shortfall(—)	(+)17.84	(+)12.40	(+)25.01
Operating Ratio . . .	83.1%	83.7%	83.0%

*Represents only the provision made from Revenue and excludes the contribution in respect of the three Production Units which is charged to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account (Capital).

‡Includes 12 lakhs in 1971-72 and 15 lakhs in the Revised Estimate, 1972-73 and Budget Estimate, 1973-74 for appropriation to the Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments like Railway Board, RDSO, etc.

‡‡At 5.5% on Capital-at-charge on 31-3-64 and 6% on fresh Capital thereafter, Out of the one per cent dividend payable on capital invested upto 31-3-64, a sum of Rs. 16.25 crores is for transfer to the States in lieu of tax on passenger fares and the balance to assist the States to finance safety works in terms of the recommendations of Railway Convention Committees, 1965 and 1971 and approved by Parliament.

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

33. It will be seen from the above statement that there will be a surplus of 25.01 crores during 1973-74.

FUNDS

34. DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND.—The Railway Depreciation Fund is expected to open the year with a balance of 173.65 crores. The Fund will receive a contribution of 115 crores from Revenue on the basis of the provision in the Fourth Plan Estimates, and 2.62 crores from the three Production Units. An interest of 8.02 crores will accrue on the balance during the year. With the anticipated withdrawal of 137.54 crores from the Fund during 1973-74 the Fund is expected to close the year with a balance of 161.75 crores.

35. REVENUE RESERVE FUND.—The Revenue Reserve Fund is expected to open the year with a balance of 31 lakhs representing investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies. A sum of Rs. 8.30 crores representing one-third of the aggregate of the loan taken in 1970-71 would be needed for repayment. The net liability for the payment of interest on these loans works out to 0.24 crore. In the result, 8.54 crores would be needed to cover these anticipated payments which will be met from appropriation of 8.54 crores from the Revenue Surplus of 25.01 crores. At the end of 1973-74, the Fund will have discharged its liability to the General Revenues.

36. DEVELOPMENT FUND.—There will be a balance surplus of 16.47 crores in 1973-74 available for appropriation to the Development Fund. The Fund is expected to open the year with a nil balance. 12 lakhs is expected to accrue as interest during the year. Withdrawal from the Fund for financing works chargeable to the Fund is estimated at 20 crores and interest payments at 5.23 crores on loans taken from the General Revenues. The gap of 8.64 crores is proposed to be bridged by a loan from the General Revenues as provided for in the Railway Convention Resolution of 1965 and the Resolution of 1972 on the First Report of Convention Committee, 1971. The Fund, at the end of 1972-73, will in all owe 111.01 crores to General Revenues.

37. PENSION FUND.—The Pension Fund is expected to open the year with a balance of 115.57 crores in 1973-74. It is proposed to make the contribution of 16.00 crores to this Fund from Revenue. In addition Rs. 60 lakhs are likely to be contributed to the Fund by the three Production Units. Also interest of 5.76 crores on the balance would accrue during the year. The withdrawal from the Fund during 1973-74 is expected to be 12.45 crores leaving a balance of 125.48 crores at the close of the year.

A detailed year-wise account of the four Funds is given in appendices XIII to XVI to this Memorandum.

PART II

EXPENDITURE ON THE WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME OF RAILWAYS

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1971-72

38. The Revised Estimate of expenditure on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock for 1971-72 chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) was 274.37 crores net—(645.52 crores Gross, less credits of 371.15 crores which are outside the scope of Grants but constitute reduction of expenditure in the accounts).

The actual expenditure during the year came to 309.84 crores net—(Gross 674.79 crores less credits of 364.95 crores). The net increase of 35.47 crores was mainly due to receipt of more stores for general purposes, imported stores and increase in the price thereof etc. and less credits under Suspense Heads etc.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1972-73

Budget and Revised Estimate for 1972-73

39. The Budget for the current year (1972-73) provided for net expenditure of 305.70 crores on Rolling Stock, Plant and Machinery and Works etc. A Supplementary Grant of 4.54 crores was obtained in December, 1972, thus raising the total Budget Grant to 310.24 crores. The Supplementary Grant of 4.54 crores was intended for certain works and procurement of wagons which were regarded as "New Service/New Instruments of Service" and payment of Interim Relief to the staff during 1972-73 sanctioned by the Government with effect from 1st August, 1972 on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The New works involved were :

(i) Electrification of Madras-Trivellore Section.

(ii) Final Location Survey of Fort Market Line between Goregaon and Fort Market (Eastern Corridor) and of Additional Double Line between Kurla and Bhandup. (M.T.P., Bombay).

(iii) Procurement of 15,000 wagons (in terms of four wheelers) (Railway Board).

(iv) Dankuni—Provision of goods terminal facilities (Eastern Railway).

(v) Restoration and flood protection works on Gangapur—Mathura Junction and Bayana—Agra Fort Sections (Western Railway).

(vi) Bokaro Marshalling and Exchange Yards.—Provision of additional facilities (South Eastern Railway).

(vii) Kottavalasa—Kirandul line—Provision of 3 crossing stations and tokenless block working on 7 sections (South Eastern Railway).

(viii) Nagpur—Amla, Amla—Parasia Section.—Line capacity works for movement of coal to Koradi Power House (Central Railway).

(ix) Expansion of the Diesel Shed at Shakurbasti (Northern Railway).

Analysis of variations in the Revised Estimate for 1972-73 from the Budget

40. The Revised Estimates of net expenditure under Works Grants 13, 14 and 15 have been placed at 339.29 crores *i.e.* 29.05 crores or 9.4 per cent more than the Modified Grant of 310.24 crores(original Budget 305.70 crores + Supplementary 4.54 crores)

In the Gross, there is an excess of 74.41 crores over the Modified Grant. There is an increase of 45.27 crores under Stores Suspense over the Budget Grant of 168.46 crores mainly due to expectation of more receipts of Stores required for Works and General Purposes and increase in the cost thereof, more payments to Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal for supply of Traction Equipment and escalation charges etc. The increase of 15.59 crores under Manufacture Suspense over the Modified Grant of 172.88 crores is mainly due to more manufacture of Rolling Stock in progress and drawal of more stores. Miscellaneous Advances will require 10.13 crores more than the Budget Grant of 21.57 crores to cover payments of more imported steel and raw materials for fabrication etc. The Rolling Stock and Machinery will also require 16.63 crores more than the Modified Grant of 130.43 crores mainly due to revision of the price of locomotives ex. D.L.W., to cover payment of Diesel/Electric spares, speedy progress of manufacturing programmes in the Railway workshops and in the private sector etc. and Machinery, based on the latest delivery programme and certain throwforward expenditure from the previous year.

An increase of 69 lakhs for Investment in State Road Transport Corporations is on account of proportionate share of capital contribution by the Railways.

The above mentioned increases aggregating to 88.31 crores have been partly offset by savings resulting from Works including Construction of New Lines etc. (13.82 crores) mainly due to slow progress and postponement of certain works and less debits expected for Stores etc. during the year. A small saving of 0.08 crore is expected for taking over of P&T line wires. Credits under Suspense Heads and released materials etc. are expected to be 45.36 crores more than those anticipated in the Budget.

The Budget and the Revised Estimate under each of the Works Grants 13, 14 and 15 are compared below with brief reasons for variations :—

Revised Estimates of Works Grants 1972-73 as compared with Budget Estimates.

41. The provision under each Grant is shown below :

(In lakhs of rupees)

Demand No.		Budget Grant as modified (1972-73)	Revised Estimate, 1972-73
13. Open Line Works (Revenue)	Gross	7,01	7,01
	Credits	—1	—1
	Net	7,00	7,00
14. Construction of New Lines	Gross	37,74	30,72
	Credits	—23	—31
	Net	37,51	30,41
15. Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.	Gross	656,77	738,20
	Credits*	—391,04	—436,32
	Net	265,73	301,88
	Gross	701,52	775,93
TOTAL	Credits	—391,28	—436,64
	Net	310,24	339,29

*NOTE.—The credits against Demand 15 are mainly on account of credits under stores suspense and manufacture suspense, the former being for stores issued and charged to Heads in other Demands and the latter for the outturn from manufacture debited to Heads of other Demands.

Revised Estimate for 1972-73 Grant-wise variations.

The Grant-wise variation in the Gross provision is briefly explained as under :

Demand No. 13—*Open Line Works (Revenue).*—The Revised Estimate under Voted under this Grant has been fixed at the Budget level at 7.01 crores. However, a small amount of 20 thousands is required under 'Charged' for satisfaction of certain court decrees.

Demand No. 14—*Construction of New Lines.*—Against the Budget Grant of 37.74 crores (Voted 37.72 crores and Charged 2.81 lakhs), the Revised Estimate has been fixed at 30.72 crores (Voted 30.63 crores and Charged 9.69 lakhs) involving a reduction of 7.09 crores under Voted and an excess of 6.88 lakhs under Charged. The reduction is based on the actual progress likely to be achieved on certain projects based on the latest known position and of debits expected during the year. The additional provision of 6.88 lakhs under Charged is to cover certain payments of court decrees etc.

Demand No. 15—*Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.*—Against the Modified Grant of 656.77 crores (Voted 656.73 crores and Charged 3.32 lakhs), the Revised Estimates have been fixed at 738.20 crores (Voted 737.82 crores and Charged 37.93 lakhs), involving an increase of 81.09 crores under Voted and 34.61 lakhs under 'Charged'. The increase under Voted is made up of Stores Suspense 45.27 crores, Manufacture Suspense 15.59 crores, Miscellaneous Advances 10.13 crores, Rolling Stock 14.31 crores, Machinery 2.22 crores, Structural Engineering Works 3.86 crores, Investment in State Road Transport Corporations 0.69 crore, partly offset by less provision under Track Renewals 7.95 crores, Bridges 2.95 crores and taking over of P&T line wires 0.08 crore. The additional provision of 45.27 crores under Stores Suspense is mainly to cover more purchases of Stores required for Works and General Purposes and increase in the price thereof, more payments to Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal for the supply of traction equipment and escalation charges etc. The increase under Manufacture Suspense (15.59 crores) is mainly due to more manufacture of Rolling Stock in progress and drawal of more stores. The increase of 10.13 crores under Miscellaneous Advances is required to cover payments for more procurement of imported steel and raw materials for fabrication etc. The additional provision of 14.31 crores required under Rolling Stock is mainly due to revision of the prices of locomotives ex. D.L.W., to cover payment of Diesel/Electric spares and speedy progress of manufacturing programmes in Railway Workshops and private sector etc. and of 2.22 crores under Machinery and Plant is based on the latest delivery programmes of machinery expected to be received during the year and throwforward expenditure from the previous year. The increase of 3.86 crores under Structural Engineering Works is mainly due to speedy progress of certain works and throwforward expenditure from the previous year. An additional amount of 0.69 crore is required for investment in Road Services for payment of proportionate share of Capital contribution expected to be made by the Central Government during the year. The reduction of 7.95 crores under Track Renewals and 2.95 crores under Bridge Works is mainly due to less receipt of permanent way material and slow progress of certain works than anticipated in the Budget. Less expenditure is also expected for taking over of P&T line wires 0.08 crore. The additional provision of 34.61 lakhs under Charged is required to cover payment of certain court decrees etc. during the year.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1972-73

Position of net expenditure under Plan Heads :

41. The summarised position of net expenditure of Revised Estimate 1972-73 under Plan Heads is shown below :

(Figure in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Variation	Supplementary Grant obtained in December, 1972	Variation in Revised Estimate over modified Budget including Supplementary Grant
Capital	158,70	197,81	+39,11	3,64	+35,47
Depreciation Reserve Fund	120,00	114,48	—5,52	90	--6,42
Development Fund	20,00	20,00	..	..	..
Open Line Works (Revenue)	7,00	7,00	..	..	..
TOTAL	305,70	339,29	+33,59	4,54	+29,05

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1972-73 (Net)

Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Plan Heads	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Total
	Rolling Stock					
40,63	(*a*) Locomotives	23,39	25,50	..	..	48,89
26	(*b*) Boilers	5	3	..	..	8
39,57	(*c*) Carriages	27,74	14,26	16	..	42,16
39,89	(*d*) Wagons	30,99	15,09	..	1	46,09
..	(*e*) Ferries	..	6	..	..	6
120,35	TOTAL	82,17	54,94	16	1	1,37,28
6,55	Machinery and Plant	2,75	5,00	1	1,06	8,82
63,91	Track Renewals	..	55,91	3	3	55,97
10,45	Bridge Works	55	5,86	95	22	7,58
48,07	Traffic Facilities.	47,93	2.25	3,86	1,72	55,76
14,13	Signalling and Interlocking Works, etc.	6,34	5,25	1,37	1,48	14,44
8,04	Workshops, (including production units, namely DLW, CLW, & ICF but excluding those provided as part of Electrification Projects).	4,20	33	1,39	61	6,53
16,48	Electrification	13,63	2	47	..	14,12
4,81	Other Electrical Works	33	2,08	32	52	3,25
6,49	Staff Quarters	68	66	4,52	33	6,19
3,12	Amenities for Staff	..	15	2,49	54	3,18
3,83	Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities	..	2	3,80	..	3,82
16,51	New Lines	13,70	1	..	..	13,71
..	Restoration of dismantled lines	1	..	..	..	1

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Plan Heads	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Total
2,73	Other specified works	67	6	63	49	2,43
..	Purchase of Railway lines	..	..	..	..	..
1,00	Taking over of Open Line wires from P&T Deptt.	92	..	..	..	92
4,07	Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	4,77	..	..	..	4,77
—12,67	Stores Suspense (Net)	7,37	..	..	..	7,37
—1,27	Manufacture Suspense (Net)	6,69	..	..	..	6,69
1,55	Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	2,25	..	..	..	2,25
	Credits or Recoveries—					
– 16,31	(*a*) Credits for released materials	..	—18,64	..	..	—18,64
—34	(*b*) Other credits	—40	..	..	—1	—41
301,50	TOTAL	194,56	114,48	20,00	7,00	337,04
4,20	Metropolitan Transport Projects	3,25	..	..	..	3,52
305,70	GRAND TOTAL	197,81	114,48	20,00	7,00	339,29

Railway Development Programme

42.The break-up of the Actuals for 1971-72, the Revised Estimate for 1972-73 and the Budget Estimate for 1973-74 by Plan Heads is given below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Plan Heads	Actuals, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
		(Figures in net)		
1.	Rolling Stock	109,78	137,28	161,04
2.	Machinery and Plant	3,16	8,82	4,51
3.	Track Renewals	30,76	37,33	45,13
4.	Bridge Works	4,28	7,58	10,30
5.	Traffic Facilities	41,56	55,76	62,17
6.	Signalling and Interlocking Works, etc.	16,98	14,44	11,58
7.	Workshops (including Production Units, namely CLW, DLW and ICF but excluding those provided as part of Electrification Projects)	2,64	6,53	6,10
8.	Electrification	12,85	14,12	17,30
9.	Other Electrical Works	5,29	3,25	4,33
10.	Staff Quarters	6,12	6,19	7,57
11.	Amenities for staff	3,27	3,18	4,11
12.	Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities	3,83	3,82	4,05
13.	New Lines	13,34	13,72	12,85
14.	Other specified works	2,23	2,43	2,86
15.	Taking over of open line wires from P&T Deptt.	41	92	1,00
16.	Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	4,41	4,77	..
17.	Stores Suspense, Manufacture Suspense, Miscellaneous Advances, etc.	48,23	15,90	—4,78
	TOTAL	309,14	336,04	350,12
	Probable Savings	..	..	—20,58
	NET	309,14	336,04	329,54
	Metropolitan Transport Projects	70	3,25	8,00
	GRAND TOTAL	309,84	339,29	337,54

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1973-74

43. The Budget Estimate for Works Expenditure for 1973-74 has been placed at 337.54 crores. This is about 1,75 lakhs less than the Revised Estimate for the current year.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Variation
Capital	197,81	172,00	—25,81
Depreciation Reserve Fund	114,48	137,54	+23,06
Development Fund	20,00	20,00	..
Open Line Works (Revenue)	7,00	8,00	+1,00
TOTAL	339,29	337,54	—1,75

The break-up of the proposed expenditure in 1973-74 by Plan Heads and allocation is shown below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Plan Heads	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Total
1.	Rolling Stock	92,57	68,26	20	1	161,04
2.	Machinery and Plant	1,36	2,30	3	82	4,51
3.	Track Renewals	—1	62,83	7	..	62,89
4.	Bridge Works	—79	9,17	1,54	38	10,30
5.	Traffic Facilities	51,49	3,31	4,91	2,46	62,17
6.	Signalling and Interlocking Works, etc.	3,87	3,90	1,93	1,88	11,58
7.	Workshops, (including Production Units, namely CLW, DLW & ICF but excluding those provided as part of Electrification Projects)	3,08	30	1,64	1,08	6,10
8.	Electrification	16,26	20	84	..	17, 30
9.	Other Electrical Works	25	2,58	72	78	4,33
10.	Staff Quarters	1,11	1,25	4,57	64	7,57
11.	Amenities for Staff	—1	16	3,05	91	4,11
12.	Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities	..	5	4,00	..	4,05
13.	New Lines	12,85	..	..	..	12,85
14.	Other specified Works	62	99	65	60	2,86
15.	Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Taking over of open line wires from P&T Department	1,00	..	..	..	1,00
17.	(*a*) Stores Suspense (Net)	—1,32	..	..	..	—1,32
	(*b*) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	—4,70	..	..	..	—4,70
	(*c*) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	1,49	..	..	..	1,49
18.	Credits or recoveries :					
	(*a*) Credits for released materials	..	—17,76	..	..	—17,76
	(*b*) Other Credits	—25	..	..	..	—25
	TOTAL	178,87	137,54	24,15	9,56	350,12
	Probable Savings	—14,87	..	—4,15	—1,56	—20,58
	NET	164,00	137,54	20,00	8,00	329,54
	Metropolitan Transport Projects	8,00	..	..	..	8,00
	GRAND TOTAL	172,00	137,54	20,00	8,00	337,54

Of the gross provision of 213 crores for Works, 178 crores or 83 per cent is for Works in Progress and only 35 crores or 17 per cent is for New Works.

Rolling Stock Expdenditure for 1973-74 Budget.

44. An expenditure of 162.05 crores (including 1.01 crores under Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities), is proposed in 1973-74 on Rolling Stock, of which 159.17 crores is for programmed deliveries of stock already on order and 2.88 crores is for new acquisitions as detailed below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Deliveries against 1973-74 programmes	Deliveries against earlier programmes
Locomotives	..	56,17
Boilers	..	5
Carriages	1	44,45
Wagons	2,87	58,50
Ferries	..	..
TOTAL	2,88	159,17

(The Railway-wise distribution of the provision is given at pages 35—39 of Part I of the Consolidated Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways).

The entire expenditure on Rolling Stock is for stock to be produced in this country.

The Programme of New Acquisitions (i.e. items included in the Budget for the first time) includes the following units of Rolling Stock :

(In units)

Particulars	To be obtained from abroad	To be obtained from indigenous sources	Total
(*a*) Locomotives:			
(*i*) Diesel Shunters	..	148	148
(*ii*) Diesel Electric	..	291	291
(*iii*) Diesel	..	10	10
(*iv*) Electric	..	176	176
(*b*) Boilers	..	..	..
() (*i*) Carriages	..	1,332	1,332
(*ii*) Electric Multiple Units	..	228	228
(*d*) Wagons (in terms of 4 wheelers)	..	29,873	29,873
(*e*) Containers/Flats	..	250	250
(*f*) Tractors and Trailors	..	..	..
(*g*) 'On Track' Ballast tampers and crib campactors.	..	14	14

Machinery and Plant Expenditure in 1973-74 Budget.

45. The Budget provision for Machinery and Plant is 4.51 crores of which 4.25 crores is for programmed deliveries and only 26 lakhs for new acquisitions. Replacement of Machinery and Plant included in the 1973-74 programme (new acquisitions) is as usual only of items which are beyond economic repair.

(A summary of the requirements of each Railway under new acquisitions as well as programmed deliveries, is given at pages 40-41 of Part I of the Consolidated Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways).

Provision for New Lines (Works in progress and New Works) in 1973-74.

46. The provision of 37.33 crores for construction of new Lines and Electrification of Railway lines, etc. is for the projects listed below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Expenditure upto 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of opening (actual or expected)
1.	Morwa-Singrauli-Katni rail link (Km. O to 254.26) (Central Railway)	2001.82	4.18	..	7-2-1972
2.	Bassein Road-Diva B.G. Rail link (42 kms.) (Central Railway)	10.00	193.65	1070.35	1-6-1976
3.	Permanent diversion of Tildanga-Farakka line upto the South abutment of the Farakka Barrage with a Bridge over the feeder canal (Eastern Railway)	184.41	8.22	..	4-1-1971 for Goods and 11-11-1971 for Passengers.
4.	B.G. connection between the left bank abutment of the Farakka barrage and Chamagram excluding interchange point at Malda (Eastern Railway)	20.63	2.42	..	4-1-1971 for Goods and 11-11-1971 for Passengers.
5.	Sub-structure for a double line Railway Bridge over the Farakka barrage as incorporated in the Barrage structure (Eastern Railway)	89.00	1.00	310.00	

(In lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Expenditure upto 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of opening (actual or expected)
6.	Provision of new lines between Chandrapura and Bondamunda (Rourkela): (Eastern Railway)—				
	(a) Chandrapura-Hatia Construction	1216.35	15.00	..	Completed
	(b) Hatia-Bondamunda Construction	1411.22	16.00	..	Completed
7.	Kanpur-Tundla Section—Electrification of Track (Northern Railway)	1229.77	35.63	70.23	5-3-1972
8.	Kathua-Jammu-Construction of a new broad gauge rail link (Northern Railway)	1161.15	13.77	78.47	2-10-1972
9.	Tundla-Delhi Section (including Delhi area)—Electrification of track (Northern Railway)	389.47	606.64	1036.13	September 1975
10.	Mangalore-Hassan Railway Construction (Southern Railway)	2492.98	225.48	116.20	June 1974
11.	Tornagallu-Mudukulapenta—Construction of New B.G. line (24 Kms) (Southern Railway)	200.58	70.16	59.49	December 1973
12.	New B.G. line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum via Nagarcoil with a Branch line to Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) (Southern Railway)	100.00	363.25	990.43	1974-75
13.	Madras-Trivellore Section—Electrification (Southern Railway)	5.00	12.54	361.24	1976-77
14.	Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada Section (South Central Railway)	54.58	128.80	2792.48	1976-77
15.	Rail link to Haldia Port (Southeastern Railway)	761.84	50.00	..	October 1973
16.	Kottavalasa-Bailadilla Construction Project (Southeastern Railway)	5400.89	21.70	36.26	1-11-1968 for Goods traffic
17.	Electrification of Rourkela-Durg Section (Southeastern Railway)	2053.46	23.41	33.67	27-9-1970
18.	Construction of Cuttack-Paradeep Rail Link (Southeastern Railway)	683.07	72.35	252.86	June 1973
19.	Electrification of Panskura-Haldia Section (Southeastern Railway)	227.44	64.15	20.04	December 1973
20.	Electrification of Waltair-Kirandul Section (Southeastern Railway)	613.21	438.65	853.38	March 1976
21.	Electrification of Virar-Sabarmati Section including ancillary works on the existing electrified Churchgate-Virar Section (Western Railway)	2658.13	328.18	224.49	1973-74
22.	Dabla-Singhana Metre Gauge Railway line (32.05 Kms.) (Western Railway)	177.89	101.49	..	31-12-1973
23.	Guna (Rothiai)-Shajapur Maksi construction (Western Railway)	875.12	43.51	..	1-7-1973
24.	Sabarmati-Gandhinagar B.G. Rail link (30 Kms.) and connected facilities. (Western Railway)	50.00	92.32	142.95	January 1976
25.	Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit system for Bombay	65.22	22.92	..	June 1973
26.	Final Location Survey of Fort Market Line between Goregaon & Fort Market (Eastern Corridor) and of Additional Double Line between Kurla and Bhandup—Bombay	4.00	6.00	..	September 1973
27.	Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit System in Calcutta City for Metropolitan Transport	65.90	15.00	9.50	December 1973
28.	Calcutta-Design and Construction of Rapid Transit System from Dum Dum to Tollyganj	296.90	697.57	13035.53	1979
29.	Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit System and ancillary studies for Delhi	44.91	40.00	20.09	December 1973
30.	Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a common suburban terminal at Royapuram—Madras	0.70	0.17	..	January 1973
31.	Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit System for Madras.	37.90	18.34	..	June 1973
	TOTAL		3732.50		

Track Renewals in 1973-74.

47. The provision for Track Renewals in 1973-74 is 62.89 crores of which 40.61 crores on Works in Progress and the balance of 22.28 crores on New Works.

Other Open line works 1973-74.

48. The provision for other open line works is 112.88 crores. Of this, an amount of 87.96 crores or about 78 per cent is earmarked for line capacity works and other operating improvements to augment line capacity, the balance of 24.92 crores is distributed over bridge works, users' amenities, staff quarters and amenities for staff, as shown in the table below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Total
I. Bridge Works—					
(a) Works in Progress	43	6,59	1,75	31	9,08
(b) New Works	..	98	7	7	1,12
II. Operating Improvements—					
(a) Works in Progerss	56,82	10,27	9,21	4,68	80,98
(b) New Works	3,40	81	64	2,13	6,98
III. Staff Quarters—					
(a) Works in Progress	74	70	3,60	34	5,38
(b) New Works	37	55	97	30	2,19
IV. Staff Amenities—					
(a) Works in Progress	—1	9	2,10	50	2,68
(b) New Works	..	7	95	41	1,43
V. Users' Amenities—					
(a) Works in Progress	..	5	2,00	..	205
(b) New Works	..	..	99	..	99
SUMMARY					
(a) Works in Progress	57,98	17,70	18,66	5,83	100,71
(b) New Works	3,77	2,41	3,62	2,91	12,71
GRAND TOTAL	61,75	20,11	22,28	8,74	112,88

Particulars of open line works in 1973-74.

New Works and important 'Works in Progress' etc. each estimated to cost 20 lakhs and above are listed in sections (a), (b) and (c) of Appendix I to this Memorandum.

Full details of the 'New Works' proposed to be taken up during 1973-74 are given in the 'Consolidated Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme—Part II, and the list of new works each costing between 5 and 20 lakhs appears at page 23—33 of Part I.'

New Works estimated to cost one crore or more included in the programme are detailed below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1973-74
1.	Bina-Katni Section.—Doubling of remaining single line between		
	(a) Khurai-Summeri . 8.64 kms.		
	(b) Jerwakhera-Narioli 16.30 kms.		
	(c) Ratona-Saugor . 7.15 kms.		
	(d) Damoh-Bandukpur . 14.94 kms.		
	(e) Salai-Bakleta . 11.72 kms.		
	(f) Bakleta-Rithi . 6.82 kms.		
	65.57 kms.	5.46	6
2.	Doubling of Bonidanga-Tildanga-New Farraka B Cabin Section	1,30.00	0.01
3.	Ghaziabad-Saharanpur.—Doubling of sections Ghaziabad-Muradnagar. Meerut City-Daurala, Nagal-Saharanpur . . .	3,99	10
4.	Doubling of track between Olavakkot Shoranur (44.20 kms.) . .	3,50	20
5.	Doubling of track between Shoranur-Alwaye.		
	(a) Shoranur-Mullurcarai (8.07 kms.)		
	(b) Wadakancheri-Pudukad (30.0 kms.)		
	(c) Alwaye-Irinjalakuda(30.78 kms.)	7,95	40

Sl. No.	Particulars	Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1973-74
6.	Gooty-Nandalur Section.—Doubling of track between :—		
	(*i*) Gooty and Rayalacheruva (32.65 kms.)		
	(*ii*) Kondapuram and Muddanuru (32.65 kms); and . . .		
	(*iii*) Crossing station between Rayalacheravu and Juturu. . .	4,49	30
7.	Doubling of track between Bangalore City and Krishnarajapuram (13.87 kms.)	1,06	10
8.	New B. G. Wagon Repair Workshop at Ramagundam . . .	18,00	15
9.	Nagda-Kota Section.—(Phase II) Doubling of Nagda-Ramganj-Mandi	12,58	8
10.	Arrangements for intensification of suburban train services ex. Churchgate such as Power Supply and back up facilities for sub-station cable and overhead equipments etc. . . .	4,31	2

Taking over of Line wires from P. & T. Department

49. A provision of 1.00 crore has been made during 1973-74 for taking over line wires from the P. & T. Department.

Stores, Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advances, 1973-74.

50. The Budget envisages a decrease of 4.53 crores under the Capital Suspense Heads (Net), *viz.*, a decrease of 1.32 crores under Stores Suspense and 4.70 crores under Manufacture Suspense, partly offset by an increase of 1.49 crores under Miscellaneous Advances. The decrease under Stores Suspense and Manufacture Suspense is mainly due to more credits than debits expected during the year. The increase under Miscellaneous Advances is mainly to cover more advance payments for materials.

Credits during 1973-74.

51. Credits totalling 18.01 crores for released materials, etc. are expected to be adjusted during the Budget year. These do not figure in the given demands.

Summary of Capital (Works) Budget 1973-74.

52. The distribution of the total estimated net expenditure of 337.54 crores during 1973-74 on the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways by Demands is as under :—

(In crores of rupees)

Demand No. 13—Open Line Works—Revenue	8.00
Demand No. 14—Construction of New Lines	36.57
Demand No. 15—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	292.97
TOTAL	337.54

53. For further particulars of the Budget Estimates of expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue), reference is invited to Consolidated Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways—Part I and II.

K. S. SUNDARA RAJAN,
Financial Commissioner, Railways

20th February, 1973.

APPENDIX I

(a) The new Open Line Works costing 20 lakhs and more for which funds have been provided in 1973-74 are :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY			
1.	Bina-Katni Section.—Doubling of remaining single line between			
	Khurai—Summeri . . . . 8.64 kms.			
	Jerwakhera—Narioli . . . 16.30 kms.			
	Ratona—Saugor . . . . 7.15 kms.			
	Damoh—Bandukpur . . . . 14.94 kms.			
	Salai—Bakleta . . . . . 11.72 kms.			
	Bakleta—Rithi . . . . 6.82 kms.			
	65.57 kms.	5,46	6	5,40
2.	South East and North East Sections.—			
	(*i*) Construction of a precedence loop in the up direction at Thakurwadi . .	25	3	22
	(*ii*) Construction of precedence station in the up direction at TGR3. . . .	40	5	35
3.	Bombay Division.—Replacement of 48 kms. of contact wire on North East and South East sections	26	1	25
4.	Kalyan Power House.—Replacement of existing stockers on Boiler No. 12 . .	27	1	26
5.	Bombay Area.—Provision of 28 units type IV (Spl.) (Multistoreyed) quarters for officers (Ground) plus 13 upper floors	23	2	21
6.	Bina-Katni Section.—Replacement of 8/30.48 m. through girders on Sonar Bridge at Kms. 1105/8.	27	4	23
7.	Lonavla.—Provision of yard and cylinder repair facilities for balanced vaccum Test and provision of 105 quarters for C & W staff	48	5	43
8.	Byculla—Barkley Place.—Construction of 60 units type III quarters in 15 storeyed building	32	5	27
	EASTERN RAILWAY			
9.	Paraj-Waria and Rajbandh.—Provision of a fully wired down loop with a hot axle siding at each of the above stations	29	3	26
10.	Doubling of Bonidanga-Tildanga New Farraka B Cabin Section (12.05 kms) .	1,30.00	0.01	129.99
11.	Howrah.—Acquisition of 1.3 acres of land near Howrah General Goods for future expansion of the terminal facilities	25	11	14
12.	Alipore-Calcutta.—Construction of 27 units type IV Special (multi storeyed) quarters for officers	26	5	21
	NORTHERN RAILWAY			
13.	Ghaziabad-Saharanpur.—Doubling of sections Ghaziabad-Muradnagar, Meerut City Daurala, Nagal-Saharanpur	3,99	10	3,89
14.	Khurja-Meerut City Section.—			
	(*a*) Extension of loops at 4 stations Khurja City, Bulandshahar, Gulaothi and Kharkhauda.			
	(*b*) Conversion of Baral (DK) and Hafizpur (D) into crossing stations.			
	(*c*) Provision of Panel interlocking	45	26	19

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Outlay for 1973-74	Balance to complete works
	NORTHERN RAILWAY—*Concld.*			
15.	Firozepur Division.—Replacement of signalling gears and providing centralised operation at 4 stations viz. Mananwala, Butari, Beas & Hamira	28.90	0.30	28.60
16.	Lohta-Partapgarh Section.—Provision of tokenless block instruments	20.80	0.20	20.60
17.	Delhi Area (Paharganj and Punjabi Bagh).—Replacement of old and dilapidated 16 units type II and 96 units type I single storeyed quarters with 16 units type II and 96 units type I multistoreyed quarters	24	3	21
18.	Varanasi.—Proposed station building with parcel and claims office	65	5	60
19.	Lucknow (R.D.S.O.).—Provision of 30 units type II multistoreyed quarters for class III staff	22	3	19
20.	Delhi-Bhatinda Section.—Provision of Departmental line wire with 4 ACSR and 6 Iron wires	43	2	41
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY			
21.	Provision of departmental erection of ACSR and iron wires on section Chamagram—Old Malda-Katihar (BG).	23	1	22
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY			
22.	Doubling of track between Olavakkot-Shoranur (44.20 kms.)	3,50	20	3,30
23.	Doubling of track between Shoranur—Alwaye			
	(*a*) Shoranpur-Mullurcarsi (8.07 kms.)			
	(*b*) Wadakancheri-Pudukad (30.0 kms.)			
	(*c*) Alwaye-Irinjalakuda (30.78 kms.)	7,93	40	7,55
24.	Gooty-Nandalur Section.—Doubling of track between :—			
	(*i*) Gooty and Rayalacheruvu (23.65 kms.)			
	(*ii*) Kondapuram and Muddanura (23.65 kms.) and			
	(*iii*) Crossing stations between Rayalacheruvu and Juturu	4,49	30	4,19
25.	Doubling of track between Bangalore City and Krishnarajapuram (13.87 kms.)	1,06	10	96
26.	Ariyalur (Excluding) Golden Rock (Including) Section.—Replacing the existing wornout two aspect L.Q. Signalling by Multiple Aspect Signalling with Signals and points worked electrically through SM's control (1) stations + 7 level crossings)	52	1	51
27.	Madras.—Proposed construction of a multistoreyed building in Adam's Park area to provide for additional accommodation to the RMS office	34	9	25
28.	Madras Egmore.—Construction of 36 units type IV special quarters three storeyed type for Junior Scale officers	24	6	18
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY			
29.	Secunderabad.—Additional facilities in the Metre Gauge area (Phase I)	57	34	23
30.	Line capacity works on Daund-Wadi section (Phase II)	42	12	30

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Outlay for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY—*concld.*			
31.	Daund-Kurduvadi Section.—Replacing the wornout signalling by multiple aspect signalling at 8 stations	35	3	34
32.	New B.G. Wagon Repair Workshop at Ramagundam	18,00	15	17,85
	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY			
33.	Adra.—Replacement of existing lever machines and signal gears by electrically operated points and signals from a central cabin	26,00	0.38	25.62
34.	Kharagpur.—Augmentation of water supply	25	3	22
35.	Garden Reach.—Construction of 28 units type IV (Special) multi-storeyed quarters for officers	21	1	20
	WESTERN RAILWAY			
36.	Nagda-Kota Section.—(Phase II) Doubling of Nagda-Ramganjmandi . . .	12,58	8	12,50
37.	Ratlam-Ajmer Section.—Providing four crossing stations between (Neemuch and Ratlam), Dhodhar-Dalauda, Dhodhar-Jaora, Mandsaur-Piplia and Namli-Ratlam	31	3	28
38.	Bombay Area.—Providing 31 units type IV(S) quarters (inclusive of 12 units in the Imperial Mansion and 4 flats in East Villa on replacement account) . . .	37	3	34
39.	Kolak Bridges.—Raising of Track between km. 177 & 179 and rebuilding of Kolak Bridge No. 287 (8x18.3 metres) and Bridge No. 288 (1x18.3 metres) with one additional span of 18.3 metres each	36 R. 12	30	6
40.	Arrangements for intensification of suburban train services ex. Churchgate such as Power Supply and back up facilities for substation cable and overhead equipment etc.	4,31	2	4,29
	CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS			
41.	Second extension of Traction Motor Shop for Bays No. 5 to 9 towards Fatehpur End	20	5	15
	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY			
42.	Perambur.—Construction of 80 units of Staff Quarters—Type II	21 WMS 1 (Over head)	8 1	13 ..

(b) The important Open Line Works in Progress costing 20 lakhs or more for which funds have been provided in 1973-74 :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete works
	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1.	Jhansi-Agra Section.—Doubling between :—				
	(a) Sank-Morena	1,34	1,16	18	..
	(b) Morena-Hetampur	1,25	1,23	2	..
2.	Wardha-Balharshah Section—Tadali & Majri.—Doubling of section between (19.33 Kms.)	1,41	1,20	21	..
3.	Agra-Jhansi Section :—				
	(a) Gher-Dholpur.—Doubling of section between (6.55 Kms.)	32 R. 1	28	3	1
	(b) Sank-Rairu.—Doubling of section between (15.76 Kms.)	1,08	61	20	27
	(c) Dabra-Sonagir.—Doubling of section between (19.93 Kms.)	1,62	86	51	25
4.	Jhansi-Bina Section :—				
	(i) Babina-Basai.—Doubling of section between (12.29 Kms.)	70 R. 1	59	11	..
	(ii) Bijrotha-Dailwara.—Doubling of section between (18.73 Kms.)	1,22 R. 1	97	17	8
	(iii) Jiron-Jakhlaun.—Doubling of section between (7.05 Kms.)	34	31	3	..
	(iv) Dhaura-Karaunda.—Doublng of section between (14.97 Kms.)	1,65 R. 1	1,14	31	20
5.	Bina-Katni Section :—				
	(a) Baghora-Khurai.—Doubling of section between (11.85 Kms.)	77	35	36	6
	(b) Nariaoli-Ratons.—Doubing of section between (11.38 Kms.)	70	34	30	6
	(c) Patharia-Damoh.—Doubling of section between (26.59 Kms.)	2,13 R. 1	54	62	97
	(d) Rithi-Hardua.—Doubling of section between (15.13 Kms.)	1,20	34	43	43
6.	Wardha-Balharshah Section :—Doubling between —				
	(a) Nagri-Hinganghat	1,02	25	31	46
	(b) Bhugaon-Hinganghat	1,75	25	57	93
7.	Doubling of Chambal Bridge between Gher and Hetampur	2,50	10	40	2,00
8.	Doubling of Betwa Bridge between Matatila and Basai	56	5	25	24
9.	Karijat.—(i) Extension of existing 4 Dn. and 2 Up loop lines to 686m and provision of one additional loop line of 686m (ii) Provision of seperate passenger platform for EMU locals and (iii) Khopoli shuttles on Up side	25	22	3	..
10.	Kasara.—Provision of an additional down loop and extension of loop line to 686m CSR	57	32	20	5
11.	Mathura-Tughlakabad Section.—Provision of third line between Ballabgarh and Tughlakabad (18.80 Kms.) including Fly over at Tughlakabad	2,79	2,43	28	8
12.	Balharshah.—Remodelling of yard	31	19	10	2
13.	Provision of a third line between Ballabgarh and Palwal	1,58 R. 1	1,30	22	6
14.	Itarsi Yard.—Provision of additional facilities to reduce cross movements in Yard Complex	98 R. 3	26	25	47

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated Cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
15.	Bina—Provision of Fly Over across Bina-Jhansi Main Line to Bina-Kota and Bina-Jhansi Lines	1,03	20	42	41
16.	Trombay Yard—Provision of additional facilities for dealing of traffic in POL and Fertiliser.	54	10	20	24
17.	Pune and Ghorpuri.—Remodelling of Yard.	1,93	1,90	3	..
18.	Lonavla.—Extension of existing three loop lines to 686 m and provision of two down loop lines of 686m on Down side.	27	22	8	..
19.	Line capacity & traffic facility works for the movement of coal from Pench Valley coal fields to Koradi Power House:				
	(a) Provision of a crossing station at Godhani with junction arrangements for the Koradi power house siding.				
	(b) Amla Yard.—Provision of one R. & D. Line.				
	(c) Junerdeo.—Provision of one additional line.				
	(d) Iklehra.—Provision of one additional line.	43	2	20	21
20.	Ajni Yard.—(i) Provision of 4 Dn. departure lines (ii) Diversion of Main Up Line (iii) Extension of Dn. Sorting lines (iv) Provision of 3 Up Departure lines (v) Other minor alterations.	1,16 R. 1	1,01	11	4
21.	Bhandup Mulund.—Acquisition of land for Goods Shed 73.41 acres (29.71 Hectares)	50	47	3	..
22.	Kalyan-Igatpuri Section.—Strengthening of Power distribution system in connection with extension of loop lines	1,26	86	40	..
23.	Strengthening of power distribution system for heavier goods train loads on Kalyan.—Pune section	1,78	1,24	32	22
24.	Itarsi-Agra Section.—Provision of MAUQ signalling at 18 stations	48	34	5	9
25.	Mathura-Faridabad.—Provision of multiple aspect upper quardrant signalling at 13 stations (Mathura exclusive) and one level crossing gate.	41	1	1	39
26.	Lonavla-Pune Section.—Provision of colour light signalling.	39	14	5	20
27.	Byculla.—Replacement of aged electrical signalling by route relay interlocking.	26	13	2	11
28.	Pune.—Provision of route relay interlocking.	49	29	11	9
29.	Nagpur.—Provision of route relay interlocking	97	1	1	95
30.	Kalyan-Igatpuri Section.—Provision of departmental underground communication cables for control block and telegraph circuits.	37	11	7	19
31.	Kalyan-Lonavla Section.—Provision of departmental underground cables for block control and telegraph circuit	32	8	7	17
32.	Itarsi-Nagpur Section.—Provision of Microwave link.	67	33	10	24
33.	Balharshah-Nagpur Section.—Provision of Microwave link.	42	19	10	13
34.	Jhansi-Kanpur Banda Section.—Provision of overhead ACSR wires	32	8	10	14
35.	Bombay-Bhusawal Section.—Provision of Microwave link.	54	22	7	25
36.	Bhusawal-Nagpur Section.—Provision of Microwave link	50	20	10	20

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
37.	Kurla-Trombay Branch.—Extension of electrification and provision of connection from Kurla-Trombay Branch line to the existing Up and Dn. Main line at Kurla.	27	20	5	2
38.	Kesara sub-station.—Replacement of rotary convertor sets by rectifier units.	43	37	6	..
39.	South East Section.—Replacement of rotary convertors and H. T. Switchgear in traction sub-station.	2,31	1,48	75	8
40.	North East Section.—Replacement of rotary convertors and H. T. Switchgear in traction sub-station.	2,13	1,56	57	..
41.	Replacement of three 2500 KV rotary convertor sets by three 3000 KV rectifier sets at Thana.	21	19	2	..
42.	N. E. & S. E. Districts—Replacement of 50 kms of 1.93 sq. cm. of contact wire.	24	21	2	1
43.	Bombay Division.—Replacement of 48 Kms. of contact wire.	31	2	15	14
44.	Kalyan Power House.—Provision of Auto transformer in Thakurli Power House.	26	19	7	..
45.	Replacement of rotary convertor sets by rectifier units at Kurla sub-station	32	29	3	..
46.	Pulgaon.—Provision of Rail facilities for the Central Ammunition Depot.	55 Deposit 54	8	10	37
47.	Bombay area.—Provision of 32 units type IV (SPl.) M/s. quarters for junior scale officers at Mazgaon.	21	8	6	7
48.	Byculla (Bombay Area).—Construction of 80 units type III M/s. quarters at Barkeley Place.	34	19	4	11
49.	Kalwa.—Acquisition of land for setting up new facilities for inspection and stabling of 50 additional EMU units.	56	15	5	36
50.	Bhusawal.—Provision of POH and other ancilliary facilities of A. C. locomotives.	2,11	91	32	88
51.	Itarsi Diesel Loco shed.—Expansion of increased holding.	54	23	10	21
52.	New Katni Jn.—Expansion of Diesel loco shed to home 100 locos.	36	19	6	11
53.	Kalyan Loco Shed.—Provision of additional facilities.	47	8	13	26
54.	Kalyan Power House.— Replacement of stokers of Boiler Nos. 15 and 16	50	1	2	47
55.	Vikhroli-Trombay-Wadala.—Provision of Goods line—Acquisition of land for	1,79	1	2	1,76
56.	Itarsi-Agra-Tundla Section.—Provision of Microwave link.	1,07	52	10	45
57.	Bhandup-Mulund.—Provision of a large size goods shed between.	77	32	5	40
58.	Bombay-Kalyan Section.—Strengthening of Power distribution system for running additional 9 Car rakes.	1,37	17	2	1,18
59.	Birlanagar.—Construction of a road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 424 near Gwalior.	24 Deposit 27	1	1	22
60.	Saugor.—Construction of road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 24 at Kms. 1049/1.	25 Deposit 26	1	1	23
61.	Kurla.—Modification of structures of inspection shop and provision of E. O. T. cranes	37	12	3	22
62.	Kurla Car Shed.—Provision of increased stabling facilities.	53	36	7	10

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY—*Concld.*				
63.	Vikhroli—Provision of a duplicate 22 KV Feeder	22	2	12	8
64.	Bombay Sub-District—Provision of supervisory remote control system for traction sub-stations and track cabins.	40	4	2	34
	EASTERN RAILWAY				
65.	Doubling of Barwadih-Garhwa Road Section.	5,34	2,12	1,66	1,56
66.	Doubling of Tori-Kumandih Section.	4,18	32	74	3,12
67.	Mughalsarai.—Remodelling and Mechanisation of Down Yard.	2,78 R 6	33	46	1,99
68.	Gomoh-Barkakana Section.—Extension of loops at 3 crossing stations between Amlo and Barkakana Station.	20 R. 1	4	9	7
69.	Extension of avoiding lines between Phusro and Kargali to meet at Jarangdih.	70 R. 1	10	19	41
70.	Andal—Additions and alterations to the Exchagne Yard for Durgapur Steel Plant to provide Marshalling Facilities for 1.6 million tonnes	30 Deposit 32	10	7	13
71.	Dankuni—Provision of a Goods terminal yard.	1,10	35	56	19
72.	Andul-Calcutta Link project (MD Link Project)	5,20	4,99	17	4
73.	Down Fly-over line over the Howrah Burdwan Chord Line between Dankuni station and Calcutta Chord Link.	1,01	73	16	12
74.	Provision of 8 Nos. Intermediate Block Signalling with axle counters on the Grand Chord between Gomoh and Gaya stations in the following section:— (a) Chaudhuri band-Chichaki, (b) Chickaki-Hazaribagh Road (c) Hazaribagh Road-Chaube. (d) Parsabad-Sarmatand (e) Hirodhi-Koderma. (f) Koderma-Gujhandhi (g) Gurpa-Paharpur, (h) Paharpur-Tankuppa.	38	17	12	9
75.	Asansol—Provision of Route Relay Interlocking	1,32	13	31	88
76.	Gomoh-Sone East Bank Section and Coal area *via* Barkakana and Garhwa Road Provision of Railway Alignment for Control and other circuits with ACSR wires.	70	42	8	20
77.	Provision of Microwave communication between Clacutta-Asansol-Jhajha-Kiul-Garhara-Danapur-Mughalsarai.	1,30	22	20	88
78.	Sahibganj Loop.—Provision of Railway Alignment for control and other circuits with ACSR wire from Rajgaon to Kiul.	62	25	7	30
79.	Jamalpur Workshop.—Facilities for production of steel castings.	27	26	1	..
80.	Jamalpur.—Provision of Rolling Mill Project for Production of Track fittings for Indian Railways.	1,36.00	1.00	0.10	134.90
81.	KanchraparaWorkshop.—Facilities for rewinding of Traction Machinery	93	58	13	23

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Particulars works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY—*Concld.*				
82.	Howrah Car Shed.—Extension of Car Shed and provision of 10 additional lines with shunting necks at both ends for maintenance of additional EMU stock	73	34	8	33
83.	Mughalsarai.—Extension of Electric loco shed for holding 100 locos.	63	33	10	20
84.	Acquisition of 0.700 acres of land at New Alipur and 6.39 acres of land at Gholsapur for construction of officers quarters.	24.48	4.97	0.03	19.48
85.	Sonarpur.— (a) Proposed EMU shed with Inspection Pit and Office; and. (b) Proposed washing Platforms and hydrants etc.	47	2	5	10
86.	Construction of permanent Railway Bridge across Pagla River in replacement of the existing temporary Bridge No. 41 on the Malda-Khejuria Ghat section on N. F. Railway	57	49	8	..
87.	Howrah.—Rebuilding of Buckland Bridge.	1,68 Deposit 2,51	10	32	1,26
88.	Sealdah.—Remodelling of yard including Route Relay interlocking Phase (II)	1,01 R. 4	70	24	7
89.	Mughalsarai—Remodelling of 2nd Lucknow diversion line for Lucknow Down Passenger Trains	22	21	1	..
90.	Gaya-Mughalsarai Section.—Provision of 2nd Approach Signals at a distance of 2 Km from the existing Home Signal at 28 stations.	50	1	26	23
91.	Provision of Automatic Train Control on Burdwan-Gaya Section.	21	7	2	12
92.	Kalipahari.—Chhattar-Pathar Level Crossing No. 129 'A' class over Grand Trunk Road at Km. 208—Replacement by Road-over-bridge.	23 Deposit 22	1	10	12
	NORTHERN RAILWAY				
93.	Shakurbasti-Rohtak Section.—Doubling of	3,08 R. 1 Deposit 2	2,82	26	..
94.	Tughlakabad.—Remodelling of yard (Phase I).	3,14 R. 1 Deposit 99	2,31	78	5
95.	Ambala Cantt.—Remodelling of the coaching and marshalling yard	99	92	7	..
96.	Ludhiana.—Additions and alterations in the goods yard	41	20	21	..
97.	Juhi.—Provision of route relay interlocking.	82	75	6	1
98.	Kanpur.—Provision of route relay interlocking	49	39	9	1
99.	Provision of multi aspect colour light signalling with approach signal at 10 stations (Allahabad Division)	34	29	2	3
100.	Provision of automatic signalling between ambala Cantt. and Rajpura with additional loops at Ambala City and Rajpura	61	46	2	13
101.	Provision of mutli-channel microwave communication system between Mughalsarai and New Delhi.	91	81	10	..
102.	Lucknow-Rae-Bareli, Pilibhit-Phaphamau Section. Provision of departmental line wires	21	15	5	1

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY—*Concld.*				
103.	Utteratia-Sultanpur-Zafarabad Section.—Provision of departmental line wires	25	15	6	4
104.	Provision of multi-channel microwave communication system between New Delhi and Firozepur *via* Jullundur	1,08	93	15	..
105.	Provision of multi-channel microwave communication system between Delhi and Bikaner	1,16	29	13	74
106.	Provision of departmental line wires on section:				
	(i) Lucknow-Faizabad				
	(ii) Faizabad-Varanasi				
	(iii) Partapgarh-Mughalsarai	66	63	3	
107.	Jagadhari.—Expansion of workshop	98	5	5	88
108.	Tughlakabad.—Expansion of diesel shed to cater for increase in the holdings of diesel locos from 48 to 100	26	2	2	22
109.	Lucknow (Charbagh Shops).—Development of P. O. H. facilities for WDM 2 locomotives	40	2	3	35
110.	Shakurbasti.—Remodelling and expansion of Diesel Shed	40	5	3	32
111.	Tundla-Delhi Section—Colour light signalling work in connection with Electrification	1,18.49	0.10	36	82.39
112.	Delhi Area.—Providing 40 units type IV special multi-storeyed quarters for Officers	32	4	12	16
113.	Delhi Area.—Provision of 32 units type IV special multi-storeyed flats	23	19	4	..
114.	Moradabad-Bareilly section.—Regirdering of 10×30.5 metre girder bridge No. 1125 at km. 1135/7-8 across Kosi River	22	21	1	..
115.	Delhi Area.—Providing 64 units type I, 48 units type II, 16 units type III multi-storeyed quarters (4 storeyed)	22	12	2	8
116.	Lucknow (RDSO).—Provision of offiice and residential accommodation, 4 units type V, 8 units type IV, 16 units type III, 28 units type II, 24 units type I in connection with shifting of Metallurgical & Chemical wing RDSO from Chittaranjan to Lucknow	29	16	5	8
117.	Lucknow (R.D.S.O.).—Construction of 60 units type IV quarters (double storeyed) for class III staff	22	11	5	6
118.	Delhi—Mughalsarai Section.—Provision of automatic train control of Delhi-Mughalsarai Section (for Mail and Express trains)	32	3	1	28
119.	Provision of additional approach signals at all stations on Allahabad—Kanpur Section	39	24	10	5
120.	Delhi.—Transport Museum	27	5	4	18
	NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
121.	Conversion of the M. G. line between Barabanki and Samastipur *via* Muzaffarpur into B. G. including construction of new M. G. link between Katarnianghat and Kauriyalaghat	41,43	1.50	4,17	35,76
122.	Sitapur-Mailani Section.—Replacement of existing signalling equipments by MAUQ standard III at 8 stations (four 3 line stations namely Jharekhapur, Deokali, Kukra, Bhikhampur & four 2 line stations namely Oel, Arnikhana, Phardhan and Razaganj)	20	5	4	11
123.	Gorakhpur-Lucknow Jn.—Provision of multichannel Radio Telephone-*cum*-Teleprinter system with Radio patching facilities	46	44	2	..
124.	Lucknow Jn.-Izatnagar.—Provision of Railway owned overhead alignment for Control, Dy. Control block wire and telegraph circuits with three channels carrier working	33	32	1	..

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure up to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY—*Concld.*				
125.	Provision of Multi-channel Microwave communication with Radio patching of Control circuits in Gorakhpur-Ahalyapur-Varanasi section in the existing Gorakhpur-Ahalyapur-Samastipur Microwave Radio relay system .	34	16	12	6
126.	Barauni-Katihar Section.—(Including Sahebpur Kamel Jn., Monghyrghat & Thanabihpur-Lattipur) Provision of Railway owned overhead ACSR alignment	21	10	8	3
127.	Barauni-Katihar Section.—Regirdering of Kosi Bridge No. 2 (15 × 200′) at Km. 41/6 & 42/1 between Katareah & Kursela	1,56 R. 23	20	25	1,11
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
128.	Malda Town.—Provision of additional facilities in Malda Town Marshalling Yard	79	70	9	..
129.	New Bongaigaon.—Carriage and Wagon Shop—Expansion for creation of additional P.O.H. facilities for M.G. coaching stock	92	51	10	31
130.	New Bongaigaon.—Extension of existing GER shop to create facilities for rewinding of traction Machines and control equipment coils of Diesel/Electrical Locomotives	28	8	6	14
131.	Siliguri (Bengdubi).—Provision of a Broad Gauge Railway siding in Field Maintenance area for the Defence Department	55 Deposit 1,49	54	1	..
132.	Increasing water ways under B.G. Teesta Bridge (13 spans of 150′ each) near Jalpaiguri by adding 7 spans of 150′ each and ancillary works of river training and protection	1,38 R. 16	20	24	94
133.	Rebuilding of Putimari Bridge No. 8 at Km. 7/14-15 and regrading the approaches between Khandikar and Goreswar	40	37	3	..
134.	Alipurduar Junction.—Construction of 96 units type II (Double Storeyed) quarters and 48 units type III (Double Storeyed) quarters for staff of all departments	26	3	5	18
135.	Provision of 7 GC/S Multi-channel Microwave UHF link between Pandu and Katihar	57	48	5	4
136.	Siliguri-Alipurduar Section.—Departmental installation of ACSR and iron line wire	23	8	6	9
137.	Siliguri-Bongaigaon Section.—Provision of Standard III Interlocking at 28 stations	64.82	63.82	0.10	0.90
138.	Pandu-Lumding-Badarpur.—Provision of 7 GC/S Multi-channel Microwave/UHF link	38	37	1	..
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
139.	Jolarpettai.—Provision of a Hump Yard and Retarders	3,28 R. 2	1,91	90	47
140.	Doubling of track between Jolarpettai and Mulanur (33.81 Kms) . .	3,25	25	56	2,44
141.	Doubling of track between Madukkarai and Kanjikode (23.38 Kms) . .	2,73	2,22	44	7
142.	Doubling of track between Alwaye and Ernakulam	1,94 R. 1	1.69	15	10
143.	Doubling of track between Tirupattur and Dasampatti (33.40 Kms) . .	2,13 R. 1	1,63	42	8

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S.No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY—*Concld.*				
144.	Doubling of track between Podanur and Madukkarai (9.66 Kms.)	1,03	59	29	15
145.	Doubling of track between Kanjikode and Olavakkot	R. 1,17 1	73	29	15
146.	Doubling of track between Erode and Uttukuli (36.64 Kms.)	R. 3,62 1	2,06	68	88
147.	Doubling of track between Uttukuli and Irugur (46.20 Kms.)	R. 3,70 2	40	72	2,58
148.	Shoranur-Alwaye Section.—Patch Doubling of graded sections—Mullurcarai-Wadakkancheri and Pudukad-Irinjalakuda (18.42 Kms.)	R. 2,22 1	10	53	1,59
149.	Renigunta-Guntakal Section.—Patch doubling and line capacity works for the movement of 5 million tonnes of iron ore annually from Bellary-Hospet area to Madras Harbour.				
	(a) Doubling between Bhakrapeta and Cuddapah (16.53 Kms.)				
	(b) Doubling between Renigunta and Balapalle (24.07 Kms.)				
	(c) Doubling between Gooty and Guntakal (28.55 Kms.)				
	(d) Providing crossing station between Razampeta and Nandalur and				
	(e) Automatic signalling on Trivellor-Arkonam section	5,72	20	2,06	3,46
150.	Parallel BG line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram, and conversion of the Dharmavaram-Bangalore City (Metre Gauge Section into Broad Gauge)	R. 17,48 10	1,52	4,83	11,13
151.	Conversion of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Central.—Metre Gauge Section into Broad Gauge	R. 13,30 30	1,30	3,55	8,45
152.	Arkonam Junction.—Replacing the existing two aspect signalling by route relay inter-locking	69	12	4	43
153.	Chingleput-Villupuram Section.—Replacing the existing worn out Standard III DW MAUQ Signalling by Multiple aspect signalling with centralised operation of points & signalling (6 stations & 2 level crossings)	R. 32 1	3	6	23
154.	Cannanore-Mangalore Section.—Replacing the existing worn out 2 aspect Standard I Signalling by Standard I DW MAUQ signalling	26	25	1	..
155.	Guntakal-Raichur Section.—Replacing the existing worn out two aspect Standard III signalling by colour light signalling	32	20	10	2
156.	Harihar-Hubli Section.—Replacing the worn out Standard I two aspect Signalling by Standard III DW MAUQ Signalling	24	23	1	..
157.	Villupuram-Ariyalur Section.—Replacing the existing worn out Standard III two aspect signalling by colour light signalling	35	34	1	..
158.	Tiruchchirappalli Junction.—Replacing the existing Electro mechanical signalling by panel inter-locking	30	4	6	20
159.	Golden Rock.—Provision of facilities for maintenance and servicing of 50 diesel locomotives (New Metre Gauge Diesel shed)	94	49	28	17
160.	Shoranur-Mangalore Section.—Regirdering of Bridge No. 1274 (16X45.72M) across Nethravathi River at Km. 881/10-882/9 with BG/ML Standard girders	67	21	26	20

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
161.	Colour Light Signalling work in connection with electrification of Vijayawada-Madras section	3,67	10	51	3,06
162.	Secunderabad Division				
	(a) Bellampalli-Kazipet Section.—Doubling of track between Bisugir Sharif and Kolnur (21.11 Kms.)	1,56	1,32	20	4
	(b) Doubling of track between Kazipet and Chintalpalli (22.56 Kms.) in Kazipet-Dornakal section	1,70	1,43	23	4
163.	Kazipet-Dornakal Section.—Doubling of track between Chintalpalli and Nekonda stations (17.17 Kms.)	1,21	1,06	15	..
164.	Kazipet-Dornakal Section.—Doubling of track between Nekonda and Mahbubabad (31 Kms.)	2,10 R. 1	94	82	34
165.	Bellampalli-Kazipet Section.—Patch doubling between Kolnur-Raghavapuram stations	1,49	1,31	15	3
166.	Balharshah-Kazipet Section.—Doubling between Balharshah-Manikgarah stations (9.56 Kms.)	1,74	1,55	11	8
167.	Balharshah-Kazipet Section.—Doubling of track between Mancherial and Peddampet	1,44	22	56	66
168.	Vijayawada-Waltair Section.—Patch doubling of 51 Kms. on the Vijayawada-Nidadavole Section between (1) Vijayawada-Mustabada (12.90 Kms.) (2) Vatlur-Denduluru (18.40 Kms.) (3) Tadepallegudem-Nidadavole (19.70 Kms.)	4,07 R. 3	3,44	57	6
169.	Vijayawada-Nidadavole Section.—Doubling of track for 76 Kms. between (1) Mustabada-Vatlur (38 Kms.) (2) Denduluru-Tadepallegudem (38 Kms.)	5,21 R. 5	3,75	1,03	43
170.	Pune-Daund Section.—Doubling of section between Hadapsar and Patas Stations (58.29 Kms.)	3,42	2,76	65	1
171.	Land acquisition for provision of additional facilities at Hyderabad and Khairatabad (Phase I)	32	5	27	..
172.	Line capacity works on Daund-Wadi Section (Phase I)	43	15	16	12
173.	Sanatnagar.—Provision of oil siding	23	5	4	14
174.	Mahbubnagar-Dronachellam Section.—Replacement of worn out signalling equipment (15 stations and 6 level crossings)	21	19	2	..
175.	Vijayawada.—Provision of route relay interlocking	62	48	10	4
176.	Secunderabad-Wadi Section.—Provision of departmental communication with ACSR wires on Secunderabad-Wadi Section	25	3	8	14
177.	Kazipet-Vijayawada Section.—Provision of departmental line wires with ACSR conductors	35	3	7	25
178.	Sholapur Division.—Provision of microwave link between Pune and Sholapur	39	23	10	6
179.	Secunderabad Division.—Provision of microwave net work in section between Secunderabad and Vijayawada	67	55	9	3
180.	Balharshah-Kazipet Section.—Provision of microwave link between Balharshah-Kazipet with facilities for radio patching at selected way-side stations	32	26	6	..

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S.No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
181.	Bhima Irrigation Project.—Diversion of Railway line between Bhigvan and Pophlaj	1,23 Deposit 5,68	52	70	1
182.	Provision of microwave link on Secunderbad-Sholapur Section	35	0.50	0.05	34,45
183.	Provision of microwave link on Vijayawada-Waltair Section	36	0.50	0.05	35,45
184.	Vijayawada-Waltair Section.—Doubling of track between Kovvur and Rajahmundry including construction of second brdige across the Godavari river	7,47 Deposit 3,46	6,18	28	1,01
185.	Vijayawada.—Construction of 186 units type II (3 storeyed), 108 units type II (Double storeyed) quarters for essential class III staff	41	36	4	1
186.	Kazipet.—Provision of Diesel Loco Shed	1,33	28	23	82
187.	Maula Ali.—Provision of Zonal Training School for the South Central Railway	29	18	2	9
188.	Vijayawada.—Proposed road over Bridge at Bijayawada	21	23	2	8
	SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY				
189.	Garden Reach.—Construction of one 4 storeyed building and one 3 storeyed Building in replacement of Office accommodation in hutments	73	8	13	57
190.	Santragachi.—Provision of route relay interlocking	43	11	15	17
191.	Kharagpur.—Provision of route relay interlocking	48	5	6	37
192.	Kharagpur-Bhadrak Section.—Provision of Departmental ACSR alignment	28	10	10	8
193.	Marapahari.—Provision of— (i) A new marshalling yard for the proposed steel plant at Bokaro (ii) An exchange yard to serve the proposed steel plant at Bokaro including acquisition of land	4,75 R. 1 Deposit 67	4,11	59	5
194.	Provision of VHF multi-channel communication on Adra-Ranchi-Bokaro Steel City section	21	7	9	5
195.	Bondamunda.—Provision of junction arrangement near 'A' cabin and remote operation of points by two link cabins with panel operation	26,95	26,86	0,09	..
196.	Raipur.—Provision of new wagon shop	6,92	6,71	17	4
197.	Rail facilities at Bacheli to serve Iron Ore Deposit No. 5	4,15 Deposit 1,64	20	1,00	2,95
198.	Extension of Directional Radio Multichannel communication (Microwave) from Khurda Road-Waltair Section with drop channel facilities at Palasa	57	2	12	43
199.	Provision of a third line between Santragachi and Panskura (71.6 Kms) including New Rupnarayan Bridge.	11,89 R. 8	11,70	9	10
200.	Extension of Directional Radio Multichannel communication (Provision of microwave link) on Garden Reach-Chakradharpur Section	41	38	3	..
201.	Bokaro Marshalling and Exchange Yards.—Provision of additional facilities	1,93 R. 15	5	5	1,83
202.	Kotavalasa-Kirandul line.—Provision of 3 crossing stations and tokenless working on 7 block stations	35	5	4	26

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

S. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY—*Concld.*				
203.	Doubling of Muri-Hatia Section (67.46 Kms.)	5,77 R. 2	4,72	68	37
204.	Doubling of Rajabera-Bakaro Steel City Section (11.2 Kms.)	1,18 R. 1	1,05	8	5
205.	Extension of directional multi-channel communication system (Microwave) from Kharagpur-Khurda Road	45.41	0.50	0.20	44.71
206.	Regirdering of Mahanadi Bridge No. 544 (64 x 100 ft. spans) at Km. 406.29 between Kendrapara Road and Cuttack on Khurda Road Division	1,69	80	78	11
207.	Bhilai Marshalling yard.—Construction of 100 units type I and 100 units type II Quarters	26	17	9	..
208.	Balasore.—Provision of a Road-over bridge on the Romuna Road level crossing	30 Deposit 27	1	2	27
	WESTERN RAILWAY				
209.	Alnia-Kota South Cabin,—Partial doubling between (20.6 Kms.) BG	1,87	2,85	2	..
210.	Doubling the line between Baroda-Godhra (Balance) Broad Gauge—Length 37.46 Kms	2,38	1,87	34	17
211.	Kota-Mathura Section—Doubling the line between Bayana and Mathura (75.43 Kms.)	5,37	1,67	1,15	2,55
212.	Partial doubling between (i) Gurla-Lakheri and (ii) Alnia-Ramganj.—mandi (total 104.139 Kms). on Nagda-Lakheri Section	9,31	2	78	8,51
213.	Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar Section (M.G.)—Conversion of metre gauge sections into Broad Gauge (556.97 Kms).	42,93	1,09	6,42	35,42
214.	Bayana-Mathura Section—Provision of additional loop at Pingora Sewar Dhaurmui Jaghina Jafanpatti stations	40	25	15	..
215.	Mhow.—Remodelling the yard	26	8	12	6
216.	Udhna-Jalgaon Section.—Provision of additional crossing stations, additional facilities in Nandurbar yard and lengthening of loops on	26	12	11	3
217.	Ratlam-Ajmer Section.—Provision of additional 4 crossing stations, additional loops at 3 stations and extension of loops at 3 stations	56	35	12	29
218.	Works required in connection with the movement of rock Phosphate traffic from Jhamar Kotra mines in Udaipur area to various destinations	60	23	15	22
219.	Bandra-Mahim—Providing panel interlocking in replacement of existing signalling gear at and 4 units type II-A and 4 units type I staff quarters	47 R. 1	41	6	..
220.	Provision of panel interlocking at 10 wayside stations on Virar-Sabarmati section	44	26	10	8
221.	Shahibag.—Viramgam (BG)—Doubling the line between Sabarmati and Chhorodi (34.06 Kms)	2,34	5	5	2,24
222.	Mehsana.—Replacing worn-out signalling and interlocking equipments by route relay interlocking.	37 R. 1	22	15	..
223.	Providing panel interlocking at 6 wayside stations on Virar-Sabarmati section at Kelva Road, Borivali, Palej, Boriavi, Utarsanda and Kanij	30	13	10	7

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Particulars of works	Latest Anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	WESTERN RAILWAY—*contd.*				
224.	Abu Road-Marwar Section.—Replacing the existing worn-out standrad II signalling by standard III MAUQ signalling at 12 stations. *Viz*,. Kiverli, Bhimania, Keshavganj, Nana, Kotar, Moribera, Jawaibandh, Falna, Rani, Bhagwanpura, Somestar and Auwa	31	19	9	8
225.	Bandikui-Rewari Section—Replacing of worn out standard I/II signalling gear by standard III MAUQ signalling at 11 stations *viz*. Beswa, Rajgarh, Dhigwara, Malakhera, Mahuwa, Alwar, Parisal, Khairthal, Hafsauli, Ajerka and Bawal.	28	19	7	2
226.	Bombay-Ahmedabad.—Providing directional Radio multi channel micro-wave link	92	82	10	..
227.	Kandivli.—Acquisition of land for providing additional stabling shed depot and running facilities	48	1	2	45
228.	Ratlam.—Extension to the existing diesel loco shed for homing 100 diesel locos	39	13	11	17
229.	Bassein Road.—Replacement of 3x2000 KW glass bulb rectifiers by 2 Nos. of sillcon type rectifiers of 3000 KW capacity each	21	6	4	11
230.	Matunga Road and Bandra.—Providing a traction sub-station of 1x3000 KW capacity of silicon rectifier at Matunga Road in replacement of 4th Rotary convertor set at Bandra	50	1	5	44
231.	Bandra Sub-station.—Replacement of existing rotary convertors by 3x3000 KW silicon rectifiers	38	1	1	36
232.	Goregaon.—Augmentation of sub-station capacity of Jogeshwari-Kandivli Section by converting existing track cabin at Goregaon into sub-Station	50	1	1	48
233.	Kandivli.—Replacement of Rotary convertors sets by silicon rectifiers sets.	31	1	1	29
234.	Bombay Central.—Providing one block of 40 flats for officers and shopping centre	34	17	15	2
235.	Bilimora-Amalsad.—Construction of 9 new RCC piers and 2 new abutments on bored pile foundations in replacement of 9 existing piers and 2 abutments on Ambica Bridge No. 368 at Km. 218/3—7 on Bulsar-Surat Section of Bombay Division	66 R. 2	56	8	2
236.	Virar-Saphala.—Raising the track on the approaches of bridge No. 92 (20x18.29,m girder bridge) and bridge No. 93 (23x18.29 m girder bridge) Vaitarna and rebuilding of screw pile of bridge No. 88 (2x18.29 m), 9 0(6+9.14m), 91(2+18.29m), 92(20+18.29m) and 93 (23+18.29m) and minor bridges 95 to 98	3,50 R. 70	1	99	2,50
237.	Construction of RCC piers and abutments on bored piles at Bridge No. 163 (Kapsi) at Km. 113/11-12 and rebuilding Bridge No. 164 with mass cement concrete abutment and wings and raising of track on approaches by a maximum of 2.43 metres	21	16	5	..
238.	Umbergaon Road-Sanjan.—Raising the track on Sanjan bridge No. 228 (6x18.3 m) and both approaches from Km. 147/7 to 149/3 by a maximum of 2.75m and incresing the waterway of Sanjan bridge by 2 spans of 18.3m. .	62 R. 6	30	15	17
239.	Udyada-Pardi.—Rebuilding of Gangaji bridge No. 304 (2x18.7m and 1x13.7m)as 4x18.3m) and raising the track between Km. 184 and 186 by maximum of 2.13m	30 R. 6	8	20	2
240.	Bulsar-Dungri.—Rebuilding of Auranga bridge No. 332 (16x18.3m) as (15x18.3m) new RCC piers and abutments founded on 1 meitre dia bored piles and providing guide bunds on the north bank upstream as river training measure	80 R. 12	14	60	6

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1972-73	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	WESTERN RAILWAY—*concld.*				
241.	Navsari-Maroli (Purna Basin).—Rebuilding bridge No. 405 (3x18.3m as 4x18.3m including raising of track on the bridge and its approaches by maximum of 1.22m.	50 R.4	27	20	3
242.	Palej-Miyagam section.—Raising the track from Km. 358 to Km. 364 by a maximum of 1.83m and effecting modifications to bridges Nos. 534 to 538.	23 R.62	16	7	..
243.	Miyagam-Itola.—Raising the track from Km. 372/120 to 273/879 with a maximum lift of 2.28m and rebuilding bridge No. 550 (3x18.3m plus 1+5.0m) and minor bridges No. 547, 549, 551, 552 and 553 with increasing waterway	81 R.52	38	50	13
244.	Bombay suburban section.—Quadrupling the line between Churchgate and Grant Road	4,64	4,00	50	14
245.	Kota South Cabin and Gurla.—Doubling the line between (excluding construction of bridge over Chambal River)	59	22	37	..
246.	Surat.—Shifting of carriage washing lines.—Extension and conversion of two washing lines into running lines	41	30	11	..
247.	Baroda Passenger Yard.—Conversion of stabling siding line into goods running line and provision of an extra passenger line with platform	50	35	23	2
248.	Broach Yard.—Alteration to goods yard lines on the down side at	25	11	14	..
249.	Baroda-Ahmedabad-Sabarmati section.—Providing side tracking facilities at 3 way side stations *viz.* Boriavi, Uttarsanda, Mehmadabad and marshalling yard at Vatva (Phase I).	4,58	1,03	85	2,70
250.	Mahalaxmi Shops.—Providing additional facilities for the centralised POH of EMU stock at Mahalaxmi and increasing the POH capacity of Mahalaxmi Shops (Phase I)	1,13	4	93	76
251.	Permanent restoration work on Gangapur—Mathura Jn. and Bayana-Agra Fort Section	2,09 R. 1,51	96	90	23
252.	Bombay Central.—Providing additional facilities for the maintenance of EMU stock	35	3	15	17
253.	Churchgate.—Providing 1x3000 KW silicon Rectifier	36	9	10	17
254.	Virar.—Providing a traction sub-station of 2x2000 KW capacity	47	15	7	25
255.	Augmentation of sub-station capacity Bandra-Jogeshwari section by converting the existing track cabin at Villeparle into sub-station and provision of staff quarters	68	1	4	63
	DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS				
256.	Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi	19,66	19,23	6	37
257.	Facilities for Manufacturer of M.G. Diesel Locomotives	33	17	6	10
258.	Facilities for Manufacture of Diesel Loco spares	87	21	26	40
	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY				
259.	Perambur Introduction of II Shift II Phase (including facilities for diversified production such as EMU and MG Coaches etc.)	42	41	1	..
260.	Additional facilities to meet the increased production of 750 coaches	62	50	8	4

(C) Works costing over 20 lakhs approved in the earlier years which have not been actually commenced and no expenditure incurred thereon till the previous year.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Serial No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1973-74	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY			
1.	Kalyan Power House—Thakurli.—Renewal of complete economiser assembly of boiler Nos. 13 to 16	26	2	24
2.	Govindi.—Provision of rectifier Sub-station of 1 × 3000 K.W. on Kurla-Mankhurd Section	36	2	30
	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY			
3.	Raipur.—Provision of a Road-over-Bridge in lieu of level crossing in the Raipur Municipal Road near Telghani Naka locality	22 Deposit 23	2	20
	WESTERN RAILWAY			
4	Chittorgarh.—Remodelling the yard	46	11	35

APPENDIX

Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities : The Statement

various categories of Passenger and

RAILWAYS	Provision of overhead and/or ground level arrangements at stations for filling water in carriages, water supply at stations for the use of passengers, including not only general water supply arrangements which are used for providing water for use of Railway users in carriages, stations, parcel offices and goods shed premises, but also purification plants installed, water coolers, electric or otherwise, water trollies etc. provided for use of Railway users.	Provision of waiting accommodation including reinforced cement concrete and other types of benches at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc. including extension or improvements to existing waiting arrangements to meet the requirements of Railway users.	Refreshment Rooms, Retiring Rooms and vendors' stalls of all descriptions at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc. provided for catering to Railway users, except those which the vendors are required by contract to provide at their own cost.	Provision or improvement of latrines provided for Railway users at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc.	Miscellaneous improvements *viz.* provision of seats, hedges, shade-trees on platforms at stations, parcel offices and goods sheds etc. to cater to the needs of Railway users.	Raising, extending, widening, surfacing, covering or other improvements on platforms at stations except when such works are required for other than passenger amenity reasons *e.g.* extension of platforms at big stations to accommodate full length trains, carrying additional coaches provided to relieve over-crowding, provision of additional platforms to facilitate crossing of trains.	Provision of additional foot-over-bridges, improvements and covering of existing foot-over-bridges or subways within station premises to connect platforms or offices at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc. to serve the needs of Railway users.	Provision of bathing facilities at stations for use of passengers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	4,36	1,03	4,74	50	50	15,14	5,38	..
Eastern	14,67	53	30	98	..	10,31	2,46	..
Northern . . .	1,95	2,10	..	..	..	18,42	50	..
Northeastern . . .	1,48	1,32	..	..	..	3,47	..	..
Northeast Frontier . .	1,57	64	..	13	..	9,61	..	..
Southern . .	3,60	5,21	2,88	1,80	80	17,73	1,00	..
South Central . . .	2,97	2,62	40	93	3	15,31	30	3
Southeastern . . .	2,75	3,00	50	1,00	20	8,50	1,25	10
Western	7,53	3,32	20	1,26	15	21,51	4,18	1
Railway Board. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	40,88	19,77	9,02	6,60	1,68	1,20,00	15,07	14

II

below shows against each railway the expenditure proposed on

other Railway Users' Amenities in 1973-74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Provision or improvement of approaches and circulating areas at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc. including improved lighting, Tonga-car-taxi-cycle-rickshaw stands, sheds for bullock and other carts, water troughs, etc. to cater to the requirements of Railway users.	Improvements to existing carriages such as provision of fans, improved lighting and lavatories, special insulations in roofs, bigger water tanks in carriages, better fittings, etc. intended to provide improved facilities for passengers and provision of additional coaches to replace the capacity lost due to more comfortable seating arrangements in new III class coaches.	Improved lighting and provision of fans on platforms or in waiting halls and sheds or vendors, stalls at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc. to cater to the requirements of Railway users.	Opening of new flag stations or conversion of halts into flag stations, as a passenger facility where there is no financial justification.	Exhibition of sheet time tables in glass fronted frames at stations, to serve the requirements of passengers.	Works under all the above heads meant to cater to Railway users provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	Provision of washable aprons on passenger platform lines.	Any other works considered essential for meeting the requirements of Railway users at any station, *e.g.*, provision of information offices of Kiosks, provision of public announcement systems, etc.	TOTAL
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3,67	1,30	..	..	..	..	1,02	6,09	43,73
32	10	2,83	1,65	..	..	..	85	35,00
3,40	..	..	..	..	..	12,88	15,75	55,00
6	..	3,08	6	..	..	2,05	48	12,00
94	..	84	..	..	..	..	30	14,03
4,08	..	2,50	4,50	60	55	..	1,75	47,00
92	4	35	..	..	..	..	1,10	25,00
1,00	1,20	2,00	..	..	..	..	1,50	23,00
1,77	99	2,26	53	2	..	..	87	44,60
..	1,00,73	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,73
16,16	1,04,36	13,86	6,74	62	55	15,95	28,69	4,00,09

APPENDIX

Amenities for Staff

Railways	WORKS							
	New Hospitals, Dispensaries and additions and improvement to existing ones	New Schools and additions, alterations and improvements to existing ones	New Institutes, Rest Houses, Sports Grounds and Reading Rooms and improvements and additions to existing ones	Provision and improvement of health and welfare works, child welfare and maternity centres	Cooling arrangements for workshops, canteens and Rest Rooms for workmen	Provision and Improvement of sanitation, water supply, road lighting and marketing facilities in Railway Colonies	Provisions for Officers Quarters	Improvements and alteration to existing quarters of whatever type
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central . . .	2,55	..	80	1,25	..	15,64	11,45	12,44
Eastern . . .	6,73	5	83	35	20	19,74	21,27	32,10
Northern . . .	2,99	50	1,54	1,26	..	34,64	23,23	16,36
Northeastern . .	57	60	..	30	..	6,97	4,86	26,26
Northeast Frontier .	1,92	..	18	25	50	12,79	2,03	7,48
Southern . . .	6,10	35	1,35	95	1,40	22,51	13,41	15,65
South Central . .	7,28	1,96	1,50	1,30	2,10	2,14	4,99	9,28
Southeastern . .	6,50	85	55	1,35	50	27,37	1,00	6,88
Western . . .	2,37	61	40	53	..	6,18	18,84	30,13
Integral Coach Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,72	..
W.M.S. (Accounts) .	5,00	2,60	60	..	2,30	..	..	1,80
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works . .	..	..	..	..	..	50	1,00	..
W.M.S. (Accounts) .	20	..	..	1,01	..	..	..	3,93
Diesel Locomotive Works . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..	..
TOTAL . .	37,01	4,92	7,15	7,54	4,70	1,49,48	1,03,80	1,56,58
M.S. (Accounts) .	5,20	2,60	60	1,01	2,30	..	..	5,73

III
in 1973-74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

				OTHER SERVICES					
Quarters for Class III Staff	Quarters for Class IV Staff	Other Works	Total	Medical expenses	Health & Welfare Services	Education	Canteens and other Staff Amenities	Total	Grand Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
67,43	47,71	1,20	1,60,47	1,63,67	88,24	1,50,08	17,13	4,19,12	5,79,59
48,77	17,03	8	1.47,15	1,66,81	1,27,58	1,05,75	14,83	4,14,97	5,62,12
73,30	94,50	26,86	2,75,18	2,13,16	1,41,51	91,76	13,46	4,59,89	7,35,07
21,20	18,74	55	80,05	92,77	67,00	42,07	7,19	2,09,03	2,89,08
27,34	24,01	3	76,53	1,04,85	91,02	59,49	5,10	2,60,46	3,36,99
54,36	33,67	1,79	1,51,54	1,40,26	68,43	66,00	11,41	2,86,10	4,37,64
39,58	52,37	5,75	1,28,25	95,05	39,64	74,09	9,47	2,18,25	3,46,50
43,41	50,48	7,26	1,46,15	1,98,61	1,37,05	1,52,85	13,37	5,01,88	6,48,03
63,64	47,56	3,33	1,73,59	1,78,00	99,74	1,20,42	15,54	4,13,70	5,87,29
11,04	..	..	12,76	..	..	..	..	..	12,76
1,00	..	1,00	14,30	..	..	..	..	..	14,30
1,80	40	49	4,19	..	..	..	..	..	4,19
..	..	2,58	7,72	..	..	..	..	..	7,72
..	..	..	1,00	..	..	..	..	..	1,00
4.51,87	3,86,47	47,34	13,56,86	13,53,18	8,60,21	8,62,51	1,07,50	31,83,40	45,40,26
1,00	..	3,58	22,02	..	..	..	..	..	22,02

APPENDIX IV

CAPITAL AND DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND EXPENDITURE ON OPEN LINES AND NEW CONSTRUCTIONS DURING 1973-74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	OPEN LINES						NEW CONSTRUCTIONS					
	Rolling Stock		Other items		Total		Lines in Progress		New Lines		Total	
	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund
Central	41,95	28,01	10,08,69	9,58,57	10,50,64	9,86,58	1,97,83	..	..	..	1,97,83	..
Eastern	37,17	21,09	5,55,68	8,80,28	5,92,85	9,01,37	—89,06	1,59,70	..	..	—89,06	1,59,70
Northern	3,02,64	57,63	3,15,87	8,78,82	6,18,51	9,36,45	6,05,24	20,00	..	..	6,05,24	20,00
North-eastern	19,20	29,43	5,34,44	3,50,26	5,53,64	3,79,69	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northeast Frontier	20,95	..	25,35	3,74,41	46,30	3,74,41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern	2,10,43	1,94,92	15,72,29	7,37,60	17,82,72	9,32,52	6,63,85	—10	..	..	6,63,85	—10
South Central	3,32	30,80	7,14,95	6,20,87	7,18,27	6,51,67	1,14,95	..	..	..	1,14,95	..
South-eastern	7,33	23,90	8,27	6,48,12	15,60	6,72,02	6,33,75	..	..	..	6,33,75	..
Western	10,75	4,42	9,97,27	12,20,47	10,08,02	12,24,89	5,50,50	..	..	..	5,50,50	..
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	..	..	2,02,88	54,33	2,02,88	54,33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diesel Locomotive Works	..	..	18,47	1,00	18,47	1,00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Integral Coach Factory	..	..	—1,01,95	23,89	—1,01,95	23,89	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metropolitan Transport Projects, Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,92	..	..	..	28,92	..

Metropolitan Transport Projects, Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,12,57	..	..	..	7,12,57	..
Metropolitan Transport Projects, Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,00	..	..	..	40,00	..
Metropolitan Transport Projects, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,51	..	..	..	18,51	..
Railway Board (Rolling Stock) .	86,03,99	64,35,58	1,00,00	..	87,03,99	64,35,58	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	92,57,73	68,25,78	59,52,21	67,48,62	152,09,94	135,74,40	34,77,06	1,79,60	..	..	34,77,06	1,79,60
PROBABLE SAVINGS . .	..	..	..	..	–14,87,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—OPEN LINES AND NEW CONSTRUCTIONS . .	..	..	..	..	137,22,94	135,74,40	34,77,06	1,79,60	..	..	34,77,06	1,79,60

APPENDIX V

Development fund expenditure on open line works during 1973-74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	Open Line Works		
	Works in Progress	New Works	Total
Central	2,42,76	48,04	2,90,80
Eastern	2,46,28	38,81	2,85,09
Northern	2,97,15	70,60	3,67,75
North-Eastern	63,20	29,95	93,15
North-east Frontier	92,73	9,85	1,02,58
Southern	1,73,34	50,98	2,24,32
South Central	1,26,49	28,35	1,54,84
South-eastern	1,71,62	52,85	2,24,47
Western	5,33,00	38,00	5,71,00
Railway Board	1,00,71	2	1,00,73
TOTAL	20,47,28	3,67,45	24,14,73
PROBABLES SAVING	..	..	—4,14,73
NET	..	..	20,00,00

APPENDIX VI

Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Administration	1971-72 (Actuals)	1972-73 (R.E.)	1973-74 (B.E.)
1. Central	462,53	484,87	496,35
2. Eastern	441,25	452,17	456,64
3. Northern	478,76	503,68	515,29
4. Northeastern	115,78	119,64	124,71
5. Northeast Frontier	209,41	211,72	212,10
6. Southern	338,23	364,25	386,95
7. South Central	223,48	239,17	246,87
8. Southeastern	729,18	762,31	768,44
9. Western	397,86	429,06	443,62
10. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	53,78	62,02	64,00
11. Integral Coach Factory	25,95	28,69	27,65
12. Diesel Locomotive Works	40,44	53,63	53,77
13. Metropolitan Transport Project, Bombay	37	75	1,04
—do— Calcutta	69	2,93	10,05
—do— Delhi	10	45	85
—do— Madras	8	36	55
14. Railway Board and other Miscellaneous items	3,10	3,10	81,92
TOTAL	3,520,99	3,718,80	3,890,80

NOTES

1. The figures against the Eastern, Northern, Northeastern and Northeast Frontier Railways include the estimated capital-at-charge of the portions of the ex-Assam Railways, ex-Eastern Punjab Railway and ex-Bengal Assam Railway.

2. The Capital-at-charge of ex-States lines amalgamated with Government Railways during 1949-50 and of worked lines which vested in the Centre from 1-4-1950, amounting to about 63.76 crores, which has been added to the capital of the respective Railways of which they now form part, is still provisional.

3. The Capital-at-charge to end of 1971-72 excludes an amount of 35.06 lakhs transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund, 27.15 lakhs on account of clearance of hard core items pertaining to Stores Accounts on the Northeast Frontier Railway, and 0.50 lakh from prepartition accounts.

APPENDIX VII

Total value of Railways assets, under various categories, whether financed from Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund or Development Fund as on 31st March, 1972.

The Capital-at-charge of the Indian Government Railways as set out in the accounts is the sum made available by the General Revenues for investment in the railways; it does not include the cost of assets created out of the Depreciation Reserve Fund or Development Fund or Revenue. On the other hand, the Block Account—forming an annexure to the annual Appropriation Account for the Indian Railways—indicates the total including the value of assets financed from the Development Fund and Revenue as also the 'improvement element' of the cost of assets financed from the Depreciation Reserve Fund. The following table shows the total value of railway assets as on 31st March, 1972 under broad categories from the Block Account (excluding only the value of assets created from Revenue as their replacement will be financed currently from Revenue) :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Capital-at-charge (comprising loan account)	Value of assets including those created out of D.F. as also of the improvement element in assets created out of D.R.F. as shown in block Account†
*1. Land	60,85	60,85
2 Structural Engineering Works—		
(a) Station and Offices	91,57	188,21
(b) Workshop and Store buildings	41,45	76,76
(c) Residential Buildings	74,53	206,58
(d) Track—		
*(i) Formation etc.	283,07	300,57
(ii) Permanent way materials	1062,98	1277,83
3. Rolling Stock—		
(a) Locomotives and spare boilers	377,18	412,26
(b) Carriages including Rail Cars and E.M.U. stock	397,61	431,79
(c) Wagons	578,41	608,14
(d) Ferries	3,48	4,13
4. Equipment (Machinery and Plant etc.) other than Rolling stock	144,89	179,15
@*5. Suspense (Floating assets like inventories or stores holdings)	252,18	252,18
*6. Investments in shares of Government and other Commercial Undertakings	33,32	33,53
*7. Miscellaneous (including value of intangible assets like premium on purchase of guaranteed lines and of un-remunerative assets etc.)	118,23	118,23
@TOTAL	3519,75	4150,21

*Represents non-wasting assets.

†Excludes minor assets financed from Revenue for the reasons explained in the note above.

@This excludes 124 lakhs pertaining to MTP (Rlys.) up to March 1972.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the percentage of (i) Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts, (ii) Net Revenue to Capital-at-charge, and (iii) Net Surplus to Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Capital-at-charge	Gross Traffic Receipts	† Working expenses (including depreciation provision)	Net Revenue	Net Surplus (+) Shortfall (—)	Percentage of		
						Working Expenses Col. (4) to Gross Traffic Receipts Col (3)	Net Revenue Col. (5) to Capital-at-charge Col. (2)	Net Surplus/ Shortfall Col. (6) to Capital-at-charge Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950–51 . . .	827,04	263,01	210,48	47,56	15,05	79.9	5.8	1.8
51–52 . . .	850,11	290,82	224,35	61,75	28,34	77.0	7.3	3.3
52–53 . . .	857,38	270,56	218,17	47,18	13,19	80.6	5.5	1.5
53–54 . . .	869,30	274,29	231,75	36,92	2,56	84.4	4.2	0.3
54–55 . . .	901,58	286,78	236,09	44,06	9,10	82.3	4.9	1.0
55–56 . . .	968,98	316,29	258,22	50,34	14,22	81.6	5.2	1.5
56–57 . . .	1071,71	347,57	279,27	58,38	20,22	80.3	5.4	1.9
57–58 . . .	1222,44	379,78	309,44	57,78	13,38	81.5	4.7	1.1
58–59 . . .	1356,59	390,21	321,44	59,32	8,93	82.4	4.4	0.7
59–60 . . .	1432,28	422,33	334,62	74,55	20,12	79.2	5.2	1.4
60–61 . . .	1520,87	456,80	358,24	87,87	32,01	78.4	5.8	2.1
61–62 . . .	1682,98	500,50	390,51	99,75	24,40	78.0	5.9	1.5
62–63 . . .	1896,81	566,79	429,52	123,32	42,06	75.8	6.5	2.2
63–64 . .	2159,63	632,21	472,27	145,19	49,24	74.7	6.7	2.3
64–65 . . .	2435,12	660,85	528,11	118,11	13,18	79.9	4.9	0.5
65–66 . . .	2680,32	733,57	583,04	134,84	18,56	79.5	5.0	0.7
66–67 . . .	2841,57	768,78	639,25	114,12	—18,27	83.2	4.0	—0.6
67–68 . . .	2978,03	818,14	693,30	110,00	—31,53	84.7	3.7	—1.1
68–69 . . .	3101,27	898,84	741,93	142,81	—7,86	82.5	4.6	—0.3
69–70 . . .	3195,51	951,28	790,02	146,56	—9,83	83.0	4.6	—0.3
70–71 . . .	3330,78	1006,69	847,34	144,73	—19,84	84.2	4.3	—0.6
71–72 . . .	3520,99	1096,59	911,85	169,08	+17,84	81.1	4.8	0.5
72–73 (R.E.) . . .	3718,80	1174,00	982,68	175,58	+12,40	83.7	4.7	0.3
73–74 (B.E.) . . .	3890,80	1264,35	1049,26	197,62	+25,01	83.0	5.1	0.7

†Includes also appropriation to Pension Fund from Revenue from 1964-65.

NOTES : (1) Col. (5).—Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend.

(2) Col. (6).—Net Surplus represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charge including the payment of dividend.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Period	Average Capital-at-charge	Percentage of the average net Revenue—before payment to General Revenues—on the average Capital-at-charge		Percentage of the average net Surplus/Shortfall after payment to General Revenues—on the average Capital-at-charge	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
(*a*) I Plan period (1951—56)	889,47	48,05	5.4	13,48	1.5
(*b*) II Plan period (1956—61)	1,320,78	65,85	5.1	18,93	1.4
(*c*) III Plan period (1961—66)	2,170,97	124,24	5.7	29,49	1.4
(*d*) 1966-67 to 1968-69	2,973,62	122,31	4.1	—19,22	—0.6
(*e*) IV Plan period (1969—74)					
(*i*) 1969–70	3,195,51	146,56	4.6	—9,83	—0.6
(*ii*) 1970–71	3,330,78	144,73	4.3	—19,84	—0.6
(*iii*) 1971–72	3,520,99	169,08	4.8	+17,84	0.5
(*iv*) 1972–73 (R.E.)	3718,80	175,58	4.7	+12,40	0.3
(*v*) 1973–74 (B.E.)	3890,80	197,62	5.1	+25,01	0.7

APPENDIX IX

Railway-wise figures of Percentage of net Revenue to Capital-at-charge.

Railway	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (R.E.)	1973-74 (B.E.)
Central	8.9	6.4	5.9	6.8	6.6	8.8	9.6	9.6	9.2
Eastern . . .	6.1	5.1	4.9	6.3	5.9	1.5	—0.8	..	1.0
Northern. . . .	4.5	3.5	2.3	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.9	5.6	6.4
North-Eastern . . .	—0.7	—0.3	—4.4	—4.5	—3.0	—1.3	0.4	0.9	1.6
Northeast Frontier . .	—1.7	—4.2	—6.1	—6.9	—6.6	—7.5	—8.2	—7.4	—7.2
Southern . . .	3.1	1.2	0.3	—0.2	—0.8	..	1.0	0.9	0.8
South Central . .	10.0	6.6	7.9	7.9	4.5	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.8
South Eastern . . .	8.2	8.1	9.0	9.0	8.8	7.0	7.7	7.4	8.0
Western	9.5	8.3	8.8	9.1	9.0	10.0	11.9	11.1	12.1

Note—Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to General Revenues.

APPENDIX X

Statement showing the Sources and Application of Funds in the Five-Year Plans for Railways.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

I Plan 1951-56	II Plan 1956-61	III Plan 1961-66	1966-67 to 1968-69	Description	IV Plan 1969-70 and 1970-71	IV Plan 1971-72	IV Plan 1972-73	IV Plan 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				SOURCES				
				A. Railways Funds :				
182,89	236,90	386,12	299,44	I. (1) Appropriation from Revenue to Depreciation Reserve Fund including interest on balances	205,88	111,81	117,95	123,02
..	..	19,97	24,18	(2) †Net Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund including interest on balances	15,80	5,51	10,12	9,31
43,98	93,38	153,04	—3	(3) Appropriation from Revenue Surplus to Development Fund including interest on balances	—3,80	5,98	—3,85	—2,83
23,29	52,55	53,36	27,02	(4) Open Line Works (Revenue)	14,11	7,30	7,00	8,00
32,21	7,97	10,38	—59,71	(5) Appropriation from Revenue Surplus to Revenue Reserve Fund including interest on balances	—33,02	—3,93	..	..
282,37	390,80	622,87	290,90	TOTAL	198,97	126,67	131,22	137,50
				B. Government Funds :				
143,16	549,27	1,140,78	418,10	II. (1) Increase in Capital-at-Charge .	230,18	190,84	197,81	172,00
..	29,40	..	25,30	(2) Loans for Development Fund .	39,72	21,62	15,72	22,83
..	..	..	..	(3) Loans for Revenue Reserve Fund .	33,77	..	..	..
143,16	578,67	1,140,78	443,40	TOTAL . . .	303,67	212,46	213,53	194,83
425,53	969,47	1,763,65	734,30	GRAND TOTAL SOURCES . .	502,64	339,13	344,75	332,33

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

I Plan 1951-56	II Plan 1956-61	III Plan 1961-66	1966-67 to 1963-69	Description	IV Plan 1969-70 and 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				APPLICATION				
				III. Expenditure :				
143,16	549,27	1,140,78	418,10	(1) Capital	2,30,18	190,84	197,81	172,00
206,49	320,42	360,30	253,90	(2) Depreciation Reserve Fund .	164,46	90,88	114,48	137,54
50,53	121,45	131,41	63,69	(3) Development Fund . .	35,31	20,82	20,00	20,00
—24	..	..	..	(4) Revenue Reserve Fund .	..	..	..	..
23,29	52,55	53,36	27,02	(5) Open Line Works (Revenue)	14,11	7,30	7,00	8,00
423,23	1043,69	1685,85	762,71	TOTAL—INVESTMENT	444,06	309,84	339,29	337,54
				IV. Net increase (+) or decrease (—) to the Railway Fund balances :				
—23,60	—83,52	+25,82	+45,54	*(1) Depreciation Reserve Fund .	+41,42	+20,93	+3,47	—14,52
—6,55	+1,33	+21,63	—38,42	(2) Development Fund . .	+61	+6,78	—8,13	..
+32,45	+7,97	+10,38	—59,71	@(3) Revenue Reserve Fund .	+75	—3,93	..	..
..	..	+19,97	+24,18	†(4) Pension Fund . . .	+15,80	+5,51	+10,12	+9,31
+2,30	—74,22	+77,80	—28,41	TOTAL . .	+58,58	+29,29	+5,46	—5,21
425,53	969,47	1,763,65	734,30	GRAND TOTAL	502,64	339,13	344,75	332,33
1,68	4,38	7,28	6,59	*Excludes Appropriation from Capital (CLW., ICF. & DLW) to Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	5,01	2,55	2,58	2,62
..	..	80	1,00	†Excludes Appropriation from Capital (C.L.W., I.C.F. & DLW) to Pension Fund	80	50	60	60

††Also takes note of actual withdrawal of 2.39 crores in 1966-67, 2.15 crores in 1967-68, 1.18, crores in 1968-69, and 0.33 crores 1969-70 from the Revenue Reserve Fund for amortisation of the unproductive capital in the Railway Undertaking in terms of the ccepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1965.

@Includes amounts withdrawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund for non-plan expenditure of 18.27 crores in 1966-67, 31.53 crores 1967 68, 7.86 crores in 1968-69, 9.83 crores in 1969-70 and 19.84 crores in 1970-71.

APPENDIX XI

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Indian Government Railways, 1973-74

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Capital-at-charge . .	**2978,02,58**	**3101,26,89**	**3195,51,16**	**3330,78,02**	**3520,99,34**	**3641,40,44**	**3718,80,07**	**3890,80,07**
Traffic Earnings—								
Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . .	28,81,70	29,82,67	31,53,33	35,70,73	39,09,06	38,80,03	41,61,99	47,38,03
Third . . .	223,82,69	235,27,40	247,32,88	259,78,65	281,03,74	290,06,97	301,36,88	332,40,97
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	39,46,40	45,05,69	48,07,30	62,11,09	69,43,11	66,39,00	66,23,92	66,39,00
(*b*) Goods . . .	502,79,01	562,78,89	594,28,17	618,22,46	675,29,96	716,24,00	732,12,76	785,27,00
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	26,35,71	27,96,16	34,16,10	33,40,06	36,83,72	35,50,00	37,64,45	37,90,00
TOTAL . . .	821,25,51	900,90,81	955,37,78	1009,22,99	1101,69,59	1147,00,00	1179,00,00	1269,35,00
Suspense . . .	—3,11,23	—2,06,39	—4,09,92	—2,54,20	—5,10,23	—3,90,00	—5,00,00	—5,00,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts .	818,14,28	898,84,42	951,27,86	1006,68,79	1096,59,36	1143,10,00	1174,00,00	1264,35,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	66,41,17	71,10,91	75,16,68	83,04,89	87,64,50	89,32,42	92,37,09	98,49,05
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . .	190,14,22	209,04,65	223,77,20	248,53,05	272,73,59	282,70,32	307,41,75	337,72,65
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	123,84,63	133,60,56	141,37,83	157,38,81	175,74,97	178,37,42	183,07,51	196,85,80
(*jv*) Operation (Fuel) .	127,82,32	139,12,62	151,17,03	146,93,00	155,92,57	158,94,49	163,25,32	171,67,39
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	30,96,37	34,32,78	36,53,75	37,99,20	41,94,95	39,72,48	45,64,87	46,60,16
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	28,23,03	29,28,29	33,08,71	33,99,19	36,73,83	36,20,11	34,01,78	37,69,45
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	22,03,36	22,66,61	23,76,11	26,28,81	28,44,70	28,98,35	30,10,25	31,83,40
TOTAL . . .	589,45,10	639,16,42	684,87,31	734,16,95	799,19,11	814,25,59	855,88,57	920,87,90
Suspense . . .	—1,23,31	—2,37,97	+6,70	—1,83,58	—3,87,27	—5,11,53	+79,35	—2,62,60
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	588,21,79	636,78,45	684,94,01	732,33,37	795,31,84	809,14,06	856,67,92	918,25,30

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	95,00,00	95,00,00	95,00,00	100,00,00	105,00,00	110,00,00	110,00,00	115,00,00
Appropriation to Pension Fund	9,93,00	9,90,00	9,90,00	14,85,00	11,38,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	15,85,00
Payment to Worked Lines—								
(a) Net earnings	14,85	23,04	15,72	13,50	13,53	13,61	13,53	13,66
(b) Rebate	45	1,79	1,79	1,80	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79
Total Working Expenses	693,30,09	741,93,28	790,01,52	847,33,67	911,85,16	935,14,46	982,68,24	1049,25,75
Net Traffic Receipts	124,84,19	156,91,14	161,26,34	159,35,12	184,74,20	207,95,54	191,31,76	215,09,25
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(a) Receipts—								
(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies.	4,21	3,31	3,86	2,48	2,68	3,25	7,83	2,68
(ii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	17,12	19,59	27,74	24,02	34,85	19,88	42,47	17,81
Total Receipts	21,33	22,90	31,60	26,50	37,53	23,13	50,30	20,49
Expenditure—								
(i) Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Subsidy	17,63	—45	43	..	75	1,70	..	..
(iii) Surveys	21.90	—18,50	81,89	73,04	69,72	61,50	52,16	1,12,94
(iv) Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	5,26,68	6,75,41	6,79,19	7,19,18	7,91,02	8,17,63	8,56,63	8,39,76
(v) Open Line Works—Revenue	9,32,27	7,66,65	7,30,22	6,81,11	7,29,78	7,00,00	7,00,05	8,00,00
(vi) Appropriation to Pension Fund	7,00	10,00	10,00	15,00	12,00	15,00	15,00	15,00
Total Expenditure	15,05,48	14,33,11	15,01,73	14,88,33	16,03,27	15,95,83	16,23,84	17,67,70
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—14,84,15	—14,10,21	—14,70,13	—14,61,83	—15,65,74	—15,72,70	—15,73,54	—17,47,21
Net Revenue	110,00,04	142,80,93	146,56,21	144,73,29	169,08,46	192,22,84	175,58,22	197,62,04
Payments to General Revenue— (i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund.	141,52,96	150,66,60	156,38,96	164,57,66	151,24,46	159,69,41	163,18,17	172,61,46
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—31,52,92	—7,85,67	—9,82,75	—19,84,37	+17,84,00	+32,53,43	+12,40,05	+25,00,58
Operating Ratio**	**84.8%**	**82.5%**	**83.0%**	**84.2%**	**83.1%**	81.8%	**83.7%**	**83.0%**
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	3.7%	**4.6%**	**4.6%**	**4.3%**	**4.8%**	5.3%	**4.7%**	**5.1%**
*Includes Receipts of worked lines.	59,60	61,96	61,86	25,47	56,77	58,10	56,77	57,93

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipt.

0 M of Fin./73—20.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget-Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Capital-at-charge . .	**374,17,69**	**404,23,15**	**420,58,91**	**439,99,95**	**462,52,41**	466,30,27	**484,86,87**	496,34,51
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . .	5,68,59	5,86,79	6,07,97	7,43,12	7,67,82	8,25,00	8,21,50	9,38,84
Third . . .	34,30,33	34,14,15	35,01,26	37,40,36	41,80,47	41,47,98	45,70,24	49,89,64
(*ii*) Other coaching .	8,39,84	9,52,51	10,80,90	14,16,57	15,25,55	14,17,90	13,43,73	13,83,01
(*b*) Goods . .	65,44,36	73,15,54	77,20,96	85,38,17	93,83,79	98,88,06	102,10,56	107,36,24
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings . . .	4,34,11	4,19,82	6,21,04	5,71,01	5,50,25	5,80,25	5,5,47	5,66,12
TOTAL . . .	118,17,23	126,88,81	135,32,13	150,09,23	164,07,88	168,59,19	1,75,02,50	186,13,85
SUSPENSE . . .	—85,01	+1,48,77	—20,11	+93	—19,01	—19,94	—29,90	—30,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts .	117,32,22	128,37,58	135,12,02	150,10,16	163,88,87	168,39,25	174,72,60	185,83,85
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	8,15,21	8,46,69	8,84,32	9,73,48	10,17,58	10,35,87	10,64,23	11,27,41
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . .	25,30,71	27,35,35	30,11,22	32,38,54	36,29,41	38,86,13	41,10,30	47,22,65
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	16,13,90	17,27,39	18,40,74	19,78,73	22,18,04	22,39,11	23,05,22	24,71,81
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel) .	18,84,83	21,07,37	22,78,86	21,14,45	23,19,50	23,83,54	24,00,66	25,44,99
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	4,81,29	5,33,99	4,55,18	2,61,65	1,57,16	2,16,71	2,40,61	2,48,39
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	3,96,79	4,33,50	4,80,44	5,06,97	5,16,57	5,19,61	4,93,69	5,63,55
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	2,87,94	2,85,96	2,99,26	3,29,52	3,49,32	3,67,68	3,82,47	4,19,12
TOTAL . . .	80,10,67	86,70,25	92,50,02	94,03,34	102,07,58	106,48,65	109,97,18	120,97,92
SUSPENSE . . .	+2,78	—60,40	—38,74	—27,65	—3,58	—47,65	+ 19,46	—5,88
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES .	80,13,45	86,09,85	92,11,28	93,75,69	102,04,00	106,01,00	110,16,64	120,92,04

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget, Estimate 1973-74
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	12,31,37	12,42,14	12,85,51	13,62,46	14,36,86	14,92,62	14,97,90	15,63,27
Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	1,81,15	1,50,22	1,39,17	2,18,54	1,61,61	2,21,75	2,22,56	2,18,04
Payments to Worked Lines								
(*i*) Net earnings .	10,21	9,98	11,49	8,41	9,04	8,55	8,94	8,94
(*ii*) Rebate, etc. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES . .	94,36,18	100,12,19	106,47,45	109,65,10	118,11,51	123,23,92	127,46,04	138,82,29
Net Traffic Receipts	22,96,04	28,25,39	28,64,57	40,45,06	45,77,36	45,15,33	47,26,56	47,01,56
Miscellaneous Transactions								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies . .	2,66	2,50	3,25	1,68	1,98	1,74	1,93	1,93
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts .	4	23	3,47	20	13,56	3	2,43	9
TOTAL—RECEIPTS .	2,70	2,73	6,72	1,88	15,54	1,77	4,36	2,02
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Surveys . .	—12,28	—1,62	6,18	18,82	38,45	20,91	—3,17	21,49
(*iii*) Open Line Works Revenue . .	1,12,11	94,74	96,77	88,36	94,14	70,67	68,87	88,10
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	99,83	93,12	1,02,95	1,07,18	1,32,59	91,58	65,70	1,09,59
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—97,13	—90,39	—96,23	—1,05,30	—1,17,05	—89,81	—61,34	—1,07,57
Net Revenue . . .	21,98,91	27,35,00	27,68,34	39,39,76	44,60,31	44,25,52	46,65,22	45,93,99
Payments to General Revenue :— (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	19,57,76	20,70,00	21,88,50	22,86,35	21,82,64	22,79,87	23,85,76	24,85,74
Surplus(+) or Shortfall(—) for the year . . .	+2,41,15	+6,65,00	+5,79,84	+16,53,41	+22,77,67	+21,45,65	+22,79,46	+21,08,25
**Operating ratio . .	80.4%	78.0%	78.8%	73%	72.1%	73.1%	72.9%	74.7%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	5.9%	6.8%	6.6%	8.8%	9.6%	9.4%	9.6%	9.2%
*Includes receipts of Worked Lines . ..	18,56	18,15	20,69	15,30	16,25	15,55	16,25	16,25

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Capital-at-charge . .	**354,84,02**	**406,62,45**	**417,37,75**	**447,53,01**	**441,24,87**	**465,52,23**	**452,17,19**	**456,64,39**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . .	2,92,17	3,00,54	2,93,17	3,08,56	3,15,85	3,57,76	3,98,11	4,56,38
Third . . .	27,22,55	30,64,95	31,60,89	31,93,96	35,28,86	34,98,51	41,31,27	45,29,26
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	3,43,08	4,03,53	4,25,50	5,38,98	6,17,73	6,55,55	5,90,99	5,69,15
(*b*) Goods . . .	76,80,92	81,67,94	85,83,59	79,82,36	79,95,55	89,69,79	87,38,09	92,40,89
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	4,13,21	4,37,24	4,40,77	4,21,27	4,60,98	4,56,00	5,07,17	4,98,87
TOTAL . .	114,51,93	123,74,20	129,03,92	124,45,13	129,18,97	139,37,61	143,65,63	152,94,55
Suspense . . .	—1,34,53	—49,84	—77,00	—1,59,46	—1,15,91	—1,44,55	—1,44,40	—1,45,00
Gross Traffic Receipts .	113,17,40	123,24,36	128,26,92	122,85,67	128,03,06	137,93,06	142,21,23	151,49,55
Working Expenses—								
rdinary Working Expenses								
(*i*) Administration .	10,86,17	11,72,78	12,46,34	13,75,22	14,64,19	14,96,91	15,23,15	16,18,81
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . .	26,66,12	27,90,07	29,30,62	35,06,10	38,63,02	39,16,78	47,42,94	49,58,72
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	17,55,67	18,53,96	19,48,15	23,45,35	26,61,05	26,49,90	27,92,22	30,21,91
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel) .	12,45,64	12,67,55	13,13,90	13,47,42	14,48,53	15,52,14	17,49,80	17,27,06
(*v*) Operation other than staff and fuel	3,55,90	2,72,29	4,46,84	5,60,64	11,42,56	7,71,14	7,86,02	7,09,28
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	4,74,26	4,65,12	5,01,88	5,04,37	5,28,46	5,52,36	5,27,31	5,47,31
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	3,23,71	3,26,70	3,46,00	3,74,49	3,91,90	3,91,55	4,10,99	4,14,97
TOTAL . .	79,07,47	81,48,47	87,33,73	100,13,59	114,99,71	113,30,78	125,32,43	129,98,06
Suspense . . .	—17,99	—38,40	—37,40	—59,80	—67,97	—68,85	—45,78	—72,57
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	78,89,48	81,10,07	86,96,33	99,53,79	114,31,74	112,61,93	124,86,65	129,25,49

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	14,52,19	14,28,01	14,13,29	13,52,19	14,61,45	14,99,07	14,29,06	14,57,85
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,22,57	1,21,91	1,38,15	2,06,03	1,58,37	2,21,89	2,18,64	2,18,06
Payments to worked lines —Rebate . . .	45	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES . .	94,64,69	96,60,59	102,48,37	115,12,61	130,52,16	129,83,49	141,34,95	146,02,00
Net Traffic Receipts . .	18,52,71	26,63,77	25,78,55	7,73,06	—2,49,10	8,09,57	86,28	5,47,55
Miscellaneous Transact ons—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	.	..	75	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts . .	24	7	28	13	15	3,65	8	7,46
TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	24	7	28	13	15	3,65	83	7,4[illegible]
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Surveys . . .	48	26	1,38	2,15	1,63	4,74	5,92	17,23
(*iii*) Open Line Works—Revenue . . .	1,27,57	1,08,68	1,16,89	92,33	88,73	84,15	82,01	7[illegible],2
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	1,28,05	1,08,94	1,18,27	94,48	90,36	88,89	87,93	96,15
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—1,27,81	—1,08,87	—1,17,99	—94,35	—90,21	—85,24	—87,10	—88,69
Net Revenue . . .	17,24,90	25,54,90	24,60,56	6,78,71	—3,39,31	7,24,33	—82	4,58,86
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues . (*ii*) Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works fund	* 21,98,43	* 22,72,26	* 23,24,97	* 24,77,00	22,57,79	23,41,68	22,47,28	23,07,24
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year . .	—4,73,53	+2,82,64	+1,35,59	—17,98,29	—25,97,10	—16,17,35	—22,48,10	—18,48,38
Operating Ratio** . .	83.6%	78.4%	79.9%	93.8%	101.9%	94.1%	99.4%	96.4%
Ratio of net Revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	4.9%	6.3%	5.9%	1.5%	—0.8%	1.5%	NIL	1.0%

*Includes from 1966-67 to 1969-70 proportionate dividend on the Capital cost of electrified sections.

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Capital-at-charge . .	**395,55,38**	**416,77,54**	**431,19,44**	**453,51,65**	**478,86,08**	**491,54,63**	**503,67,59**	**515,29,39**
Traffic Earnings—								
Coaching—								
(*a*) (*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . . .	5,62,30	6,01,69	6,33,28	6,71,44	7,26,07	7,50,59	7,66,09	8,88,81
Third . . .	37,83,89	42,58,25	44,23,68	48,67,34	52,52,18	53,21,18	57,72,66	63,66,26
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	5,02,12	5,97,71	6,44,90	8,08,35	9,07,79	9,39,27	10,29,84	10,46,49
(*b*) Goods . . .	61,93,77	75,16,91	79,19,41	78,32,40	88,81,83	90,54,73	96,44,74	105,59,50
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings . . .	3,71,78	4,39,50	5,76,05	5,00,34	5,70,04	5,18,37	6,05,67	6,36,79
TOTAL . . .	114,13,86	134,14,06	141,97,32	146,79,87	163,37,91	165,84,14	178,19,00	194,97,85
Suspense . . .	+88	—1,37,31	—46,16	+24,66	—97,41	—26,57	—43,10	—49,50
Gross Traffic Receipts .	114,14,74	132,76,75	141,51,16	147,04,53	162,40,50	165,57,57	177,75,90	194,48,35
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	9,66,40	10,34,13	10,76,50	11,75,97	12,38,86	12,54,02	13,05,91	13,96,12
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . . .	26,69,16	28,89,86	31,44,90	34,83,97	38,86,31	39,95,01	44,41,24	49,82,36
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	19,70,84	21,34,41	22,63,72	24,92,25	27,92,61	28,19,27	29,29,57	31,86,25
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel) .	21,53,24	24,27,22	26,30,01	24,64,11	25,69,20	26,15,82	27,94,93	29,66,06
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel . .	3,78,28	4,07,26	3,55,64	3,28,88	3,14,97	2,65,64	5,79,69	5,80,28
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . . .	4,23,62	4,55,07	5,59,66	5,26,99	5,89,37	5,72,96	5,22,31	5,92,30
(*vii*) Staff Welfare . .	3,26,71	3,48,46	3,59,01	3,99,34	4,24,04	4,26,75	4,35,88	4,59,89
TOTAL . . .	88,88,25	96,96,41	103,89,44	108,71,51	118,15,36	119,49,47	130,09,53	141,63,26
Suspense . . .	—76	—28,79	—1,30	—39,94	—82,51	—28,29	+78,97	—10,22
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES .	88,87,49	96,67,62	103,88,14	108,31,57	117,32,85	119,21,18	130,88,50	141,53,04

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	13,42,06	13,64,75	13,23,70	13,96,78	14,81,00	15,71,27	15,50,53	16,23,91
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,27,57	1,26,50	1,35,15	1,94,70	1,42,68	2,00,56	1,93,50	2,00,05
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES . .	103,57,12	111,58,87	118,46,99	124,23,05	133,56,53	136,93,01	148,32,53	159,77,00
Net Traffic Receipts .	10,57,62	21,17,88	23,04,17	22,81,48	28,83,97	28,64,56	29,43,37	34,71,35
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies .	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	11	6	—5	14,18	9,73	2,46	5,41	2,47
TOTAL—RECEIPTS .	11	6	—5	14,18	9,73	2,46	5,41	2,47
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Surveys .	5,04	—2,39	7,04	4,38	—2,36	2,58	—1,44	6,08
(*iii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,34,55	1,16,08	80,72	75,05	92,96	1,20,97	1,17,90	1,19,44
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	1,39,59	1,13,69	87,76	79,43	90,60	1,23,55	1,16,46	1,25,52
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—1,39,48	—1,13,63	—87,81	—65,25	—80,87	—1,21,09	—1,11,05	—1,23,05
Net Revenue . . .	9,18,14	20,04,25	22,16,36	22,16,23	28,03,10	27,43,47	28,32,32	33,48,30
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues . (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	* 18,90,40	* 19,84,81	* 21,76,83	* 22,68,21	21,40,97	23,08,28	23,80,66	24,90,44
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year . .	—9,72,26	+19,44	+39,53	—51,99	+6,62,13	+4,35,19	+4,51,66	+8,57,86
Operating ratio** . .	**90.7%**	**84.0%**	**83.7%**	**84.5%**	**82.2%**	82.7%	83.4%	82.2%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	**2.3%**	**4.8%**	**5.1%**	**4.9%**	**5.9%**	5.6%	5.6%	6.4%

*Includes proportionate share of dividend on Capital cost of Electrified sections borne on the books of Railway Electrification.

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Capital-at-charge . .	**104,30,78**	**105,40,93**	**108,02,59**	**110,23,16**	**115,77,87**	**114,33,24**	**119,64,10**	**124,70,99**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper .	1,23,03	1,26,07	1,28,53	1,43,71	1,53,99	1,66,70	1,61,00	1,81,96
Third . .	17,78,77	18,34,65	21,65,65	22,28,70	23,33,45	24,70,65	24,50,86	27,11,46
(*ii*) Other Coaching	1,86,63	2,10,90	2,52,57	3,02,54	3,54,09	2,99,42	3,66,20	3,58,84
(*b*) Goods . . .	15,07,83	17,23,73	17,63,36	21,93,55	23,02,87	22,67,47	24,21,24	25,50,49
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings . . .	1,57,04	1,63,51	2,31,66	1,79,34	1,71,95	1,78,54	1,86,32	1,84,77
TOTAL . . .	37,53,30	40,58,86	45,41,77	50,47,84	53,16,35	53,82,78	55,85,62	59,87,52
Suspense . . .	+14,03	—11,17	—85,03	—13,89	—3,81	—21,19	—24,00	—25,50
Gross Traffic Receipts .	37,67,33	40,47,69	44,56,74	50,33,95	53,12,54	53,61,59	55,61,62	59,62,02
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	5,19,50	5,46,00	5,93,15	6,55,38	6,83,86	6,84,48	6,89,55	7,35,30
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance .	12,64,03	14,21,99	14,60,69	16,03,38	16,37,53	16,34,18	16,52,18	17,62,79
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	8,54,66	9,40,84	10,01,11	11,11,44	11,81,26	12,02,20	12,21,93	12,86,38
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel) .	5,88,24	6,31,80	6,68,04	6,90,14	7,26,53	6,87,40	7,12,62	7,84,13
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	1,92,03	1,53,18	2,26,68	2,24,00	1,45,94	2,04,02	2,14,33	2,14,62
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	1,75,17	1,84,72	2,34,21	2,29,22	2,53,31	2,52,70	1,73,58	2,32,18
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	1,41,01	1,53,79	1,61,46	1,78,65	1,82,68	1,89,56	2,02,40	2,09,03
TOTAL . .	37,34,64	40,32,32	43,45,34	46,92,21	48,11,11	48,54,54	48,66,59	52,24,43
Suspense . . .	—18,71	+11,65	—25,73	—30,29	—40,03	—1,65,83	+61,69	—13,78
ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . . .	37,15,93	40,43,97	43,19,61	46,61,92	47,71,08	46,88,71	49,28,28	52,10,65

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	3,58,70	3,46,27	3,35,22	3,49,94	3,59,96	3,64,86	3,74,97	3,85,74
Appropriation to Pension Fund	61,66	66,34	65,41	96,34	73,62	1,04,71	1,01,19	98,94
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	41,36,29	44,56,58	47,20,24	51,08,20	52,04,66	51,58,28	54,04,44	56,95,33
Net Traffic Receipts	—3,68,96	—4,08,89	—2,63,50	—74,25	1,07,88	2,03,31	1,57,18	2,66,69
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	50	4,36	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	6	—1	—	1	1	..	..	..
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	6	—1	—	1	1	50	4,36	..
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys	—1	2,90	8,89	8,90	2,40	2,51	7,58	4,06
(*ii*) Open Line Works —Revenue	93,05	58,46	51,35	57,40	56,75	53,17	51,82	66,17
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	93,04	61,36	60,24	66,30	59,15	55,68	59,40	70,23
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—92,98	—61,37	—60,24	—66,29	—59,14	—55,18	—55,04	—70,23
Net Revenue	—4,61,94	—4,70,26	—3,23,74	—1,40,54	48,74	1,48,13	1,02,14	1,96,46
Payments to General Revenues— (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	5,75,35	5,85,16	5,96,41	6,10,89	6,78,61	6,13,32	6,33,93	6,58,39
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—10,37,29	—10,55,42	—9,20,15	—7,51,43	—6,29,87	—4,65,19	—5,31,79	—4,61,93
Operating Ratio*	**109.8%**	**110.1%**	**105.9%**	**101.5%**	**98.0%**	**96.2%**	**97.2%**	**95.5%**
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	**—4.4%**	**—4.5%**	**—3.0%**	**—1.3%**	**0.4%**	**1.3%**	**0.9%**	**1.6%**

*Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

One of the significant features of the Northeastern Railway is the expenditure on the maintenance and operation of the large transhipment points at Garhara and Manduadih, for which the Railway does not get a proportionate share of earning, under the present basis of apportionment of through traffic. Though similar factors affect all the Railways, the financial effect of the special features adversely affecting the Northeastern Railway is as much as Rs. 1.20 crores.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures n thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Capital-at-charge . .	**192,46,26**	**198,91,19**	**201,46,72**	**201,62,30**	**209,41,31**	**210,71,64**	**211,72,49**	**212,10,43**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper .	77,94	1,16,97	1,24,97	1,24,07	1,45,04	1,60,31	1,61,98	1,90,83
Third . .	7,76,71	8,30,64	8,87,15	8,77,34	10,32,03	10,09,22	10,48,02	11,43,71
(*ii*) Other Coaching.	1,82,23	1,64,73	1,82,45	2,91,30	2,67,64	2,37,81	2,53,42	2,59,49
(*b*) Goods . . .	20,02,83	19,84,57	21,72,25	21,27,04	21,21,87	23,60,47	25,55,00	27,20,86
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings . . .	1,59,15	1,56,75	1,81,26	1,80,02	2,32,56	2,32,31	2,42,43	2,38,46
TOTAL .	31,98,86	32,53,66	35,48,08	35,99,77	37,99,14	40,00,12	42,60,85	45,53,35
Suspense . . .	—64,06	—17,83	—27,75	—25,91	—23,54	—30,21	—32,00	—32,00
Gross Traffic Receipts* .	31,34,80	32,35,83	35,20,33	35,73,86	37,75,60	39,69,91	42,28,85	45,21,35
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	3,99,88	4,24,79	4,52,87	5,09,19	5,51,61	5,65,33	5,81,52	6,28,50
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . .	12,76,26	14,42,59	14,67,62	15,30,82	16,46,69	16,38,02	17,03,69	17,93,18
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	7,44,05	7,78,52	8,25,06	9,20,42	10,14,13	11,03,41	10,76,16	11,64,72
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel) .	5,44,25	4,99,52	5,88,27	5,31,65	6,03,27	5,77,43	6,07,80	6,29,15
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel . . .	2,16,71	3,75,71	3,45,89	3,83,71	4,68,31	4,25,30	5,25,91	5,42,01
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	1,79,15	1,76,07	1,92,88	2,00,40	2,28,24	2,23,96	2,09,53	2,02,74
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	1,81,02	1,81,94	1,81,77	2,02,02	2,37,57	2,39,10	2,46,31	2,60,46
TOTAL .	35,41,32	38,79,14	40,54,36	42,78,21	47,49,82	47,72,55	49,50,92	52,20,76
Suspense . . .	+9,04	—31,60	+53,72	+21,96	—8,91	—13,40	+26,58	+8,86
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES .	35,50,36	38,47,54	41,08,08	43,00,17	47,40,91	47,59,15	49,77,50	52,29,62

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	6,50,44	6,38,91	6,32,57	6,52,62	6,58,41	6,84,84	6,78,22	6,82,63
Appropriation to Pension Fund	55,69	65,22	60,69	90,58	68,01	93,44	94,62	95,17
Payments to Worked Lines								
(*i*) Net earnings	4,64	4,52	4,23	5,09	4,49	5,06	4,59	4,72
(*ii*) Rebate	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	42,61,13	45,56,19	48,05,57	50,48,46	54,71,82	55,42,49	57,54,93	60,12,14
Net Traffic Receipts	—11,26,33	—13,20,36	—12,85,24	—14,74,60	—16,96,22	—15,72,58	—15,26,08	—14,90,79
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	1,55	81	61	80	70	1,01	79	75
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	23	31	2	3	2	3	4	2
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	1,78	1,12	63	83	72	1,04	83	77
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
(*ii*) Surveys	—1	33	8,71	6,22	—35	4,84	1,78	5,25
(*iii*) Open Line Works —Revenue	55,13	45,02	35,60	39,81	29,18	45,22	44,07	43,67
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	55,12	45,35	44,31	46,03	28,83	50,06	45,85	48,92
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—53,34	—44,23	—43,68	—45,20	—28,11	—49,02	—45,02	—48,15
Net Revenue	—11,79,67	—13,64,59	—13,28,92	—15,19,80	—17,24,33	—16,21,60	—15,71,10	—15,38,94
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund.	2,77,90	2,37,48	2,46,78	1,92,29	—6,04,95†	—4,25,78†	—5,01,71†	—5,04,28†
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—14,57,57	—16,02,07	—15,75,70	—17,12,09	—11,19,38	—11,95,82	—10,69,39	—10,34,66
Operating Ratio**	135.9%	140.8%	136.5%	141.3%	144.9%	139.6%	136.1%	133.0%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	—6.1%	—6.9%	—6·6%	—7.5%	—8.2%	—7.7%	—7.4%	—7.2%
*Includes receipts of Worked Lines	9,27	9,04	8,44	10,17	9,18	10,66	9,18	9,44

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

†No dividend liability. This represents loss in the working of strategic lines and arrear adjustment.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Capital-at-charge . .	**295,07,26**	**299,49,57**	**310,44,52**	**322,90,68**	**338.31,30**	**358,25,53**	**364,24,87**	**386,95,05**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . .	2,63,87	2,62,65	2,82,56	3,59,01	4,06,45	2,28,47	4,43,30	5,23,13
Third . . .	26,42,65	24,61,69	25,38,36	27,02,32	29,05,80	32,09,24	29,56,70	32,99,56
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	4,45,28	5,81,85	5,92,96	7,79,97	9,16,36	8,77,59	7,80,29	8,04,51
(*b*) Goods . . .	39,66,78	42,92,45	43,68,03	48,72,46	54,46,49	58,97,59	57,00,00	60,86,51
Sundry Other Earnings.	3,12,08	3,31,44	3,73,87	3,64,01	4,06,08	4,05,77	4,23,69	4,19,84
TOTAL . .	76,30,66	79,30,08	81,55,78	90,77,77	100,81,18	106,18,66	103,03,98	111,33,55
Suspense . . .	+30,89	—34,12	—11,38	—65,79	—58,09	—9,97	—25,00	—10,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts .	76,61,55	78,95,96	81,44,40	90,11,98	100,23,09	106,08,69	102,78,98	111,23,55
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	7,22,15	7,67,77	8,02,18	8,84,37	9,20,32	9,36,97	9,80,61	10,06,99
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . .	20,75,81	21,32,73	22,39,31	24,11,03	26,22,07	27,84,50	29,04,85	33,79,76
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	13,81,13	14,95,24	15,78,00	17,12,36	18,97,03	19,73,46	19,42,62	20,58,31
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel) .	14,90,94	16,54,76	18,24,12	18,49,03	19,69,48	19,52,76	18,91,43	19,76,96
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel . .	2,40,38	2,31,81	2,01,90	2,94,90	2,81,79	3,00,16	2,62,58	2,51,01
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	3,36,00	3,35,99	3,65,03	3,93,30	4,18,59	4,07,29	4,01,45	4,54,48
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	1,95,08	2,03,50	2,11,60	2,38,52	2,62,55	2,69,12	2,77,05	2,86,10
TOTAL . .	64,41,49	68,21,80	72,22,14	77,83,51	83,71,83	86,24,16	86,60,59	94,13,61
Suspense . . .	—48,78	—18,30	+28,59	—13,84	—57,76	—85,30	—50,17	—65,51
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES .	63,92,71	68,03,50	72,50,73	77,69,67	83,14,07	85,38,96	86,10,42	93,48,10

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	9,94,90	9,79,54	9,52,44	10,05,63	10,54,48	11,14,48	10,95,42	11,74,38
Appropriation to Pension Fund	94,73	1,03,78	1,07,06	1,47,37	1,25,90	1,79,79	1,71,76	1,74,39
Payments to Worked Lines								
(*a*) Net earnings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Rebate etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	74,82,34	78,86,82	83,10,23	89,22,67	94,94,45	98,33,23	98,77,60	106,96,87
Net Traffic Receipts	1,79,21	9,14	—1,65,83	89,31	5,28,64	7,75,46	4,01,38	4,26,68
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	35	2	8	6	1,74	8	92	32
TOTAL RECEIPTS	35	2	8	6	1,74	8	92	32
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys	4,31	—3,78	10,05	9,96	10,54	5,62	15,92	15,16
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	88,04	84,18	83,71	74,33	76,73	76,54	74,63	95,14
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	92,35	80,40	93,76	84,29	87,27	82,16	90,55	1,10,30
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—92,00	—80,38	—93,68	—84,23	—85,53	—82,08	—89,63	—1,09,98
Net Revenue	87,21	—71,24	—2,59,51	5,08	4,43,11	6,93,38	3,11,75	3,16,70
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax. (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety works Fund	15,16,25	15,11,48	15,61,05	16,43,59	15,91,49	16,16,70	16,27,26	17,25,91
Surplus (+) or Shortfall(—) for the year	—14,29,04	—15,82,72	—18,20,56	—16,39,24	—11,48,38	—9,23,32	—13,15,51	—14,09,21
Operating Ratio**	97.7%	99.9%	102.0%	99.0%	94.7%	92.7%	96.1%	96.2%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	0.3%	—0.2%	—0.8%	..	1.0%	1.9%	0.9%	0.8%
*Includes receipts of Worked Lines	22,92	23,00	19,93	..	22,53	22,35	22,53	23,43

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Capital-at-charge . .	**161,80,44**	**178,27,91**	**188,14,09**	**199,88,45**	**223,48,38**	**226,02,01**	**239,16,87**	**246,86,79**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper .	1,97,81	1,86,42	1,82,29	2,20,31	2,87,21	2,60,86	2,12,93	2,00,05
Third . . .	19,93,67	21,70,23	21,35,87	22,87,99	23,12,03	24,67,45	24,60,47	27,20,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	4,03,97	4,55,06	4,67,40	5,74,50	6,61,95	6,64,30	6,00,07	5,84,09
(*b*) Goods . . .	40,23,17	46,41,29	48,36,73	54,10,34	59,37,34	64,79,81	65,19,08	70,18,21
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings.	1,87,49	1,94,34	2,14,69	2,55,05	2,90,81	2,41,43	2,64,53	2,61,76
TOTAL . .	68,06,11	76,47,34	78,36,98	87,48,19	94,89,34	101,13,85	100,57,08	107,84,11
Suspense . . .	—68,61	—22,11	+45,63	+22,19	—2,97	—27,91	—26,90	—27,00
Gross Traffic Receipts .	67,37,50	76,25,23	78,82,61	87,70,38	94,86,37	100,85,94	100,30,18	107,57,11
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	4,32,24	4,82,04	5,21,43	5,70,38	5,95,89	6,16,64	6,34,74	6,85,79
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . .	13,50,10	15,53,09	18,88,79	20,09,81	21,00,20	22,13,22	22,38,99	25,19,30
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	9,70,39	10,67,90	11,42,11	12,24,11	13,72,29	13,73,56	14,05,51	15,37,97
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel) .	12,62,83	14,00,37	15,68,77	15,19,38	16,79,87	17,10,42	16,64,35	17,98,14
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	4,88,05	7,39,49	8,49,08	8,22,40	9,22,14	9,36,89	10,99,00	11,30,27
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	1,62,78	1,79,90	1,99,04	2,11,12	2,21,49	2,25,48	2,18,99	2,35,25
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	1,30,53	1,40,72	1,50,27	1,68,25	1,84,49	1,86,07	2,03,56	2,18,25
TOTAL . .	47,96,92	55,63,51	63,19,49	65,25,45	70,76,37	72,62,28	74,65,14	81,24,97
Suspense . . .	—16,48	—30,76	—2,73	—26,11	—23,42	—15,58	—3,13	—16,40
Total Ordinary Working Expenses . . .	47,80,44	55,32,75	63,16,76	64,99,34	70,52,95	72,46,70	74,62,01	81,08,57

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised, Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	5,35,54	5,37,14	5,66,95	6,09,45	6,52,73	7,00,06	7,23,79	7,71,11
Appropriation to Pension Fund	65,72	64,76	64,61	95,65	75,36	1,04,99	1,03,19	1,02,65
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	53,81,70	61,34,65	69,48,32	72,04,44	77,81,04	80,51,75	82,88,99	89,82,33
Net Traffic Receipts	13,55,80	14,90,58	9,34,29	15,65,94	17,05,33	20,34,19	17,41,19	17,74,78
Miscellaneous Transaction								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other Receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	4	3	5	89	7	2	1,88	4
TOTAL RECEIPTS	4	3	5	89	7	2	1,88	4
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys	—92	4,79	11,33	4,14	1,26	10,20	6,92	11,82
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	82,95	84,17	68,11	68,24	81,66	58,19	74,52	81,17
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	82,03	88,96	79,44	72,38	82,92	68,39	81,44	92,99
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—81,99	—88,93	—79,39	—71,49	—82,85	—68,37	—79,56	—92,95
Net Revenue	12,73,81	14,01,65	8,54,90	14,94,45	16,22,48	19,65,82	16,61,63	16,81,83
Payments to General Revenues— (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of Passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety works Fund	8,86,93	9,81,03	10,36,19	10,95,26	10,92,31	11,29,31	11,79,03	12,50,42
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+3,86,88	+4,20,62	—1,81,29	+3,99,19	+5,30,17	+8,36,51	+4,82,60	+4,31,41
Operating ratio*	79.9%	80.5%	88.1%	82.1%	82.02%	79.8%	82.6%	83.5%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	7.9%	7.9%	4.5%	7.5%	7.2%	8.7%	6.9%	6.8%

*Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

NOTE.—South Central Railway Zone was formed with effect from 2-10-1966.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Capital-at-charge . .	**461,58,29**	**571,34,66**	**660,48,95**	**668,31,91**	**729,18,38**	**710,35,56**	**762,31,02**	**768,43,65**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . .	2,12,64	2,39,22	2,55,44	2,58,86	3,01,71	3,23,53	3,50,35	4,05,58
Third . . .	15,16,26	15,05,75	16,71,31	17,23,48	19,37,56	20,24,91	19,74,65	21,82,80
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	4,66,90	4,99,87	5,03,76	5,98,62	7,24,58	6,03,91	7,27,04	7,35,54
(*b*) Goods . . .	108,78,34	124,84,12	134,12,73	138,22,61	149,33,26	158,85,85	160,45,06	173,46,82
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings.	2,92,40	3,06,92	3,58,73	3,74,57	5,22,37	4,79,82	5,00,72	5,13,25
TOTAL . .	133,66,54	150,35,88	162,01,97	167,78,14	184,19,48	193,18,02	195,97,82	211,83,99
Suspense . . .	—26,95	—52,51	—1,50,86	—58,14	—67,73	—84,73	—99,80	—1,06,00
Gross Traffic Receipts* .	133,39,59	149,83,37	160,51,11	167,20,00	183,51,75	1 92,33,29	194,98,02	210,77,99
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses								
(*i*) Administration .	8,71,64	9,50,86	10,13,08	11,35,48	12,19,97	12,28,78	12,97,68	14,09,48
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . .	24,71,15	28,06,54	28,85,53	35,40,83	38,95,94	40,91,63	43,93,55	48,28,83
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	13,26,97	14,32,13	14,52,33	17,55,79	19,70,86	19,66,11	20,61,99	22,12,59
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel) .	15,38,92	16,32,96	17,08,94	18,52,05	18,95,78	19,40,76	20,02,00	21,21,43
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	2,81,86	3,45,31	3,63,14	5,38,57	4,63,84	5,78,51	5,89,98	6,35,90
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	2,93,25	3,14,25	3,48,00	3,89,84	4,12,82	3,94,74	3,73,91	4,16,21
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	3,05,89	3,04,46	3,33,86	3,87,65	4,33,91	4,30,42	4,49,75	5,01,88
TOTAL . .	70,89.68	77,86,51	81,04,88	96,00,21	102,93,12	106,30,95	111,68,86	121,26,32
Suspense . . .	—15,97	—36,95	+14,35	—15,65	—23,67	—41,81	—3,13	—44,20
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES .	70,73,71	77,49,56	81,19,23	95,84,56	102,69,45	105,89,14	111,65,73	120,82,12

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	18,67,42	18,88,19	19,12,59	21,39,55	21,82,45	22,85,74	23,61,58	24,57,77
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,25,65	1,32,09	1,28,78	2,06,53	1,62,98	2,21,62	2,33,32	2,34,18
Payment to Worked Lines —Rebate	..	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	90,66,78	97,71,03	101,61,79	119,31,83	126,16,07	130,97,69	137,61,82	147,75,26
Net Traffic Receipts	42,72,81	52,12,34	58,89,32	47,88,17	57,35,68	61,35,60	57,36,20	63,02,73
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(a) Receipts—								
(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,58	1,36	1,68	24	30	25	53	25
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	1,58	1,36	1,68	24	30	25	53	25
(b) Expenditure—								
(i) Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Surveys	5,12	— 23,80	14,38	6,37	6,18	3,87	10,40	21,02
(iii) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,14,70	69,64	94,77	89,34	88,98	85,54	83,36	1,05,03
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,19,82	45,84	1,09,15	95,71	95,16	89,41	93,76	1,26,05
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—1,18,24	—44,48	—1,07,47	—95,47	—94,86	—89,16	—93,23	—1,25,80
Net Revenue	41,54,57	51,67,86	57,81,85	46,92,70	56,40,82	60,46,44	56,42,97	61,76,93
Payment to General Revenues— (i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	†26,04,04	†30,84,41	†31,28,56	34,11,76	33,26,68	34,63,24	37,28,91	38,46,72
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (−) for the year	+15,50,53	+20,83,45	+26,53,29	+12,80,94	+22,78,14	+25,83,20	+19,14,06	+23,30,21
Operating ratio**	**68.0%**	**65.2%**	**63.3%**	**71.3%**	**68.7%**	**68.0%**	**70.6%**	**70.1%**
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	**9.0%**	**9.0%**	**8.8%**	**7.0%**	**7.7%**	**8.5%**	**7.4%**	**8.0%**
*Includes receipts of Worked Lines	8,85	11,77	12,80	..	8,81	9,54	8,81	8,81

†Includes from 1966-67 proportionate share of dividend on the capital cost of electrified sections.

**Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

WESTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Capital-at-charge . .	323,82,87	328,89,38	349,26,21	371,34,60	397,86,08	408,92,63	429,06,10	443,62,08
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(i) Passengers—								
Upper . . .	5,83,35	5,62,32	6,51,12	7,41,65	8,04,92	8,06,81	8,46,73	9,52,45
Third . . .	37,37,86	39,87,09	42,42,71	43,57,16	46,21,36	48,57,83	47,72,01	52,98,28
Other Coaching .	5,76,36	6,39,52	6,56,86	9,00,26	9,67,42	9,43,25	9,32,34	8,97,88
(*b*) Goods . . .	74,81,01	81,52,35	86,51,12	90,43,53	105,26,96	108,20,23	113,78,99	122,67,48
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	3,08,43	3,46,64	4,18,03	4,94,45	4,78,68	4,57,51	4,77,45	4,70,14
TOTAL . .	126,87,01	136,87,92	146,19,84	155,37,05	173,99,34	178,85,63	184,07,52	198,86,23
Suspense . . .	+22,14	—30,27	—37,26	21,21	—1,21,76	—24,93	—74,90	—75,00
Gross Traffic Receipts .	127,09,15	136,57,65	145,82,58	155,58,26	172,77,58	178,60,70	183,32,62	198,11,23
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(i) Administration . .	8,27,98	8,85,84	9,26,82	10,25,42	10,72,22	11,13,42	11,59,70	12,40,65
(ii) Repairs and Maintenance . . .	27,10,88	31,32,44	33,48,51	35,28,57	39,92,43	41,10,85	45,54,01	48,25,06
(iii) Operating Staff . .	17,67,01	19,30,17	20,86,61	21,98,36	24,67,72	25,10,40	25,72,29	27,45,86
(iv) Operation (Fuel) .	20,73,43	22,91,07	25,36,12	23,24,77	23,80,41	24,74,22	25,01,73	26,19,47
(v) Operation other than staff and Fuel . .	4,61,87	3,73,76	4,09,39	3,84,45	2,98,24	2,74,11	2,66,75	3,48,40
(vi) Miscellaneous Expenses . . .	3,82,01	3,83,67	4,27,58	4,36,98	5,04,97	4,71,01	4,81,01	5,25,43
(vii) Staff Welfare .	3,11,48	3,21,07	3,32,87	3,50,37	3,78,23	3,98,10	4,01,84	4,13,70
TOTAL . .	85,34,66	93,18,02	100,67,90	102,48,92	110,94,22	113,52,11	119,37,33	127,18,57
Suspense . . .	—16,45	—4,43	+15,94	+7,74	—79,43	—44,82	—5,14	—42,90
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	85,18,21	93,13,59	100,83,84	102,56,66	110,14,79	113,07,29	119,32,19	126,75,67

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1967-68	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget Estimate 1972-73	Revised Estimate 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	10,67,38	10,75,05	10,77,73	11,31,38	12,12,66	12,87,06	12,88,53	13,83,34
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,58,26	1,59,18	1,50,98	2,29,26	1,69,47	2,36,25	2,46,22	2,43,52
Payments to Worked Lines—Net earnings	..	8,54	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	97,43,85	105,56,36	113,12,55	116,17,30	123,96,92	128,30,60	134,66,94	143,02,53
Net Traffic Receipts	29,65,30	31,01,29	32,70,03	39,40,96	48,80,66	50,30,10	48,65,68	55,08,70
Miscellaneous transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
(ii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	18	30	18	23	89	71	4,35	67
TOTAL	18	30	18	23	89	71	4,35	67
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(i) Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Surveys	7	5,26	13,93	12,10	11,97	6,23	8.25	10,83
(iii) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,24,17	1,05,68	1,02,30	96,25	1,20,65	1,05,55	1,02,87	1,22,36
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	1,24,24	1,10,94	1,16,23	1,08,35	1,32,62	1,11,78	1,11,12	1,33,19
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—1,24,06	— 1,10,64	— 1,16,05	—1,08,12	—1,31,73	—1,11,07	— 1,06,77	—1,32,52
Net Revenue	28,41,24	29,90,65	31,53,98	38,32,84	47,48,93	49,19,03	47,58,91	53,76,18
Payments to General Revenues— (i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	16,08,06	16,79,55	17,42,76	18,32,39	18,13,98	18,45,71	19,10,56	20,33,00
Surplus(+) or Shortfall(—) for the year	+12,33,18	+13,11,10	+14,11,22	+20,00,45	+29,34,95	+30,73,32	+28,48,35	+33,43,18
Operating Ratio*	76.7%	77.3%	77.6%	74.6%	71.8%	71.8%	73.5%	72.2%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	8.8%	9.1%	9.0%	10.0%	11.9%	12%	11.1%	12.1%

*Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XII

Balance Sheet of Indian Railways

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

	As on 31-3-1971	As on 31-3-1972
LIABILITIES		
1. (*a*) Investments financed from :—		
(i) Loan Capital (advanced by General Exchequer)	3,330,78	3,520,99@
(ii) Depreciation Reserve Fund	223,22	240,36
(iii) Development Fund	365,14	385,69
(iv) Revenue	175,05	181,84
(*b*) Miscellaneous	5,60	5,87
(*c*) Total	4,099,79	4,334,75
2. Railway Reserve Funds :—		
(i) Depreciation Reserve Fund	144,47	167,61
(ii) Revenue Reserve Fund	4,24	31
*(iii) Development Fund	1,34	8,12
(iv) Pension Fund etc.	92,86	100,33
(v) TOTAL	242,91	276,37
3. Banking Account :—		
(i) Provident Funds etc.	419,24	461,32
(ii) Miscellaneous Deposits, Advances, etc.	115,73	121,47
(iii) TOTAL	534,97	582,79
4. Demands payable (*i.e.*, liabilities remaining undischarged at the end of the year)	33,64	36,28
5. Net liability arising out of inter-departmental, etc., transactions	70,60	76,08
GRAND TOTAL	4,981,91	†5,306,28
ASSETS		
1. Cash in hand	33,43	39,39
2. Block Assets (contra item, 1)	4,099,79	4,334,75
3. Funds with the Central Government (contra items 2 and 3)	777,88	859,16
4. Miscellaneous Advances (sundry debtors) to be recovered or adjusted	13,93	12,66
5. Traffic earnings (yet to be realised at the end of the year)	46,07	51,17
6. Items awaiting adjustment with Civil Departments, State Governments, etc.	10,82	9,14
TOTAL	†4,981,91	†5,306,28

*The figure under Development Fund represents the balance remaining in the Fund after Appropriation of the Net Revenue surplus and withdrawal from the Fund during the year.

†Difference in total is due to rounding off.

@Includes Rs. 124 lakhs pertaining to M.T.P. (Railways).

APPENDIX XIII

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawals towards renewals and replacements	Net accretion to Fund during the year	Nominal closing balance	Temporary loans to meet deficit	*Actual closing balance
1924-25	10,35	7,29	3,06	3,06	..	3,06
1925-26	10,67	7,99	2,68	5,74	..	5,74
1926-27	10,89	8,05	2,84	8,58	..	8,58
1927-28	11,38	10,95	43	9,01	..	9,01
1928-29	12,00	9,60	2,40	11,41	..	11,41
1929-30	12,59	11,76	83	12,24	..	12,24
1930-31	13,07	11,39	1,68	13,92	..	13,92
1931-32	13,46	8,26	5,20	19,12	4,25	14,87
1932-33	13,77	6,35	7,42	26,54	10,23	12,05
1933-34	13,56	8,07	5,49	32,03	7,96	9,59
1934-35	13,72	8,66	5,06	37,09	5,06	9,59
1935-36	13,26	9,16	4,10	41,19	4,00	9,69
1936-37	13,17	7,88	5,29	46,48	—1,21	16,19
1937-38	12,59	(*a*)7,69	4,90	(*b*)49,90	..	19,61
1938-39	12,56	7,08	5,48	55,38	..	25,09
1939-40	12,59	6,53	6,06	61,41	..	31,15
1940-41	12,64	7,19	5,45	66,89	..	36,60
1941-42	12,68	5,35	7,33	74,22	—7,91	51,84
1942-43	(*c*)12,80	4,95	7,85	82,07	(*d*)22,38	82,07
1943-44	16,87	6,64	10,23	92,30	..	92,30
1944-45	17,01	8,18	8,83	(*e*)102,21	..	102,21
1945-46	(*f*)17,25	12,01	5,24	107,45	..	107,45
1946-47	13,21	12,37	84	108,29	..	108,29
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 14-8-1947)	6,86	2,66	4,20	112,49	..	(*g*)112,49
(15-8-47 to 31-3-1948)	6,81	3,27	3,54	(*h*)95,74	..	95,74
1948-49	(*i*)23,11	17,28	5,83	101,57	..	101,57
1949-50	19,17	11,73	7,44	109,01	..	109,01
1950-51	33,59	26,63	6,96	(*j*)123,65	..	123,65

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to fund from				With-drawal from Fund	Net accretion to fund during the year	*Closing Balance
	Revenue	Capital	Interest on balance	Total			
1951-52	30,00	21	3,58	33,79	35,87	—2,08	(*k*)122,02*
1952-53	30,00	33	4,09	34,42	40,89	—6,47	(*l*)116,36*
1953-54	30,00	36	3,61	33,97	38,02	—4,05	(*m*)112,79*
1954-55	30,00	37	3,35	33,72	45,82	—12,10	100,69*
1955-56	45,00	41	3,26	48,67	45,89	2,78	103,47*
1956-57	45,00	63	3,27	48,90	43,68	5,22	(*n*)103,14*
1957-58	45,00	1,23	3,15	49,38	63,62	—14,24	(*o*)88,89*
1958-59	45,00	87	2,53	48,40	80,72	—32,32	(*p*)56,70*
1959-60	45,00	85	2,11	47,96	68,36	—20,40	(*q*)37,30*
1960-61	45,00	79	85	46,64	64,04	—17,40	(*r*)19,79*
1961-62	65,00	1,77	86	67,63	58,23	9,40	29,19*
1962-63	67,00	1,09	93	69,02	75,37	—6,35	22,84*
1963-64	80,00	1,54	1,03	82,57	72,40	10,18	(*s*)32,97*
1964-65	83,00	1,25	1,44	85,69	75,39	10,30	43,27*
1965-66	85,00	1,64	1,85	88,49	78,91	9,58	52,85*
1966-67	100,00	2,01	2,60	104,61	79,69	24,92	(*t*)77,76*
1967-68	95,00	2,18	3,15	100,33	93,82	6,51	(*u*)79,74*
1968-69	95,00	2,40	3,69	101,09	80,39	20,70	(*v*)98,17*
1969-70	95,00	2,48	4,86	102,34	73,78	28,56	(*w*)126,38*
1970-71	100,00	2,53	6,01	108,54	90,68	17,86	(*x*)144,47*
1971-72	105,00	2,55	6,81	114,36	90,87	23,49	(*y*)167,61*
1972-73 (RE)	110,00	2,57	7,95	120,52	114,48	6,04	173,65*
1973-74 (BE)	115,00	2,62	8,02	125,64	137,54	—11,90	161.75*

†The closing balances from 1933-34 to 1941-42 include Rs. 9 lakhs on account of loans to Branch Line Companies and those from 1937-38 to 1941-42 also include Rs. 31 lakhs on account of investments in Branch Line Shares. In 1942-43 these amounts were transferred to the Railway Reserve Fund Investment Account.

*These figures are provisional as the balances of the ex-States Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) Includes 32 lakhs written off capital on account of abandoned assets.

(*b*) Excludes 1,48 lakhs balance for Burma Railway.

(*c*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred from Bengal and North Western and Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway's Renewal suspense.

(*d*) Includes 6,30 lakhs transferred from the Railway Reserve Fund.

(*e*) Includes 1,08 lakhs transferred from Renewal Reserve Fund for permanent way and rolling stock of the Bengal, Nagpur, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways.

(*f*) Includes 20 lakhs recovered from the Bengal and North Western Railway Company on account of over-age rolling stock.

(*g*) Includes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated balance relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*h*) Excludes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated share less 1 lakhs on account of abandoned assets relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*i*) Includes 11,80 lakhs appropriated from the surplus.

(*j*) Includes 7,67 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950. Difference of I due to rounding off.

(*k*) Includes 45 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*l*) Includes 81 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*m*) Includes 48 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*n*) Excludes 2,76 lakhs on account of differences between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1,62 lakhs due to downward adjustment of D.R.F. balance of ex-Mysore State Rly. talen over on 1-4-1950 and 1,17 lakhs interest thereon.

(*o*) Excludes 1 lakh on account of difference between the *ad hoc* balance and further revised balance as on 15-8-1947.

(*p*) Includes 13 lakhs on account of difference between the *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947.

(*q*) Includes 5 lakhs on account of revision of ex-States Railways balance relating to ex-G.B.S. Railways, 97 lakhs due to revision of pre-partition balances on Central Railway and excludes 2 lakhs on account of expenditure met from Development Fund transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*r*) Excludes 30 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 on Western Railway and includes 19 lakhs on account of expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 incurred on quarters for class III and IV staff forming part of a scheme transferred to Development Fund on Central, Northeast Frontier and Southern Railways.

(*s*) Excludes 4 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund and Capital on Central Railways.

(*t*) Excludes 1 lakh due to expenditure transferred from Devolopment Fund on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*u*) Excludes 2,60 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western Railways (41). Also excludes 1,93 lakhs due to expenditure from Capital transferred on Eastern (1) Northern (1,85) and Southern (7) Railways.

(*v*) Excludes 30 lakhs due to anticipated write back of the expenditure on the work "Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill" from Development Fund and 1,97 lakhs from Capital on Eastern and Southern Railways.

(*w*) Excludes 35 lakhs credits transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*x*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred to Development Fund on Southern Railway.

(*y*) Excludes 35 lakhs transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

APPENDIX XIV

Revenue Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during the Year	*Closing Balance
1924-25	6,38	(*aa*)(—)38	6,00	6,00
1925-26	3,79	..	3,79	9,79
1926-27	1,49	..	1,49	11,28
1927-28	4,57	..	4,57	15,85
1928-29	2,58	..	2,58	18,43
1929-30	..	2,08	—2,08	16,35
1930-31	..	10,93	—10,93	5,12
1931-32	..	4,95	—4,95	47
1932-33	..	..	..	47
1933-34	..	..	..	47
1934-35	..	..	..	47
1935-36	..	..	..	47
1936-37	..	..	..	47
1937-38	(*ab*) 1	..	1	48
1938-39	..	..	..	48
1939-40	..	..	..	48
1940-41	(*ac*) 6,31	90	5,41	5,89
1941-42	..	—90	90	6,79
1942-43	8,86	(*ad*) 6,30	2,56	9,35
1943-44	13,20	..	13,20	22,55
1944-45	17,96	2,89	14,93	37,48
1945-46	6,20	5,55	65	38,13
1946-47	(*ab*) 13	(*av*) 15,25	—15,12	(*af*) 23,02
1947-48				
(1-4-47 to 14-8-47)	..	(*ag*) 13,60	—13,60	9,42
(15-8-47 to 31-3-48)	..	(*ah*) 12,58	—2,58	6,84
1948-49	(*ai*) 3	5	—2	6,82
1949-50	..	..	..	6,82

APPENDIX XIV—*Contd.*

Revenue Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawal from fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	*Closing Balance
1950-51	5,40	—1	5,41	(*aj*) 13,58†
1951-52	(*ak*) 19,12	—18	19,30	(*al*)33,72†
1952-53	(*am*) 2,26	—4	2,30	(*am*) 36,05†
1953-54	1,13	..	1,13	37,18†
1954-55	1,18	..	1,18	38,36†
1955-56	(*ao*) 8,51	—2	8,53	46,89†
1956-57	1,52	..	1,52	(*ap*) 48,07†
1957-58	1,61	..	1,61	49,68†
1958-59	(*aq*) 1,09	..	1,09	(*ar*) 49,37†
1959-60	1,90	..	1,90	(*as*) 51,60†
1960-61	1,84	..	1,84	53,44†
1961-62	1,93	..	1,93	55,37†
1962-63	2,02	..	2,02	57,39†
1963-64	(*at*) 1,79	..	1,79	(*au*) 58,57†
1964-65	2,25	..	2,25	60,82†
1965-66	2,39	..	2,39	(*auu*)63,20†
1966-67	2,16	(*av*) 20,66	—18,50	44,70†
1967-68	1,18	(*aw*) 33,68	—32,50	12,20†
1968-69	33	(*ax*) 9,04	—8,71	3,49†
1969-70	(*ay*) 8.98	(*az*) 10,16	—1,18	2,31†
1970-71	(*ba*) 25,13	(*bb*) 23,20	1,93	4,24
1971-72	(*bc*) 9,02	(*bd*) 12,95	—3,93	31†
1972-73(RE)	(*be*) 12,33	(*bf*) 12,33	..	31†
1973-74 (BE)	(*bg*) 8,76	(*bi*) 8,76	..	31†

†These figures are provisional as the balance of the ex-State Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

*The closing balances include 47 lakhs from 1925-26 to 1936-37, 48 lakhs from 1937-38 to 1939-40, 43 lakhs from 1940-41 to 1941-42 83 lakhs from 1942-43 to 1943-44, 90 lakhs in 1944-45, 83 lakhs in 1945-46, 52 lakhs in 1946-47, 26 lakhs from 1947-48 to 1950-51, 28 lakhs in 1951-52, 40 lakhs in 1952-53, 46 lakhs in 1953-54, 50 lakhs in 1954-55, 51 lakhs in 1955-56, 57 lakhs in 1956-57, 48 lakhs in 1957-58 to 1959-60, 44 lakhs in 1960-61, 37 lakhs in 1961-62, to 1965-66 and 31 lakhs in 1966-67 to 1973-74 on account of investments in shares of and loans to branch line companies.

(*a*) Represents amount utilised to write down the difference between the book values and the current market price of store.

(*ab*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on investment in branch line shares cancelled.

(*ac*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*ad*) Transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*ae*) Includes Rs. 12 crores transferred to Betterment Fund (now Development Fund).

(*af*) Difference of 1 is due to rounding off.

(*ag*) To meet Railway deficit.

(*ah*) To meet Railway deficit.

(*ai*) Represents profit accrued on account of cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*aj*) Includes 1,35 lakhs (Provisional) on account of ex-Indian States Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*ak*) Includes 18,34 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*al*) Includes 84 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railway balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*am*) Includes 1,19 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*an*) Includes 3 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian State Railway balances taken over on 1-4-1950.

(*ao*) Includes 7,14 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*ap*) Excludes 7 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 and 21 lakhs representing 25 per cent share of the balance in respect of ex-Scindia State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 6 lakhs interest thereon.

(*aq*) Excludes refund of 55 lakhs interest to General Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances *vide* note (*ap*).

(*ar*) Excludes 1,40 lakhs on account of reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947.

(*as*) Includes 33 lakhs on account of revision of State Railway balances of ex-GBS Railway.

(*at*) Excludes refund to General Revenues of 33 lakhs of interest on ex-Scindia State Railway balances.

(*au*) Excludes Rs. 61 lakhs of ex-Scindia State Railway dropped from State Railway balances.

(*auu*) Excludes 1 due to rounding off.

(*av*) Includes 2,39 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 18,27 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*aw*) Includes 2,15 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 31,53 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ax*) Includes 1,18 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 7,86 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ay*) Includes 8,86 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*az*) Made up of 9,83 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues and 33 lakhs for amortisation of capital.

(*ba*) Includes 24,92 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bb*) Made up of 19,84 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues, 2,95 lakhs due to one third loan of 1969-70 repaid and 40 lakhs interest on loan.

(*bc*) Includes 8,63 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*bd*) Made up of 11,26 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of first taken loan in 1969-70 and first instalment of second loan taken in 1970-71 and 1,69 lakhs interest on loans.

(*be*) Includes 12,03 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*bf*) Made up of 11,26 lakhs due to repayment of third instalment of the first loan taken in 1969-70 and proposed repayment of second instalment of the Second loan taken in 1970-71, and 1,07 lakhs interest thereon.

(*bg*) Includes 8,54 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*bi*) Made up of 8,30 lakhs due to proposed repayment of the last one third instalment of the second loan taken in 1970-71, the first loan taken in 1969-70 to be completely repaid during 1972-73, and 46 lakhs interest thereon.

APPENDIX XV

Development Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund from			Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	*Closing Balance
	Revenue Surplus etc.	Interest on balances	Total			
1946-47	(a) 15,00	24	15,24	41	14,83	14,83
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 15-8-47)	..	18	18	34	—16	14,67
1947-48 (15-8-47 to 31-3-48)	..	30	30	59	—29	14,38
1948-49	84	43	1,27	2,33	—1,06	13,32
1949-50	..	43	43	—5	48	13,80
1950-51	10,00	52	10,52	5,35	5,17	(b)19,44
1951-52	10,00	65	10,65	7,70	2,95	(c)22,48
1952-53	12,00	76	12,76	8,10	4,66	27,14
1953-54	2,65	73	3,29	9,81	—6,52	20,62
1954-55	9,10	60	9,70	12,78	—3,08	17,54
1955-56	7,08	49	7,57	12,14	—4,57	12,97
1956-57	20,22	43	20,65	19,84	81	(d) 13,75
1957-58	13,38	25	13,63	25,53	—11,90	1,85
1958-59	(e) 19,91	—99	18,92	27,87	—8,95	(f) —1,69
1959-60	(g) 34,97	—50	34,47	24,89	9,58	(h) 8,91
1960-61	(i) 35,59	—50	35,09	23,32	11,77	(j) 19,13
1961-62	24,40	31	24,71	21,24	3,57	(k) 10,49
1962-63	42,06	70	42,76	23,17	19,59	(l) 29,68
1963-64	49,24	1,54	50,78	29,94	20,84	(m) 52,23
1964-65	13,18	1,72	14,90	28,25	—13,35	(n) 38,99
1965-66	18,56	1,34	19,90	28,91	—9,01	(o) 30,09
1966-67	..	68	68	27,95	—27,27	(p) 3,37
1967-68	(q) 11,24	—5	11,19	19,15	—7,96	(r) 46
1968-69	(q) 14,06	—66	13,40	16,59	—3,19	(s) 1,26
1969-70	(q) 18,14	—1,43	16,71	17,08	—37	(t) 1,18
1970-71	(q) 21,58	—2,37	19,21	18,23	+98	(u) 1,34
1971-72	(v) 30,83	—3,23	27,60	20,82	6,78	8,12
1972-73 (RE)	(w) 16,09	—4,21	11,88	20,00	—8,12	...
1973-74 (BE)	(x) 25,10	—5,10	20,00	20,00	..	..

*These figures from 1950-51 are provisional, as the balances of the ex-State Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(a) This is made up of 12 crores transferred from Railway Reserve Fund and 3 crores from the Railway Surplus.

(b) Includes 47 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian States Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(c) Includes 9 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(d) Excludes 2 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1 lakh interest thereon.

(e) Includes 88 lakhs on account of interest refunded to the General Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances and 10,98 lakhs loan from the General Revenues.

(*f*) Excludes 2,20 lakhs due to reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947 and includes 7,61 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of Deesa-Gandhidham and Chunar-Robertsganj lines to Capital.

(*g*) Includes 14,85 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*h*) Includes 1,02 lakhs due to the transfer of certain wagon shops at Kotah and Mahalakshmi and of Adipur-Bhuj conversion on Western Railway to Capital.

(*i*) Includes 3,58 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*j*) Includes 3,32 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of the new lines Utraitia-Sultanpur Zafarabad and Pathankot-Madhopur on Northern Railway to Capital to the extent of their remunerativeness according to assessment made on the basis of actuals, 1 lakh due to transfer of expenditure on Howrah Car Shed to Capital and also covers 4,88 lakhs due to transfer from Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund to Development Fund of the expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 relating to quarters forming part of a scheme for Class III and IV Staff.

(*k*) Includes 16,81 lakhs due to *ad hoc* transfer of the cost of the new lines under construction on 1-4-55, *viz.*, Khandwa-Hingoli on Central Railway and Quilon-Ernakulam on Southern Railway to Capital as per the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 39 lakhs due to erroneous transfer of the cost of the Works Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill restoration to Capital on Eastern Railway and 9 lakhs relating to conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway and excludes 29,41 lakhs loans repaid to General Revenues in terms of the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 9 lakhs on account of write-back of erroneous adjustments relating to quarters for Class III and Class IV staff forming part of a Scheme to Capital and D.R.F.

(*l*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of the new line Bobbili-Saluru on South Eastern Railway since assessed to be remunerative and excludes 48 lakhs due to write-back from Capital of the erroneous adjustments made in 1961-62 relating to the Works 'Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill on Eastern Railway and conversion of 'Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway, and also covers 3 lakhs due to write-back of expenditure on the Works providing Crossing Station at Kar-gada and doubling of the Section Godhra-Ratlam from Capital on Western Railway.

(*m*) Includes 2,50 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital, 3 lakhs transferred to D.R.F. on Central Railway and excludes 82 lakhs transferred from Capital and O.L. W. R. on Western Railway.

(*n*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital on Eastern Railway.

(*o*) Includes 15 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative on Western Railway and excludes 4 lakhs transferred from Capital on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*p*) Includes 54 lakhs due to transfer of cost of certain works on Northeast Frontier (47 lakhs) and Southeastern (7 lakhs) Railways now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to capital and one lakh transferred to OLWR and DRF wrongly charged to this Fund on N.F. Railway.

(*q*) Represents loan from General Revenues.

(*r*) Includes 2,45 lakhs transferred to Capital [Northern (1,49) Northeast Frontier (—12), Southern (90) and Western (18) Railways] and 2,60 lakhs transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund [Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western (41) Railways.]

(*s*) Includes 3,99 lakhs due to expenditure on restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill on Eastern Railway (54), C.T.C. work on N.F. Railway (3,25) and Gorakhpur-Katihar microwave communications on N.E., Rly. (20) written back to Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*t*) Includes 29 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure incurred in connection with Sealdah re-modelling phase I to Capital as it is now assessed to be remunerative.

(*u*) Excludes 82 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure of certain III class coaches from Depreciation Fund on Southern Railway.

(*v*) Includes 9,21 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus and 21,62 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*w*) Includes 37 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus and 15,72 lakhs anticipated loan from General Revenue.

(*x*) Includes 16,46 lakhs on of appropriation account from Surplus one 8,64 lakhs anticipated loan from General Revenues.

APPENDIX XVI

Railway Pension Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund					Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to fund during the year	Closing Balance
	By transfer from S.R.P.I. (Contributory	Revenue	Capital	Interest on balance	Total			
1964-65 . . .	2,97	11,60	40	27	15,24	2,21	13,03	(*a*) 13,82
1965-66 . . .	29	12,10	40	76	13,35	2,25	11,00	(*b*) 25,17
1966-67 . . .	6,13	13,60	40	1,40	21,53	3,77	17,76	(*c*) 44,09
1967-68 . . .	53	10,00	30	2,10	12,84	5,34	7,50	(*d*) 52,37
1968-69 . . .	4,73	10,00	30	2,65	17,68	6,37	11,31	(*e*) 67,90
1969-70 . . .	2,13	10,00	30	3,28	15,71	7,69	8,02	(*f*) 80,02
1970-71 . . .	87	15,00	50	3,87	20,24	8,65	11,59	(*g*) 92,86
1971-72 . . .	37	11,50	50	4,40	16,77	10,40	6,37	(*h*) 100,33
1972-73 (RE) . .	3,87	16,00	60	5,04	25,51	10,91	14,60	(*i*) 115,57
1973-74 (BE) . .	..	16,00	60	5,76	22,36	12,45	9,91	125,48

Includes (*a*) 79 lakhs, (*b*) 35 lakhs, (*c*) 1,16 lakhs, (*d*) 78 lakhs (*e*) 4,22 lakhs (*f*) 4,10 lakhs (*g*) 1,25 lakhs (*h*) 1,10 lakhs and 64 lakhs on account of transfer from Contributory Provident Fund of staff opting for pensionary form of retirement benefits.

APPENDIX XVII

Financial effect of Social Burdens on Indian Government Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

1. Loss on unremunerative branch lines		7.50
2. (*a*) Loss on suburban traffic	13.00	63.00
(*b*) Loss on Non-Suburban passenger traffic and other coaching traffic	50.00	
3. Loss on low-rated freight like coal, foodgrains, fodder, charcoal, firewood, fruits and vegetables, bamboos and lemestone salt, ores etc.		55.00
4. Loss on freight concessions on export trade relief measures, etc.		1.56
		127.06

Note.—Besides, the Railways are also spending about Rs. 14.32 crores on Railway Protection Force, about Rs. 3 crores as contribution to state Governments for Order Police etc., Rs. 28.44 crores on Staff Welfare, Health & Medical Services; Rs. 3.10 crores on educational assistance to railway employees' children and Rs. 11 crores by way of subsidised housing of employees.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

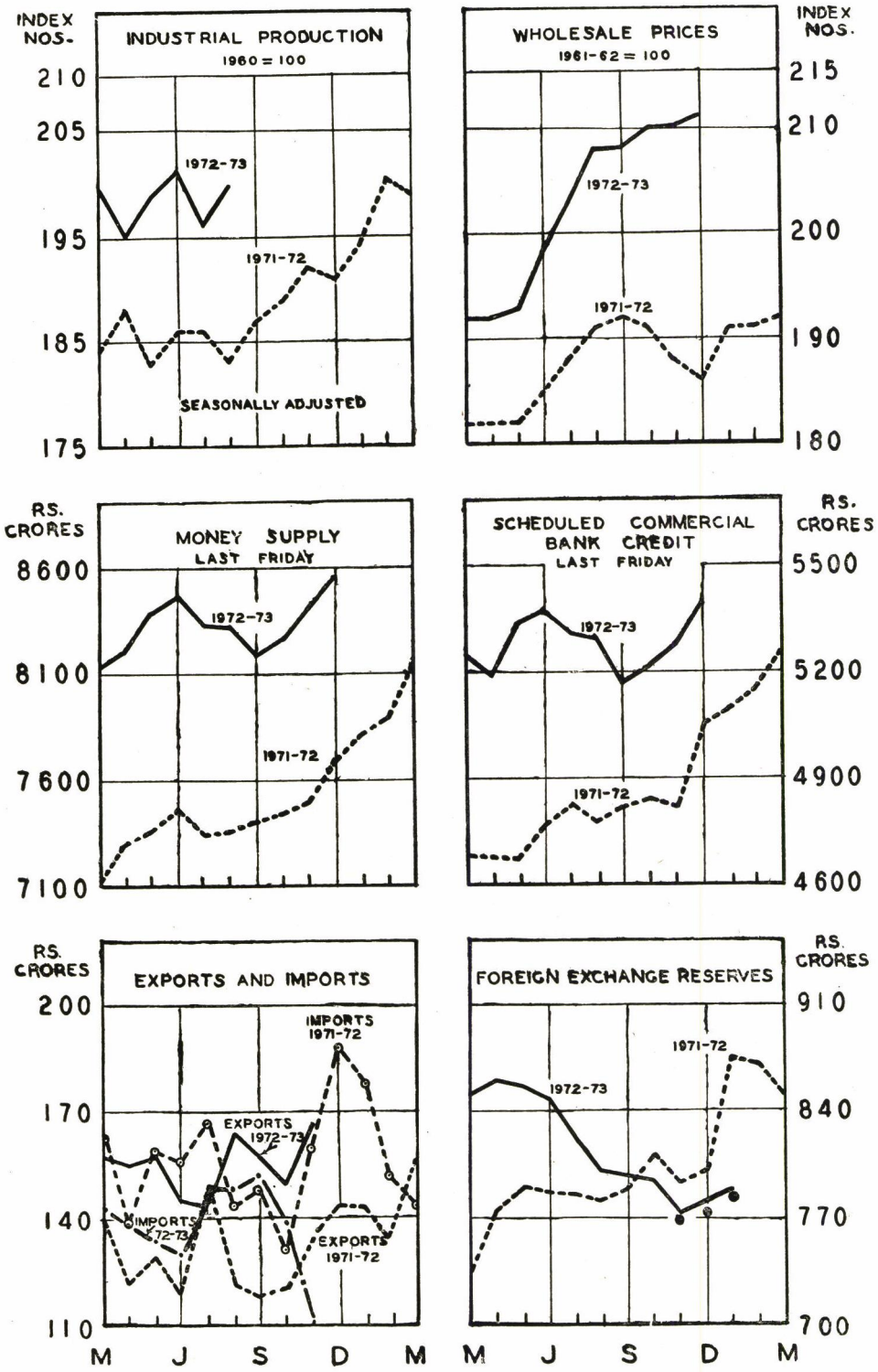
Ministry Of Finance

BUDGET FOR 1973-74

PART II-GENERAL BUDGET

(VOLUME II)

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

Budget 1973-74

Minister of Finance

Speech of

28th February, 1973

Sir,

I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 and the Budget Estimates for 1973-74.

2. The budget of the Central Government is not merely an exercise in balancing revenue and expenditure. Its primary role today is to be a major instrument for the realisation of our basic social and economic objectives. This Government is firmly committed to accelerated economic growth in a framework of greater social justice and self-reliance. The budget proposals which I shall present later in my speech are aimed at achieving these basic objectives. For a proper appreciation of these budget proposals in the broad context of the strategy for realising these objectives, it is necessary to bear in mind, as background, the state of the economy in 1972-73 and the economic prospects for 1973-74. The Economic Survey which was presented to Parliament a few days ago covers this territory fairly extensively. I shall, therefore, be brief in describing the salient features of the current economic situation.

Economic Conditions

3. With the return of refugees to their homeland and the emergence of Bangladesh as a friendly independent sovereign country, we had hoped that 1972-73 would be a year in which we would devote our entire energy and resources to the unfinished task of economic and social reconstruction and development. We did certainly recognise from the beginning that 1972-73 was not going to be an easy year for the economy. In the course of my budget speech last year, I had pointed out that while the resilience and the strength displayed by the economy in 1971-72 could give us confidence, there was little room for complacency. I had at that time warned that the events of 1971-72 would continue to cast their shadow in 1972-73. The strains and stresses through which the economy has had to pass in the current year could not, however, be wholly foreseen at that time.

4. Once again there was a failure of the monsoon in the summer of 1972 which created severe drought and scarcity conditions in several parts of the country. This has led to extensive loss of crops, shortage of fodder, and paucity of drinking water, creating conditions of grave hardship, and suffering in parts of the country. The Government has been deeply concerned over the human suffering resulting from these unprecedented adverse conditions. In order to meet this challenge a large effort has been made to provide the maximum resources possible for the relief of those living in the affected areas, and we will have to continue these efforts so long as they are required. Unfortunately, this is the second year in succession that the production of foodgrains during the kharif season suffered a serious set-back. This has adversely affected the procurement of grain for distribution by Government. The drought has also adversely affected the production of important commercial crops, such as oil seeds and raw jute. As a result, imbalances in certain strategic sectors of the economy producing the basic necessities of life have been magnified.

5. The abnormal increase in prices that took place in the current year is basically a reflection of these imbalances. The wholesale prices index during the period April, 1972 to the end of January, 1973 registered an increase of 9.1 per cent, as compared to an increase of 3.7 per cent during the corresponding period of 1971-72. The rise in the prices of food articles was the crucial factor contributing to the increase in the index of wholesale prices. I am very conscious of the fact that movements in prices during the current year have added greately to the hardship suffered by the weaker and more vulnerable sections of our society. A major thrust of the policy of this Government is to reduce these hardships.

6. I do not intend to describe in detail the measures adopted by the Government to arrest the price rise and to relieve the distress caused by the drought. Honourable Members are aware of the determined efforts made by the Central and State Governments to stand by the people affected by the drought. Whatever resources in terms of money are required are being made available. The public distribution system has been strengthened. A country-wide emergency programme was launched to increase agricultural production in the current rabi season to offset the loss of kharif output for which Rs. 190 crores were made available to the States. On present indications the production of foodgrains during the rabi season will register a significant increase and I am confident this will result in a reduction of the pressure on prices. As a precautionary measure the Government has arranged to import about two million tonnes of foodgrains during the early part of 1973 at a cost of about Rs. 160 crores in foreign exchange. But there is no scope for complacency. The emerging price trends will have to be kept under continuous watch. Arrangement for procurement and public distribution will have to be further strengthened and streamlined.

7. The events of the current year have brought into sharp focus the contained heavy dependence of

10 M of Fin./73—24.

Indian agriculture on the rains. This is a pointed reminder of the urgent need to expend the area under irrigation and to evolve suitable techniques of dry farming as essential elements of an agricultural strategy designed to reduce the instability of crop production. The large scale distress in the drought affected areas have served to emphasise once again the pressing need for better regional balance, and evenness in the level of development.

8. Against this background the sharp acceleration in the rate of growth of industrial production during the current year is heartening. On present indications the index of industrial production will register an increase of close to 7 per cent over the year, against an increase of 4.5 per cent in the previous year. But for a continuing shortage of power, the outcome would have been still more favourable. While a large number of industries have contributed to industrial recovery, the rapid growth of textiles, after a decline in the preceding year, was the most important favourable factor. Sustained growth in industrial production in the coming year will require a more broad based effort than in the past.

9. I am glad to say that the export front looks encouraging. Exports increased by 23 per cent during the first eight months of 1972-73. This is a good performance, particularly when allowance is made for the uncertainties that have prevailed in exchange markets during the greater part of the current year. It would be well to remember, however, that our exports were helped by certain factors whose continuation cannot be taken for granted. The exports of engineering goods on which we had placed high hopes have lost some of their earlier momentum. Some of the principal factors, like lesser utilisation of external assistance and large payments for imports of foodgrains and industrial inputs like iron and steel, oil, and fertilizer, are likely to exert greater pressure on our foreign exchange reserves. Clearly, foreign exchange is still a major constraint on our development. If self-reliance is to become a living reality, there must be a massive increase in our exports, coupled with adequate expansion in the domestic production of such vital import substitutes as iron and steel and fertilizers, and increased efforts in exploring indigenous sources of supply of oil. The behaviour of agricultural production, both of foodgrains and commercial crops, will also be a major determinant of the state of our balance of payments.

10. Despite a rapid growth of industrial production and of exports, the growth of real national income in the current year is likely to be small due mainly to lack of adequate growth in the agricultural sector. In order to retain a proper perspective of the situation, it must not be forgotten that fluctuations in national income are not an uncommon phenomenon in countries heavily dependent on agriculture. Such fluctuations must not lead us to draw pessimistic conclusions about the country's basic economic health, or its development potential and prospects, which are sound.

11. As the Honourable Members know, the Government, after a careful assessment of all relevant factors, has fixed the growth target for the Fifth Plan at 5.5 per cent per annum. The criticism is made that this target it too ambitious considering past trends. I am, however, entirely unable to accept that the target is unrealistic. Purposeful planning, after all, is not simply an extrapolation of past trends. The political and economic development of India since independence has belied the gloomy prophecies of many a distinguished commentator. More than once it has been demonstrated that the economy and policy of India have the resilience to bear hard shocks and emerge even stronger. The events of 1971 are an impressive indication of what can be achieved by collective will properly channelised. The task now before the nation is to bring a similar sense of discipline, determination, and hard work to bear on its quest for a better quality of life for the common man and a self-reliant economy.

12. The immediate tasks for the economy may be summarised as follows: Firstly, inflationary pressures have to be contained through a judicious combination of demand management, increased production of basic wage goods, and the strengthening of the public distribution system. Secondly, in order to improve growth prospects, vigorous efforts have to be made to increase the rate of savings and investment. The third most important task is to achieve greater viability on the external front, which can only be achieved through higher exports and restraint on imports. Fourthly, there must be a rapid increase in employment opportunities, both in rural and urban areas, to make an adequate dent on the problem of unemployment. Determined efforts are necessary to reduce disparities in income and consumption. Finally, to secure greater social justice, programmes designed to provide minimum basic amenities to all citizens must be expanded in scope and coverage. These are the principal tasks which I have kept in mind in framing the budget proposals for 1973-74.

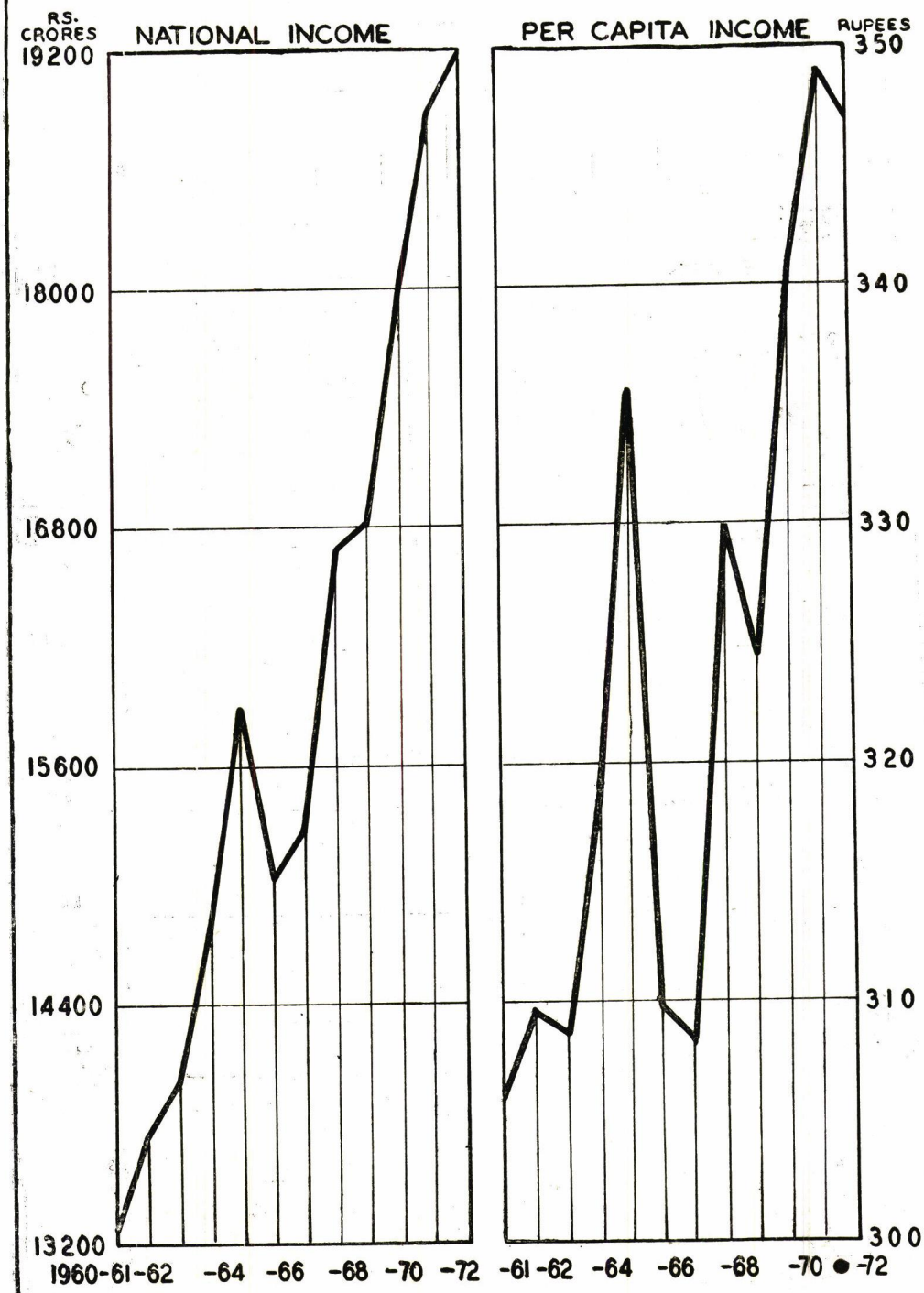
Revised Estimates : 1972-73

13. The set back in the agricultural sector due to the failure of the monsoons had its inevitable impact on the budgetary position of the Government during the current year. A sum of Rs. 150 crores had to be provided for assistance to States chiefly for the development of minor irrigation under the emergency agricultural production programmes. In addition, the provision for short-term loans for seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, was raised from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 100 crores. Relief operations had to be organised on a massive scale in all the areas affected by natural calamities. The provision for assistance to States for relief of naturally calamities had to be stepped up from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 220 crores. I feel it will be useful to draw up more effective plans for dealing with drought and natural calamities which unfortunately are at present a feature of the Indian economic scene.

14. The Budget made a provision of Rs. 720 crores for Central assistance to States for State Plans. To accelerate the work on certain irrigation and power projects, and with a view to bridge the gap in Plan resources, it has been decided to step up this assistance by another Rs. 55 crores. In addition, special

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT [NATIONAL INCOME]

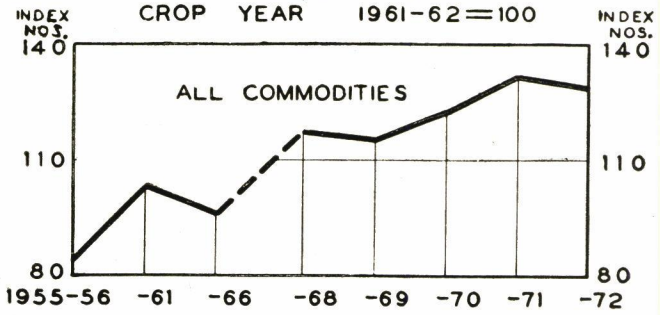
(AT 1960-61 PRICES)
REVISED SERIES

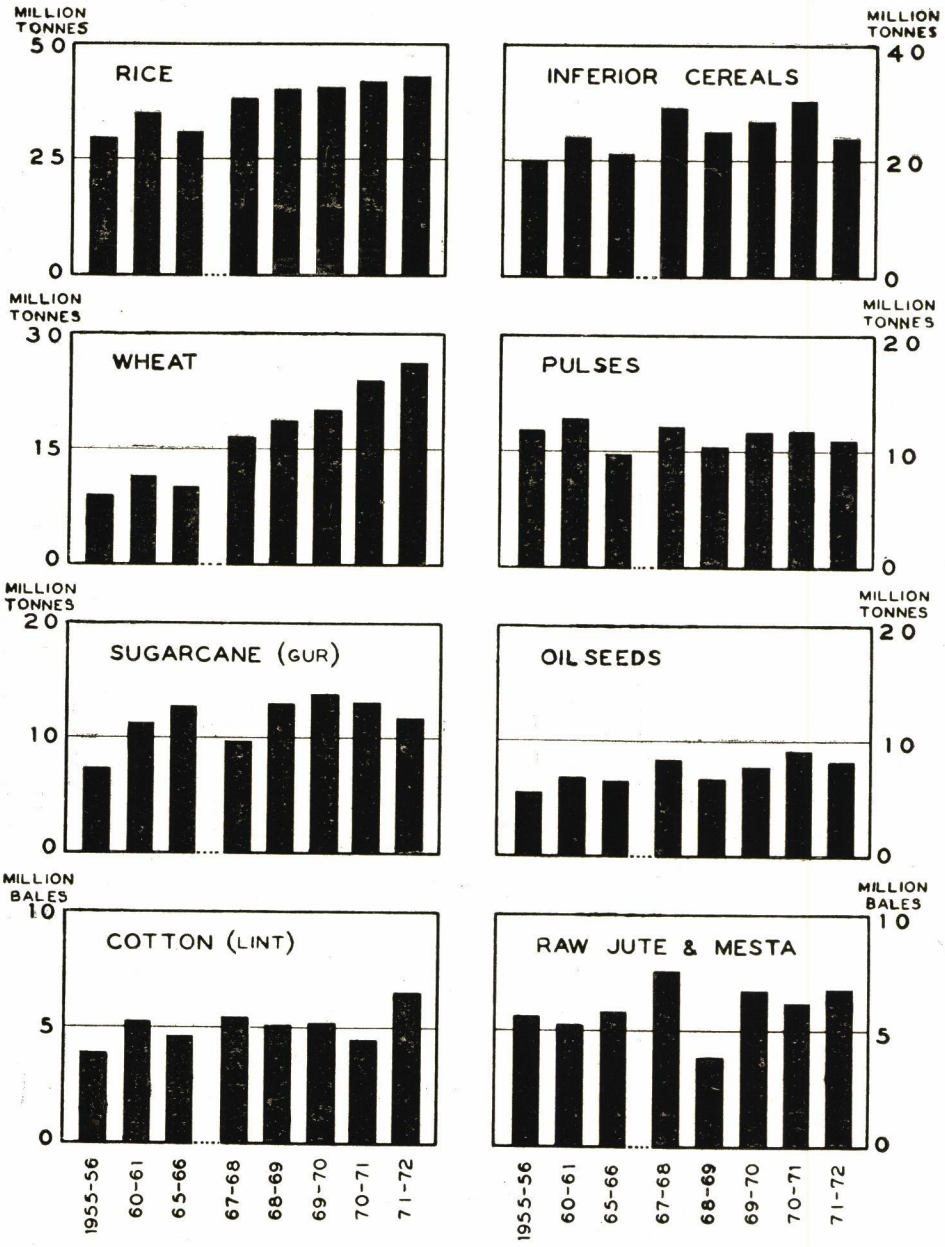


MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

TRIENNIUM ENDING
CROP YEAR 1961-62=100





MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

accommodation by way of loans continued to be provided to certain States to meet inescapable deficits in their non-Plan accounts and for specified projects. The additional burden on the Central Budget on this account in the current year is likely to be Rs. 153 crores. It was necessary to make this enhanced special accommodation as, otherwise, the resources available to such States for implementing their Plan would have been reduced.

15. I had mentioned in my budget speech last year that a scheme for liquidation of overdrafts taken by the States had been evolved in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India to ensure that overdrafts were not used by States as a mode of financing their expenditure. The scheme was put into operation with effect from 1st May, 1972 and has worked effectively during the year. I wish to say that we could not have solved the problem of States' overdrafts put for the cooperation extended by the State Governments in this matter. However, this was not achieved without paying a price. The overdrafts to States, amounting to Rs. 642 crores at the end of April, 1972, were cleared by providing ways and means advances and advance release of payments due to States. A small portion of these ways and means advances have been recovered in the course of the year and the recovery of the balance amount of Rs. 421 crores will be spread over the next few years. This arrangement really represents the taking over of the past deficits of State Governments on to the books of the Central Government with a corresponding adjustment in the books of the State Governments, thus increasing, though notionally, the deficit in the Central Budget by this same Rs. 421 crores.

16. The Defence Expenditure for the current year, now estimated at Rs. 1600 crores, shows an increase of Rs. 192 crores as compared to the original Budget provision of Rs. 1408 crores. Other commitments contributing to expenditure higher than estimated in the budget proposals this year are—additional food subsidy to the extent of about Rs. 17 crores, payments on account of the take over of general insurance, coking and non-coking coal mines and the Indian Copper Corporation to the extent of Rs. 56 crores, and, Rs. 18 crores for rehabilitation assistance to about 8 lakhs people on the Western front affected by December 1971 war with Pakistan.

17. Honourable Members will, however, be glad to know that we have not allowed these unforeseen and heavy commitments on account of drought relief and emergency production programmes to come in the way of Plan expenditure. The Budget for 1972-73 had provided for a big step-up in the Plan outlay. Taking Central and union Territories Plans and assistance to State Plans together, the provision was Rs. 2624 crores, which represented an increase of nearly Rs. 500 crores over the 1971-72 Plan provision. I am glad to be able to say that there will not be any material shortfall in Plan expenditure this year. On the other hand, the Railways' Plan expenditure for the year will register an increase of Rs. 34 crores over the budget estimates.

18. Special Nutrition Schemes started in 1970-71 for providing supplemental nutrition to vulnerable sections of the population have gained momentum, and currently 32 lakhs pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers in urban slums, tribal areas and rural areas are deriving benefit from them.

19. The scheme for provision of home-sites to workers in rural areas is also gathering momentum. Central assistance for providing over 2 lakhs house-sites has already been sanctioned. States are also assured of assistance for Basti improvement schemes on the analogy of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme

20. Receipts under Income and Corporation taxes are now estimated at Rs. 83 crores more than the Budget Estimates. Customs revenue may exceed the Budget Estimates by Rs. 90 crores. Union Excise duties may, however, show a decline of Rs. 37 crores as compared to the Budget Estimates because production may be affected on account of prevailing drought conditions and the power shortage.

21. In order to meet the heavy commitments to the States and to mop up the surplus investible funds of the banks and other financial institutions, we have taken recourse to three additional floatations of market loans during the current year. As a result, there will be an improvement in the receipts under this head by Rs. 263 crores— the realisation being Rs. 478 crores, against the provision of Rs. 215 crores made in the original Budget proposals. Collections under the various Small Savings Schemes are now expected to reach Rs. 300 crores, as against Rs. 230 crores assumed in the Budget.

22. After taking all these changes into account, the overall budgetary deficit will still be Rs. 550 crores. This figure excludes Rs. 421 crores of loans to States for clearance of their overdrafts till the end of last year. A deficit of this order, despite large scale additional resources mobilisation, was in escapable due to the extremely difficult situation caused by the drought and the resultant shortfall in foodgrains production involving unexpectedly heavy spending on drought relief and on the emergency agricultural production programmes.

Budget Estimates : 1973-74

23. Let me now turn from a narration of the past to the future. As we leave behind 1972-73 and turn to 1973-74, our main objective is to fulfil the remaining commitments of the Fourth Plan and to provide a firm base for the launching of the Fifth Five Year Plan in 1974-75.

24. In the background of the strong inflationary pressures prevailing in the economy, it is not easy to reconcile the requirements of growth with the requirements of stability. However, my general approach has been that the stability to be aimed at must be the stability of a growing economy. I believe that a solution which seeks stability by cutting down expenditure which adds to the productive capacity of the economy is in the long run self-defeating. In an economy where there is considerable unemployment such an approach would aggravate the inequitable distribution of income between those who are fully employed and the unemployed. Four these reasons the provisions

for development expenditure have been stepped up in the last three years notwithstanding the severe stresses through which the economy has had to pass in this period.

25. In 1973-74 a provision of Rs. 1924 crores for the Central Plan is being made which will be Rs. 137 crores larger than the 1972-73 Budget provision. In addition to this, a provision of Rs. 810 crores for Central asistance to State Plans is being made which represents an increase of Rs. 35 crores over the 1972-73 provision. With a Plan provision of Rs. 110 crores for Union Territories, the original estimated requirement for Union Territories for the Fourth Plan will also be fulfilled. The Plan provision in the budget next year taking together Central and Union Territories Plans, as well as Central assistance to State Plans will be Rs. 2844 crores as against Rs. 2624 crores in 1972-73.

26. As Honourable Members are aware, a number of significant initiatives have been taken in the past three years to reorient our approach to the Plan so as to combine the objective of promoting rapid economic growth with the ideal of securing greater social justice and the well being of the needy and the poor. For this purpose, in continuation of earlier measures like the nutrition programme for children, rural water supply schemes, social security benefits for industrial workers, and schemes for rural employment, an amount of Rs. 125 crores was earmarked for a new package of welfare measures in 1972-73 Budget. Important schemes introduced during 1972-73 were special employment programmes for both educated and uneducated unemployed—Rs. 60 crores, expansion of primary education—Rs. 30 crores, slum improvement and rural home sites—Rs. 20 crores, and rural water supply—Rs. 15 crores. These schemes are an essential component of our development strategy of growth, subserving the cause of social justice. They have now gathered momentum and are yielding beneficial results. We have, therefore, decided to provide in the 1973-74 Budget the same amount of Rs. 125 crores for continuation of these schemes in the Central Plan.

27. There are a number of on-going schemes which form the core of the Plan and provide the necessary infrastructure for our industry and commerce. We have to find resources for these. The Plan provision for power is being increased from Rs. 88 crores this year to Rs. 115 crores next year. Provision for increasing production capacity in the field of fertilizers and chemicals is being fixed at Rs. 134 crores, as against Rs. 95 crores in the 1972-73 Plan. Honourable Member will agree with me that an increase supply of power and of such critical inputs as fertilizers will have a highly favourable effect on the growth in agriculture and industry.

28. A word would be appropriate here about the Differential Interest Rates Scheme. Honourable Members will recall that on the 25th March last year I made a policy statement in this House in regard to public sector banks starting a scheme of lending at a concessional rate of interest for helping certain categories of persons in the low income brackets in their productive endeavours. The Reserve Bank issued the guidelines for the scheme in June, 1972, and there after banks started operating a pilot scheme. Later, when progress was reviewed it was felt that there was need for making some adjustments in the scheme. After considering all aspects I have decided to announce the following changes in the scheme.

29. The pilot scheme was confined to 163 industrially backward districts, excluding those which were covered by the Small Farmers Development Agency and the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Schemes. The scheme will now be applicable to Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Schemes districts also, and in all will be operated in 265 districts covering three-fourth of all districts in the country. Institutions for physically handicapped persons, and orphanages and women's homes, irrespective of their place of location, will hereafter be eligible to borrow at the concessional rate, provided the funds thus obtained by them are used purely for productive schemes, and not for meeting their normal expenses. In the pilot schemes, the income limit for eligibility had been fixed at not more than Rs. 2,000 per annum per family in urban and semi-urban areas, and Rs. 1,200 per annum per family in the rural areas. I am increasing this limit to Rs. 3,000 for urban and semi-urban areas, and Rs. 2,000 for rural areas. I have also decided to make a change in regard to the ceilings for loans under the scheme. The ceiling for working capital loans, which was earlier Rs. 500, is now being raised to Rs. 1,500, and for term loans from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000. With these liberalisations I hope the scheme will be able to make a better impact.

30. Despite the progress made by the schemes already initiated for providing employment, and the efforts made both by Central and State Governments, what has been done so far has not been commensurate with the magnitude of the problem. Clearly, this is a field for fresh initiatives and greater concerted effort in the years to come. Government is particularly concerned about the growing unemployment among educated persons. In order to make a further dent on this problem it is proposed to undertake new programmes which will generate employment opportunities for an additional half a million educated persons in various fields and will at the same time help in the creation of durable assets, collection and compilation of valuable data, and training of an adequate number of persons to help in implementing the new programmes and projects that will be introduced in the Fifth Plan. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 100 crores has been set apart in 1973-74 Budget. But for the constraint of resources, I would have been happier to allocate a much large sum for this purpose.

31. Another significant step which is being taken is the provision of Rs. 150 crores for advance action on the Fifth Plan. This will ensure that when the Plan is launched we are in a position to get the benefits of Plan programmes within the Plan period itself. The next Plan envisages a much larger investment both in agriculture and key and basic industries, as well as industries producing goods for mass consumption. If the projecter growth rate

is to be achieved within the policy framework of self-reliance it is essential that projects of critical importance to the economy are completed according to schedule and attain full capacity output within the shortest possible time. The advance action on the Fifth Plan proposed in the 1973-74 Budget is designed to facilitate this outcome.

32. In addition to the provisions made in the Budget, resources will also be available from the internal resources of the public sector enterprises, and by way of contributions from financial institutions. Such resources are estimated to yield an additional Rs. 518 crores to the Central Plan for next year, thereby raising resources for the total Central Plan to Rs. 2442 crores.

33. The State Plans have made satisfactory progress and for this purpose wherever necessary the Central Government has been providing help over and above the Central assistance for State Plans. With the provision of Rs. 119 crores in 1973-74 Budget, the total expenditure on special accommodation to States during the Fourth Plan will be in excess of Rs. 800 crores which was the estimate in the original Plan. The total State and Union Territories Plan outlay as worked out after discussions between the States, Planning Commission and Finance Ministry will be of the order of Rs. 1914 crores as against Rs. 1704 crores during the current year.

34. Taking the Central Plan with its internal resources as well as the State and Union Territories Plan, the total Plan outlay in 1973-74 will be Rs. 4356 crores as against Rs. 4011 crores during the current year.

35. On the non-Plan side due care has been taken to restrict the growth of expenditure to the minimum level. Defence expenditure is retained at the same level as in current year, namely, Rs. 1600 crores. Special accommodation to the States will be of the order of Rs. 119 crores and this should enable them to fulfil their Plan targets. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 79 crores will be given as loans to States for financing certain specific projects outside the State Plans. As a precautionary measure I am also providing Rs. 100 crores for assistance to States for meeting expenditure on natural calamities relief. I shall be a happy man if it is not needed.

36. The report of the Third Pay Commission is yet to be received. Government share the anxiety of the Honourable Members and of Central Government employees that the report, when received, should be considered and acted upon expeditiously. In the absence of the report, it has not been possible to make any specific provision for meeting the expenditure arising out of recommendations yet to be made. On receipt of the report, and subsequent to whatever decisions may be taken on its recommedations, Supplementary Grants to the extent necessary will be taken for the additional requirements.

37. On the resources side, income-tax and corporation tax at current levels of taxation, are expected to show an improvement of Rs. 80 crores, and Union Excise Duties Rs. 196 crores. Small Savings are continuing to show progress in collecting and are expected to yield Rs. 325 crores next year, as compared to Rs. 300 crores this year. Repayments of loans by the States next year will also be higher in view of the massive loan assistance extended to them this year.

38. I am glad to confirm that the Refugee Relief Levies will be withdrawn with effect from 1st April, 1973. Necessary legislation for this purpose will be introduced separately before the end of this financial year.

39. After taking into account the improvement in revenue, the increased outlays on the Plan, and other commitments, the year 1973-74 will, at the existing levels of taxation, show a deficit of Rs. 335 crores. The figure makes no allowance for requirements arising out of the coming report of the Pay Commission

40. Honourable Members, I am sure, will agree with me that in the present inflationary situation which the economy faces, the size of the deficit must be kept to a low level. In order to accomplish that, it becomes necessary for me to make proposals for increased taxation which will reduce this deficit. Now I shall deal with these proposals.

PART 'B' OF THE BUDGET SPEECH FOR 1973-74

41. Before describing the tax proposals in detail, I would like to share with Honourable Members the general considerations underlying these proposals. As I have already mentioned, in the prevailing inflationary conditions in the country it would not be prudent to have a large deficit in the Budget. Moreover, there are the inevitable commitments arising out of the resource requirements for the Fifth Plan. If adequate resources are to be raised for financing the Fifth Plan, action has to begin in this very year. I have therefore no alternative but to propose some additions to the tax burden.

42. Both direct taxes and indirect taxes have to contribute to raising resources for our development. As Honourable Members are aware, the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Shri K. N. Wanchoo, ex-Chief Justice of India, has made a number of proposals in the field of direct taxation. I have carefully examined these proposals and am submitting a separate Bill to give effect to such of these recommendations as are acceptable to the Government. Some of the recommendations which have a bearing on the raising of resources are being implemented through the present Budget proposals. In making these proposals I have also taken account of the Report of the Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income headed by Dr. K. N. Raj.

43. In the present circumstances, there is no escape from using indirect taxes also to raise additional resources. However, I have taken care that in the process articles of mass consumption are left untouched. This will become evident as I unfold my proposals.

Direct Taxation

44. As Honourable Members are no doubt aware, the Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income has suggested several measures for mobilisation of resources from the agricultural sector. One of their principal recommendations is that agricultural income should be taken into account in determining the rate of tax applicable to non-agricultural income. This will help to reduce sharp disparities in the tax burden on persons with similar incomes. I consider this recommendation of the Committee to be well-conceived, and am accepting it. I am therefore making provision in the budget for aggregation of both the agricultural and non-agricultural components of a taxpayer's income for purposes of determining the rates of income-tax that will apply to the non-agricultural portion in cases where the taxpayer has non-agricultural income exceeding the exemption limit. For the purpose of determining the rate of income-tax applicable to Non-agricultural portion of a taxpayer's income, the first 5,000 rupees of his non-agricultural income will be appropriated to the lowest slab, which is exempt from tax. The agricultural income will be appropriated to the middle slabs, and the balance of the non-agricultural income will be appropriated to the upper slabs of the aggregate income. This scheme of partial integration will apply to the case of individuals. Hindu undivided families unregistered firms, association of persons, bodies of individuals, and artificial juridical persons.

45. It is generally recognised that the present system of tax treatment of Hindu undivided families has encouraged tax avoidance. It is my view that the unintended tax benefits currently available to Hindu undivided families should, to the extent possible, be neutralised. I therefore propose to provide separate rate schedules, in respect of both income-tax and wealth tax, with higher rates applicable to Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent income or wealth exceeding the exemption limit. This is one of the recommendations of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee. It is also proposed to bring the minimum exemption limit in the case of all Hindu undivided families to the uniform level of Rs. 5,000 applicable in the case of individuals.

46. Capital gains tax can become a means of avoiding or reducing the burden of payment of income-tax. At present capital gains arising from the sale or transfer of capital assets held by a taxpayer for a period exceeding 24 months are entitled to concessional tax treatment. I propose to extend this period to 60 months. As a result, only capital assets held by a taxpayer for a period exceeding 60 months will qualify for concessional tax treatment applicable in relation to long-term capital assets.

47. Where industrial undertakings are required to shift as a result of compulsory acquisition of land and buildings, I propose to exempt, as a measure of relief, capital gains arising from the payment of compensation in such cases if the gains are reinvested for the acquisition of land and buildings for re-establishing the undertakings or starting new industrial ventures within a period of three years of the acquisition.

48. I also wish to encourage long-term savings through life insurance, and provident fund contributions. At present, 100 per cent of the first Rs. 1,000 of qualifying savings, plus 50 per cent of the next Rs. 4,000, and 40 per cent of the balance is allowed as deduction in computing taxable income. I propose to allow a deduction equal to 100 per cent of the first Rs. 2,000 of the qualifying savings. The quantum of deduction in respect of next Rs. 3,000 will continue at the existing rate of 50 per cent and in respect of the balance at the rate of 40 per cent.

Sports lovers will be glad that donations to approved sports institutions will qualify for tax-relief in the same manner as donations to charities. I shall be happy if this leads to improvement in the facilities provided to young sportsmen.

49. It has been a basic policy of the Government to encourage small and medium entrepreneurs with comparatively small resources to form public companies. Towards this objective, I propose to raise the limit up to which a concessional rate of income-tax is applicable in the case of widely-held companies from Rs. 50,000 at present to Rs. 1 lakh. Under the existing schedule of rates, closely-held companies in the corporate sector pay income-tax at a concessional rate on the first Rs. 10 lakhs of their industrial profits. I propose to reduce the slab on which the concessional rate is applicable from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs. It is hoped that this measure will encourage conversion of these companies into widely-held companies, and thereby broaden the base of the ownership of industry.

50. At present there is some doubt whether management compensation in respect of business undertakings or other property the management of which is taken over by the Government is liable to tax. To set this matter beyond doubt, I intend to introduce a provision to treat such management compensation as income from business liable to tax. This will apply retrospectively from the assessment year 1972-73.

51. Under the existing law, income-tax is deductible at source from the payments made by Government, statutory corporations, local authorities and companies, to contractors in respect of works or labour contracts. I propose to include cooperative societies also in the category of taxpayers required to deduct tax at source from payments made by them to contractors.

52. The Credit Guarantee Corporation of India has been formed for the purposes of guaranteeing advances made by banking companies to the hitherto neglected sectors of the economy. This is a laudable purpose and I propose to exempt the income of this Corporation from tax for a period of five years.

53. In my budget speech for 1971-72, I gave notice of Government's intention to withdraw the development rebate in respect of ships acquired or plant and machinery installed after May 31, 1974. In response to the demand that this should be substituted by other fiscal concessions to impart a continuing momentum to industrial growth in the country, I had indicated that I would come up with some specific proposals for encouraging industries in selected sectors and those in backward areas. In pursuance of this undertaking, I am giving an indication of certain measures which Government has in mind, for this purpose, as also for promotion of research and development and exports. I propose to bring necessary legislation in the course of the year to give effect to these proposals.

54. It is my intention to provide an initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent of the cost of machinery and plant installed in selected industries after May 31, 1974. This would provide additional resources to the concerned enterprises in the early years of their development. A list of the industries to which this will apply is under consideration.

55. In order to provide a stimulus to investment in backward areas I intend to accord preferential tax treatment to industries to be set up in such areas after March 31, 1973. Specifically, the intention is to allow a deduction equal to 20 per cent of the profits derived by an industrial undertaking set up in the backward areas in computing its taxable profits. This concession will be available for a period of 10 years from the establishment of the industry. The ceiling on investment eligible for subsidy will also be raised from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore, and the precentage of subsidy will be raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the investment.

56. I feel it is important to enlarge the area of fiscal incentive for promoting research and development, particularly in the field of industry. I also feel that inadequate attention to this aspect is retarding the development of indigenous technology and therefore of self-reliance in industry. At the moment capital expenditure in regard to scientific research related to the business activity of the taxpayer during three years immediately preceding the commencement of business is allowed to be written off against the profits of the year in which the business is commenced. I propose to extend this concession, covering revenue expenditure, in regard to payment of salaries to research personnel, and on material inputs, during the pre-investment period. I also propose to allow a weighted deduction equal to one and one-third the amount paid for sponsored research and development work, in approved laboratories.

57. Honourable Members will agree with me that it will be a paying proposition for sizeable development expenditure to be incurred in developing exports, particularly of non-traditional products. At present expenditure on export market development is deductible for tax purposes to the extent of 133.3 per cent of actual costs. In view of the great importance of promoting our exports, I propose to increase the weighted deduction to 150 per cent in the case of widely held companies.

58. I am very conscious of the need to encourage the increase of employment in industry so that its growth may be oriented towards labour rather than capital intensive techniques. We are considering schemes which may serve this purpose.

59. The total additional revenue from the various measures in the field of direct taxes enumerated by me will be Rs. 31 crores in a full year and Rs. 18.6 crores in the year 1973-74, of which the share of the Central Government will be approximately Rs. 14 crores.

Indirect Taxes

60. Sir, in turning to indirect taxes next, I intend to take up Central excises ahead of customs, in reversal of the normal order of precedence in deference to the formal being the major contributor to our revenues.

Excise Duties

61. In doing so, I would like first, to refer to the effort I propose to make for raising revenue on behalf of the States through additional duties of excise. Honourable Members will recall that this is the third and final year for the fulfilment of our commitment to the States to raise these duties in lieu of sales tax leviable

on three commodities, namely, sugar, tobacco and textiles, so as to achieve an overall incidence of 10.8 per cent of the value of their clearance by the end of 1973-74. To reach this target, I shall have to raise about Rs. 25 crores in this Budget. In carrying out this exercise, I have been faced with considerable difficulty because one of the commodities, sugar, is at the moment a somewhat sensitive item, and, another, namely textiles, does not seem to offer much scope. That leaves me with no choice but to fall back on the "old faithful", cigarettes, to help me out of the predicament. Tobacco has been a much maligned commodity almost from the days of its discovery. While I would certainly refrain from adopting any attitude of castigation towards the numerous devotees of the tobacco leaf, I shall be content if those who take pleasure from the use of this weed will contribute in some higher measure to the national Exchequer.

62. Experience has shown that the existing slab system whereby cigarettes pay fixed percentage of *ad valorem* duties depending on the ranges or slabs of value in which they fall, has been leading to the creation of dead areas in which no brands of cigarettes can flourish. But the very nature of the scheme there is also an in-built temptation towards the artificial depression of the values of certain brands which, I feel, will not only affect their quality but also, in the long run, the revenue from cigarettes. I therefore, propose to resort to a more progressive system by adopting the simple principle that the better a cigarette, the more it pays. Starting with an aggregate base of 100 per cent *ad valorem* (for both basic and additional duties) at a value of ten rupees per thousand, the levy will rise at a steady rate of 5 per cent for every additional rupee or part thereof in value, till it reaches the present aggregate statutory ceiling of 300 per cent, which, if this is any consolation to smokers, I do not intend to revise upward. By suitable *inter se* adjustments in the basic and additional duties I hope to raise Rs. 32 crores in a full year, of which the major share of Rs. 24 crores will go to the States by way of additional excise duties.

63. I am afraid I cannot, while coming down on the cigarette smoker make things easier for the pipe smoker or the person who rolls his own cigarettes. I therefore propose to levy a duty on manufactured smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes, which will yield about Rs. 80 lakhs, of which Rs. 22 lakhs will accrue to the States.

64. I have been concerned over the tendency of certain textile manufacturers to avoid payment of the legitimate duties on cotton and art silk fabrics by cutting up good fabrics into smaller pieces of fents and, into pieces of cloth which are euphemistically called rags. I have, as the first step towards curbing this tendency, already revised the definitions of fents and rags by reducing their length criterion. As the second step I now propose to increase suitably the duties on fents and, for the first time, prescribe duties for rags. If these measures do not have the desired effect, it might become necessary to consider more drastic steps.

65. There have been complaints that the duty incidence on certain blended fabrics manufactured with an ingredient of cotton is lower than on similar fabrics in which viscose is used in place of cotton. propose to remove this disparity.

66. A situation has been created where, because of the total exemption enjoyed by artificial silk fabrics processed without the aid of power or steam, there is a growing tendency on the part of some art silk units to resort more and more to processing their fabrics with non-power operated machines. This cannot be allowed to continue. In making such fabrics also liable to duty now, I have, however, ensured, in the interests of equity, that the incidence on them is kept 40 per cent lower than it would be had power been used.

67. The above measures on textiles are expected to yield Rs. 3.65 crores of which about Rs. 1 crore will accrue to the States by way of additional excise duties.

68. The combined effect of the proposals detailed so far will net for the States a total revenue of Rs. 25 crores in a full year.

69. With my commitment to the States by way of additional duties thus fulfilled, I must now, in my continuing search for extra resources, turn to another commodity that has often come to the help of the Finance Minister in the past. I am referring to motor spirit. Honourable Members will recall that I had increased steeply the duty on motor spirit in 1971 with a view to curbing its consumption. Since then, and as though to give me adequate justification for resorting again to the curbing mechanism, there has been a pronounced spurt in the use of petrol. I propose therefore to apply the curb and also raise some revenue by increasing the duty on motor spirit by Rs. 80 per kilolitre so as to yield Rs. 19.20 crores per year.

70. I also intend to take this opportunity for making a few modifications in regard to certain petroleum fractions which are classifiable as motor spirit, particularly raw naphtha, where there is need for economy in its consumption. However, in doing so, the existing concessions for the use of naphtha in the manufacture of fertilisers, as also fuel in the manufacture of steel, will be left untouched. These minor modifications will net an additional revenue of Rs. 1.60 crores.

71. When the levy was first imposed on compounded and blended lubricating oils and greases I had granted relief to the smaller manufacturers by exempting such products manufactured without the aid of power from duty. I, however, find that even some of the bigger manufacturers have stepped into a territory not really meant for them, by changing their production to methods where power is not used so as to avoid paying duty. Honourable Members will appreciate that I cannot allow such avoidance to go unquestioned. I, therefore, propose to withdraw the existing criterion and effectively confine the concession to the smaller manufacturers by prescribing it on a quantity-slab basis. I also propose to increase the effective rate of duty on such oils and greases from 13 per cent to 15 per cent. These measures will yield Rs. 2.35 crores.

72. While on this subject of the ingenuity of manufacturers I would like to mention the parallel instance of nylon yarn spinners who have started adjusting the denierage of their yarn in a way that will enable them to pay lower duties taking advantage of the denierage grouping system on the basis of which the rates of duty are levied. To cite an instance, in the first group where the cut-off point is 30 deniers, production has shifted to yarn of 31 and 32 deniers, which therefore pays only a lower duty. I propose to rectify the situation by suitably re-adjusting the existing denier groups.

73. The next measure I propose is meant to facilitate the collection of duty on synthetic fibres and yarn. This I intend doing by exempting the raw materials, such as polymer chips, used in such manufacture, from duty and suitably readjusting the duties on the finished nylon, acetate and polyester yarn and fibres. However, in doing so, I have ensured that the existing incidence of duty on nylon yarn used in the manufacture of fishing nets and parachute cords remains unaffected.

74. These measures relating to synthetic yarn and fibres will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 7.85 crores.

75. Keeping in view the need for a higher degree of taxation on luxury articles used by the more affluent, I propose to increase the duties on a few selected items. Refrigerators and air-conditioners will pay 60 per cent and their parts, including parts of their machinery, will pay 75 per cent. The proposed increase on refrigerators will not, however, affect those of a capacity not exceeding 165 litres which are used by the middle class consumer. Refrigerating and air-conditioning machinery for industrial undertakings and public-run hospitals are not being touched. The duty on domestic electrical appliances, as also on decorative plywood, will be raised to 25 per cent. However, commercial plywood will pay lower rates of 20 per cent and 15 per cent depending on the square area of such plywood. Plywood for tea-chests also remains unaffected. The rest of this list of items consists of motor vehicle parts, instant coffee, shaving cream and long playing records. The proposed duty on gramophone records will apply to the more expensive long-playing variety only.

76. These various measures in the aggregate will yield Rs. 8.33 crores.

77. My next proposal is for the addition of a few items to those already in the excise net, namely, caustic potash, carbon black, carbide tool tips, wire ropes, and certain rubber chemicals. All these, (except carbide tool tips which will pay 20 per cent), will bear a duty at the normal general rate of 10 per cent that is levied on raw materials in the Central Excise tariff. Glycerine which has so long been paying specific duty will also join their number. These levies are expected to yield Rs. 3.60 crores.

78. I also propose to modify, enlarge, or rescind a number of concessions that exist at present. Without cataloguing them in detail, I shall mention a few of each variety. Some of the existing concessions given for paper mills some years back have been found to be out-dated. I propose to replace them with certain others aimed at benefiting future expansions of smaller paper mills and also attracting new capital investment to the industry. The scope of exemption fixed on a quantitative basis for paper mills having no bamboo plants attached to them will also be enlarged. The use of unconventional raw materials like bagasse, and cereal straw, will be further encouraged by liberalising the existing concession. Among the list of concessions that are being withdrawn are those relating to certain producers of rayon yarn and to low-voltage electric motors, sheet glass and plate glass, and glass fibre and yarn. Acrylic sheets produced out of duty paid plastic materials, and p.v.c. films of specified thickness and layflat tubings produced by the small scale sector, will be exempted. These diverse measures will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 3.60 crores.

79. Before I go on to deal with customs duties, I would like to make a reference to a matter which concerns both kinds of duties. Honourable Members are aware that Parliament has been sanctioning enabling provisions for levy of regulatory duties of excise and customs on a year to year basis from 1963. Regulatory duties were intended as special fiscal measures to be resorted to only for certain purposes. I propose to replace them by new straightforward revenue raising provisions. For certain reasons it is not possible to incorporate the provisions in rate tariffs, or make them part of taxation statutes and they would therefore have to be revived from year to year for the present. The new provisions now proposed levy auxiliary duties both on excisable goods and imported goods at an amount equal to 20 per cent of the value of such goods. These levies have however been limited to a level needed to raise resources for the Centre by granting exemptions wherever and to the extent warranted, for which suitable provisions have been made in the relevant clauses of the Finance Bill.

80. I shall wind up my catalogue of excise proposals by referring to how I intend to resort to this provision on the excise side. In the case of aluminium, jute yarn and jute manufactures, other than hesian, copper and zinc, the auxiliary levies will continue at the same levels at which they were hitherto charged by way of regulatory duties. In the case of steel ingots and iron and steel products (other than skelp), however, the rate will be 75 per cent of the effective basic duty as against 50 per cent hitherto levied as regulatory duty. This measure in the case of iron and steel is necessary in order to bring about a further reduction in the gap between imported and indigenous prices.

81. In the case of steel as well as all other metals, the auxiliary duties will apply, however, only to indigenous production, and will not be attracted by way of countervailing duty on imports.

82. While on this subject I would also like to mention a modification I propose to make in the exemption

on steel products produced by electric furnaces. These secondary steel producing units which are scrap-based are at present enjoying an exemption of the ingot-stage duty on the products made by them. The extent of such benefit, which was only 75 rupees per metric tonne prior to December 1971, has nearly doubled since then, and is likely to increase further with the modification now being made on iron and steel. In the circumstances I propose to impose on furnace steel a levy of Rs. 50 per metric tonne at the ingot stage. This will, of course, be subject to 75 per cent of this basic duty as auxiliary duty, in the same way as other steel. I would not consider this impost in any way inequitable, for it still leaves a considerable advantage in favour of furnace steel as compared to what the major steel plants have to pay at the ingot stage.

83. These proposals after setting off the revenue that will be foregone by dropping regulatory duties, will yield Rs. 34.60 crores of which Rs. 29 crores will accrue to the Centre.

Import Duties

84. It is time now to turn to customs duties where my proposals can be broadly categorised under three main heads.

85. The first relates to auxiliary duties, which I propose to apply on the Customs side by means of three differential rates of 20 per cent, 10 per cent and 5 per cent of the value of imported goods. All those paying an effective customs duty of 100 per cent **ad valorem** or more, will pay 20 per cent as auxiliary duties; those paying 60 per cent **ad valorem** and more, but less than 100 per cent, will pay 10 per cent; and the rest of the goods will pay 5 per cent. However, foodgrains, books, family planning appliances and a few other selected categories of goods, as well as three other items to which I shall presently refer, will be totally exempt from auxiliary duties of customs.

86. After making allowance for the revenue that will be foregone by dropping regulatory duties this measure is expected to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 36.50 crores.

87. The second proposal is regarding the modification of the rates of duties presently bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Pending re-negotiations with the concerned contracting parties we have been permitted to modify the bound rates under the Agreement to the extent necessary for the rationalisation of the tariff rate structure. Consequent on this I have decided to revise the rates of duty on a number of items which among them will include wood pulp, tallow and a few plastic materials. These revisions of rates are expected to yield an additional Rs. 18.70 crores in a full year.

88. My last proposal relating to customs is a selective revision of the existing rates of duty on a few items.

89. It is necessary to give a further impetus to import substitution and encourage more extensive manufacture of machinery in our country. I feel that a fiscal incentive is needed for this purpose which I propose to administer by making an across-the-board increase in the rate of duty on all machinery from the existing level of 30 per cent to 40 per cent. This will be applied also to certain allied items.

90. Raw cotton has been enjoying a privileged position for a long time with only a nominal concessional duty of 10 paise per kilogram. Since imported cotton is used mainly for the production of fine and superfine fabrics and comparatively expensive varieties of blended fabrics which, in the nature of things, are expected to be used by the more affluent sections of society, I propose to withdraw this concessional rate and make raw cotton liable to its 40 per cent statutory rate, which is the normal level of taxation for raw materials in the Customs Tariff.

91. However, raw cotton along with two other items, namely, tallow and machinery, will not be subjected to auxiliary duties of customs.

92. Copper which has been paying a rate of duty at 30 per cent will pay 40 per cent which is the normal rate applicable to non-ferrous metals.

93. Since the margin of profit on stainless steel sheets is considerable, I propose to raise the rate of duty on them from 100 per cent to 200 per cent. However, the duty on stainless steel plates and strips will be fixed at a lower rate of 60 per cent.

94. As a measure of assistance to indigenous industry, the concessional rate of 60 per cent so far applicable to nylon yarn used in tyre manufacture is proposed to be withdrawn.

95. I also propose to raise the rate of duty on unexposed cinematograph films from 15 paise to 50 per linear metre.

96. These various measures relating to revisions of rates of customs duties are expected to yield Rs. 97.30 crores in a full year.

97. In addition to this, countervailing duties of customs which will automatically accrue because of the proposed changes in excise duties will account for an additional Rs. 3.50 crores.

98. To sum up, all the proposals regarding excise and customs duties that I have listed so far will yield about Rs. 274 crores. The measures relating to customs duties will yield about Rs. 156 crores. From the excise duties, which will be of the order of Rs. 118 crores, Rs. 38 crores will accrue to the States.

99. I may now briefly summarise the revenue implications of the various proposals that I have outlined earlier in my speech. The additional yield from direct taxes in 1973-74 will be Rs. 18.6 crores. Of this, Rs. 4.7 crores will accrue to the States, leaving Rs. 13.9 crores for the Centre. The excise duty proposals will yield additional revenue worth Rs. 118 crores in 1973-74. Of this amount, nearly Rs. 38 crores will go to the States and the balance of Rs. 80 crores will accrue to the Centre. The additional revenue from customs duties will amount to Rs. 156 crores

In all, the Central revenues will benefit from the total package of my proposals to the extent of Rs. 250 crores. As a result, the initial deficit of Rs. 335 crores estimated at 1972-73 tax rates will be reduced to Rs. 85 crores. This however will be increased by the provision which will have to be made in connection with the report of the Pay Commission.

100. Sir, before concluding I would like to point out that this is the third regular budget that I have been privileged to present to this august House. During each of these budgets, I have had to come forward with proposals for significant amounts of additional taxation. This was not a pleasant task. It was however inevitable in the light of resources required to meet our basic commitments to the people and the unprecedented challenges of the difficult times we have lived through. The poverty and the associated inequalities in income and wealth that prevail in this country cannot be abolished over night. But there can never be any doubt about the direction in which the Government is determined to move to sustain people's faith in our democratic polity as an effective vehicle of rapid social change. It is in this context of our firm commitment to socialism, rapid economic growth and a self-reliant economy that the budget proposals must be appraised. The building-up of a socialist society requires a sustained multi-dimensional effort to transform our social and economic structure. In an economy where a large number of people are ill-fed and and ill-clothed we cannot afford the luxury of maintaining the **status quo.** Fiscal policy must assist in this process. This is the vision I have kept in mind in formulating this year's budget.

101. The increased provisions for employment programmes and the continuing emphasis on selected schemes of social welfare are part of an attempt to reduce the existing inequalitie of income and consumption. The partial integration of agricultural and non-agricultural income, and the imposition of higher income-tax rates on Hindu undivided families, are designed to make our tax system more equitable and progressive. The pattern of proposed additions to indirect taxes will also serve the same purpose. I have made every effort to ensure that additional levies do not impose on undue burden on the common man. On the other hand, small savers will benefit positively by the proposed liberalisation of tax exemptions for contribuitons to provident funds and life insurance. The introduction of initial depreciation allowances for selected high priority industries after 31st May 1974 will strengthen this country's industrial structure and thereby help in the realisation of the goal of self-reliance. Concessions for research and development will further stimulate the growth of indigenous technology and contribute to self-reliance. The enhancement of the weighted deduction presently allowed in respect of export market development must also be seen in the context of the nation's determination to move speedily towards self-reliance. Incentives for industrialisation of backward areas that I have indicated will help to reduce the existing regional inequalities in the level of development which are clearly inconsistent with the ideals of a socialist society. As I see it, the budget for 1973-74 represents another major effort on the part of this Government to get the country moving towards the goal of an expanding self-reliant economy based on social justice.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ECONOMIC SURVEY

1972-73

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1972-73

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1. THE ECONOMY IN 1972-73—AN OVERALL VIEW

Introduction

The Indian economy has been under very considerable strain during 1972-73. Later chapters of this *Survey* describe in detail the developments in selected major sectors of the economy and the manner in which public policies responded to the challenges implied by these developments. The present chapter summarises the performance of the economy in 1972-73.

2. To a considerable extent, the economic strains of 1972-73 reflect the rather unsatisfactory growth of commoditiy production in 1971-72. Agricultural production which increased by 7.3 per cent in 1970-71 declined by 1.7 per cent in 1971-72; food production declined from 108.4 million tonnes in 1970-71 to 104.7 million tonnes in 1971-72. The index of industrial production registered an increase of only 4.5 per cent over the year. The sluggishness of the commodity production was accompanied by a significant increase in monetary outlays on account of unavoidable expenditure on refugee relief and the defence effort. Despite considerable imbalance between aggregate demand and supply, it is notable that the economy came out of 1971-72 without any serious effect on either the price level or the balance of payments. The wholesale price index increased by only 4.0 per cent in 1971-72. It now appears that this rather infavourable outcome was partly due to the operation of time lags and some effects of the imbalance between aggregate demand and supply in 1971-72 spilled over into 1972-73 thereby adding to the pressure of demand on real output in the current year.

3. The economy might have absorbed this pressure without any significant rise in prices in 1972-73 if the commodity production had maintained its normal upward trend. However, agricultural production in the kharif season of 1972-73 suffered a set back for the second year in succession. At the same time, judging by the behaviour of government expenditure and other available indicators, aggregate expenditure in the economy increased further. The increase in government expenditure was partly a result of a deliberate effort on the part of the Government to step up the Plan outlay in order to make good the shortfalls in the Fourth Plan targets. Certain unforeseen events such as the drought and natural calamities involved a further unavoidable increase in government expenditure. In addition, Rs. 190 crores were provided for a crash programme designed to increase food production in the current rabi season. While this programme adds immediately to the stream of national expenditure, its beneficial effects in the form of higher food production will materialise only by the end of April, 1973 when the new rabi crop will be harvested. In the meanwhile, the imbalances between demand and supply particularly in the strategic sectors of wage goods such as foodgrains, vegetable oils and sugar were magnified, leading to an exceptionally large increase in the prices of basic necessities of life.

4. During the current year, major efforts have been made to contain the inflationary pressures and to relieve distress caused by the rising price and the drought. The public distribution system has been considerably strengthened. Releases of foodgrains from government stocks were greatly increased. The emphasis of credit policies continues to be on restraint consistent with the need to stimulate production. Arrangements have also been made to supplement domestic production by increased imports to the extent feasible. It is proposed to import about two million tonnes of foodgrains during the early months of 1973.

5. The wholesale price index normally shows a seasonal decline from mid-September to December. This decline, however, did not take place in 1972. The index for all commodities increased from 210.1 in October, 1972 to 211.4 in December, 1972. It further increased to 213.0 in January, 1973. As such, price situation remains a source of continuing concern and anxiety.

TABLE I **Selected Economic Indicators**

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	(Percentage change over previous year)				
1. National Income at constant prices	0.7	7.3	4.6	1.5 to 2.0†	1.5 to 2.0†
2. Agricultural production	—1.5	6.7	7.3	—1.7	..
3. Foodgrains production	—1.1	5.8	9.0	—3.5	..
4. Industrial production	6.9	6.6	2.5	4.5	7.0††
5. Electricity generated	14.1	14.3	8.6	8.8	10.5**
6. Wholesale prices	—1.1	3.7	5.5	4.0	8.8***
7. Money Supply	8.1	10.8	11.1	12.9	12.3@
8. Imports	—4.9	—17.1	3.3	10.9	—7.8*
9. Exports	13.3	4.1	8.6	4.7**	23.1*
10. Freight carried by Railways	5.3	2.5	—0.7	4.6	5.9*

†Estimated.
*April-November, 1972 compared to April-November, 1971.
**Includes exports to Bangladesh worth 38 crores.
††April-August, 1972 compared to April-August, 1971.
@12th January, 1973 compared to January 14, 1972.
***April-December, 1972 compared to April-December, 1971.

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National Income

6. India's national income increased by 4.6 per cent in 1970-71. Because of sluggish growth of commodity production, the rate of growth of national income declined steeply in 1971-72. The official estimates of national income for 1971-72 are still not available. However, there are indications that the growth rate in 1971-72 may have been slightly less than 2 per cent. As for 1972-73, although the rate of growth of industrial production may be higher than in preceding year, there is considerable uncertainty about the behaviour of agricultural production. It is as yet too early to predict the extent to which the loss of kharif output will be offset by higher production in the rabi season. Some rough estimates indicate that the growth rate of economy in 1972-73 may be about the same as in 1971-72.

7. There is no doubt that the overall rate of economic growth in 1971-72 and 1972-73, has been unsatisfactory. However, in a country like India, in which agriculture accounts for nearly one-half of notional income, fluctuations in national income resulting from the operation of such uncontrollable factors as weather conditions are not an unusual phenomenon.

8. A principal task of planning in India is to reduce the amplitude of these fluctuations by a progressive diversification of the country's economic structure and also by reducing the dependence of agriculture on rain-fed water. As a result of the rising tempo of development activities, the amplitude of fluctuations in the output of some agricultural products has been considerably reduced in recent years. However, the events of the current year are a sharp reminder of the still very considerably vulnerability of the economy in face of unfavourable weather conditions.

Investment and Savings

9. The rate of investment defined as the ratio of net investment to net domestic product at current market price reached a peak of 13.4 per cent in 1965-66. During the succeeding four years, the investment ratio continued to decline. However, since 1970-71, the investment ratio has tended to increase. According to Reserve Bank's tentative estimates, this ratio increased from 9.3 per cent in 1969-70 to 10.5 per cent in 1970-71 and to 11.5 per cent in 1971-72.

10. It is difficult at this stage to give a firm estimate of the rate of investment in 1972-73. Such indirect evidence as is available support the hypothesis that the rate of investment in 1972-73 may be somewhat higher than the estimated level of 11.5 per cent reached in 1971-72.

11. The annual plan for 1972-73 envisaged an increase of 26 per cent in development outlays in the public sector. The increase in public investment reflected in the step up of plan outlay is likely to have stimulated private investment in various sectors of the economy. There are no reliable figures of private investment in agriculture and the unorganised sector of industry and trade. Data relating to private investment in the organised industry are still not available. However, certain indicators, on balance, point to some improvement in the climate for private investment in industry. The approvals sanctioned by the Capital Goods Committee increased from Rs. 99.7 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 113.2 crores in 1971-72. The approvals accorded during the first nine months of the current financial year also show an increase over the approvals accorded in the corresponding period of the previous financial year. There is a considerable time lag between the issue of an import licence and actual import of capital goods. However, judging by the trend of capital goods licences in 1971-72 and 1972-73, it seems reasonable to assume that in the current financial year that part of private investment which is dependent on imported equipment will perhaps not be less than in 1971-72. The data on capital issues, reveal a more encouraging picture. After registering a decline in 1971-72, capital raised by non-Government companies in the first half of 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 52 crores as against Rs. 31 crores raised in the corresponding period of 1971-72.

12. The current rate of investment is patently inadequate when viewed against the country's development needs. It also compares unfavourably with the investment rate achieved in the early sixties. A substantial increase in productive investment is a major task facing the economy in 1973-74.

13. The output potential associated with any given rate of investment is vitally dependent on the efficiency of the process of resource allocation involving an efficient choice of sectors, projects as well as of technology. A public Investment Board has been set up recently for screening all major project proposals emanating from the public sector enterprises. This will help to improve the quality of project appraisal and also to reduce the time lag between the formulation of a project proposal and its approval by the Government.

14. In recent years, the level of output has also been considerably affected by the persistence of unutilised capacity in a number of industries. Available capacity in a number of machine building industries is currently not being fully utilised for want of adequate demand. In a number of other industries, deficiencies in organisational arrangements, poor maintenance of plant and strained labour-management relations stand in the way of full utilisation of available capacity. In some other industries, shortage of critical inputs like iron and steel and power has led to considerable under-utilisation of capacity. However, owing to an improvement in the supply of raw materials, such as raw cotton, as well as the rising tempo of demand, the overall level of capacity utilisation in Indian industry seems to have improved in 1972.

15. The rate of domestic savings, as measured by the ratio of net domestic savings to net domestic product at current market prices, reached its highest level in 1965-66 when it was estimated at 11.1 per cent. This was followed by a decline in the two succeeding years. However, since 1968-69, the savings rate has tended to increase. According to a recent Reserve

Bank estimate, the savings rate increased from 8.2 per cent in 1968-69 to 8.6 per cent in 1969-70, 9.4 per cent in 1970-71 and to 10.0 per cent in 1971-72. Although it is not possible at this stage to give any firm estimate of the savings rate in 1972-73, there are indications based on growth of financial assets that it will be somewhat higher than in 1971-72. However, the savings rate achieved in recent years is not much higher than the rate of savings realised in the early sixties.

Agricultural Production

16. Agricultural production which rose by 7.3 per cent in 1970-71 declined by 1.7 per cent in 1971-72. Increased output of raw cotton and raw jute was more than offset by a fall in the production of foodgrains, oilseeds and sugarcane.

17. Production of foodgrains increased from 99.5 million tonnes in 1969-70 to 108.4 million tonnes in 1970-71, recording an increase of about 9 per cent. However, the food production in 1971-72, estimated at 104.7 million tonnes, registered a decline of 3.4 per cent over the year. While the output of wheat reached a record level of 26 million tonnes and that of rice also increased marginally, there was a sharp fall in the output of coarse foodgrains and of pulses.

18. The erratic behaviour of monsoons in the summer of 1972 did a considerable damage to the kharif crop of 1972-73. Although firm estimates of the loss of output are still not available, on current indications it may be about eight million tonnes for foodgrains.

19. In order to make up for the shortfall in kharif production, Government launched in 1972 a crash programme for an intensive rabi/summer production drive. It is envisaged that as a result of this programme there will be a substantial increase in the production of wheat during the current rabi season. However, it is unlikely that the increase in the output of wheat and other foodgrains in the current rabi season will fully neutralise the loss of food output in the kharif season.

20. The output trends of major commercial crops present a mixed picture. The production of raw cotton which had been virtually stagnant in the 1960's and had touched a low ebb at 45 lakh bales in 1970-71, however, reached a new peak of 65 lakhs bales in 1971-72. Notwithstanding the drought conditions the prospects for the 1972-73 cotton crop are fairly good. On the other hand, the output of raw jute and mesta which has registered and increase from 62 lakh bales in 1970-71 to 68 lakh bales in 1971-72 is expected to be significantly lower in 1972-73. In oilseeds, despite a record output of 9.26 million tonnes in 1970-71, there has been no major breakthrough in production in the last decade. Production of oilseeds declined to 8.28 million tonnes in 1971-72 and available indicators suggest a further fall in output in 1972-73. Due to a decline in the production of sugarcane, as also an increased diversion of cane for manufacture of gur, sugar production declined from 37.4 lakh tonnes in the 1970-71 sugar season (October-September) to 31.1 lakh tonnes in 1971-72. The sugarcane crop in 1972-73 is expected to be higher by about 5 per cent as compared to 1971-72, and sugar production in 1972-73 may, therefore, be marginally higher than in 1971-72.

21. The behaviour of agricultural production clearly shows that, contrary to earlier expectations, the agricultural problem is far from having been solved. The continuing instability of agricultural output not only affects the overall availability of certain basic necessities of life but also accenuates inter-regional disparties in income and consumption.

Industrial Production

22. Industrial production went up by 6.6 per cent in 1969-70 and by 2.5 per cent in 1970-71. In 1971-72 the growth rate was 4.5 per cent. Industrial production increased sharply during the first five months of 1972-73; the index for April-August 1972 showed an increase of 7.0 per cent over the level reached in April-August, 1971.

23. A large number of industries contributed to the acceleration of industrial production in 1972. However, a major part of the improvement was due to a very high growth in the production of textiles, which have a weight of 27 per cent in the index of industrial production. Output of mining and quarrying, chemicals, non-metallic mineral products, rubber products, non-electrical machinery and transport equipment also expanded significantly in January-August, 1972. By contrast, food industries and metal products recorded a decline.

24. The index of industrial production is still not available for the whole of 1972. It is likely that the year will record an increase of 7 per cent in industrial production as compared to an increase of 2.9 per cent in 1971. The growth rate for the financial year 1972-73 may be somewhat lower than 7 per cent. The prospect of a serious power shortage hangs like a dark cloud over the growth of industrial production in the early months of 1973. Besides, the unsatisfactory progress of agriculture may have some adverse effects on the rate of growth of agro-based industries. Already, the shortage of vegetable oilseeds has added to the excess capacity of stocks of raw cotton from the preceding year the production of textiles in 1972-73 is not likely to be constrained by the availability of raw materials. However, a decline in the purchasing power of farmers on account of the loss of a part of kharif output, and of certain urban groups as a result of an increase in prices, may affect the demand for textiles and other consumers' durables.

Price Behaviour

25. The wholesale price index showed, until December 1971 a remarkable stability in face of the mounting pressure of government expenditure in connection with developments in Bangladesh. However in 1972, particularly since the month of May, prices have shown an abnormal increase. The Wholsale Price Index in December 1972 was 13.7 per cent higher than its level during December 1971. The increase in the price index averaged 7.8 per cent in 1972 as against an increase of less than 4 per cent in 1971.

26. The steep rise in prices since May 1972 is a matter of legitimate public concern, more so because prices of important basic necessities of life such as foodgrains, vegetable oils and sugar have risen sharply. Among foodgrains, prices of coarse grains have risen more than those of rice and wheat.

27. The rise in prices in 1972 was largely due to a shortfall in the production of foodgrains, vegetable oils and sugar. A spill-over into 1972 of a part of excess demand resulting from increased government outlays in 1971, and further unavoidable increases in government outlays in 1972 financed partly by borrowing from the ReserveBank, accentuated the imbalance between aggregate demand and supply. The speculative atmosphere created first by the delayed arrival of monsoons in July 1972 and later, by highly exaggerated accounts of the loss of kharif output also played a role. In view of the encouraging prospects for the coming rabi crop, the pressure generated by a psychology of scarcity should abate. However, considering the fact that the food production in 1972-73 is likely to decline as compared to 1971-72, there is no scope for any complacency on the price front.

Fiscal and Monetary Policies

28. In 1971-72, expenditure connected with the refugee influx, war with Pakistan and natural calamities in several parts of the country imposed a serious strain on the government finances. Notwithstanding the unprecedented resource mobilisation effort by way of additional taxation, the budgetary operations of the Central and the State Governments disclosed an overall budgetary deficit of Rs. 738 crores, the largest ever in any single year.

29. The principal object of the budgetary policy in 1972-73 was to carefully balance the imperative need for accelerating the tepmo of developmental activity and that of containing the inflationary pressures. The Central Budget provided for a step-up of 23 per cent in the Plan outlay in the Central sector in 1972-73. The provisions for the crash programme of rural employment and similar schemes designed to benefit the weaker sections of the community were further increased. Such schemes no doubt increase the pressure of demand on the resources of the economy. However, provided the outlay generate new productive assets, the growth potentialities of the economy are also improved. While providing for a substantial step-up in the plan outlays, the Central budget sought to minimise the expansionary effect of the budget both by restrictions on non-Plan expenditure and by fresh taxation of Rs. 172 crores. In this way, an attempt was made to contain deficit financing within reasonable limits. There was, however, an unexpected increase in expenditure on drought relief and on the crash programme to increase food production in the current rabi season. This naturally upset the original budgetary calculations to some extent. Thus, despite the fact that the Central Government's net market borrowings have far exceeded the budget provision (Rs. 478 crores as against Rs. 215 crores provided for in the budget) and tax revenues and small saving collections have shown a marked buoyancy, the overall budgetary deficit in 1972-73 may turn out to be larger than the budgeted figure of Rs. 252 crores.

30. One encouraging feature of the current situation is that with effect from May 1, 1972, the State Governments have agreed not to resort to unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India. At the same time the Government of India assisted the States in clearing the outstanding overdrafts and also raised the limits within which States could obtain ways and means advances for temporary periods. Another event of fiscal significance in the current year was the appointment of the Sixth Finance Commission with wider terms of reference than in the past. The Commission has been asked to assess the overall non-Plan gap in States resources and review, among other things, the States debt position, having regard to the requirements of the Centre.

31. The increased budgetary outlays in 1971-72 and 1972-73 had a strong expansionary effect on money supply with the public. It increased by 12.9 per cent in 1971-72 as against an increase of 11.1 per cent in 1970-71. In the calendar year 1972, money supply with the public increased by 11.0 per cent as compared to an increase of 13.6 per cent in 1971. Data on banks deposits and credit show that both in 1971 and 1972, the major expansionary impetus to money supply emanated from the budgetary operations of the Government and that on balance the net bank credit to the commercial sector was not an expansionary force.

32. Normally, an increase in money supply 7 to 8 per cent in a year if accompanied by growth of real output of about 5 per cent should not cause any large scale pressure on the price level. In the present case unfortunately, a large increase in money supply was accompanied by a decline in food production. Since food prices are normally the king pin of the price structure in our economy, the price situation took a turn for the worse. However, any assessment of the events of 1971-72 and 1972-73 must take account of the fact that the bulk of additional outlays that were incurred were largely unavoidable. A cut in development expenditure would have added to the difficulties in dealing with the pressing task of accelerated growth and creation of new employment opportunities. Similarly, undue stringency in expenditure on drought relief would have led to avoidable human suffering and would have also intensified the existing inequities in the distribution of income and consumption. While increased spending was unavoidable, it was not possible to finance the entire increased outlays from additional taxation; particularly after the massive tax effort of 1971-72 when additional taxes estimated to yield about Rs. 500 crores in a full year were levied. Thus, placed as the economy was in 1971-72 and 1972-73, increased reliance on deficit financing could not be helped.

33. A principal task of credit policy both in 1971-72 and 1972-73 has been to contain the expansionary impulses operating from the side of the budget. Efforts have been made to siphon off the excess liquidity of the banking system which might have other-

wise added to the inflationary pressures in the economy. The emphasis of both general and selective credit controls has been on restraint without in any way affecting the genuine needs of production.

34. The credit policy for the 1972-73 busy season provides for an increase in both the statutory liquidity ratio (from 29 to 30 per cent) and in the minimum net liquidity ratio which determines the cost of banks' refinancing from the Reserve Bank (from 34 per cent to 36 per cent) Restrictions on bank advances against foodgrains, oil-seeds and vegetable oils have been further tightend. However, in order to ensure that the genuine requirements of the productive and hitherto neglected sectors are adequately met, the Reserve Bank has left undistributed its structure of refinance at the Bank rate/concessional rate in respect of bank advances to the priority sectors.

35. During the current busy season so far (October 27, 1972 to January 12, 1973) bank credit to the commercial sector increased by Rs. 331 crores as compared with an increase of Rs. 192 crores in the corresponding period of the last busy season. If bank credit for food procurement is excluded, the expansion in bank credit to the commercial sector during this period works out to be higher, this being of the order of Rs. 421 crores as against an increase of Rs. 188 crores in the corresponding period in 1971-72.

36. Total deposit accretion in the current busy season has also been larger—Rs. 371 crores between October 27, 1972 and January 12, 1973 as against Rs. 230 crores in the same period in 1971-72. There is as yet no evidence of any strain on banks' liquidity position. The credit-deposit ratio at 67.2 per cent as on January 12, 1973 was lower than 73.5 per cent reached during this part of the year in 1972.

Internal Trade and Payments

37. The availability of foreign exchange continues to be a major constraint on the pace of economic development in India. The suspension of U.S. aid in 1971, the continuing uncertainty of the prospects for external assistance, the heavy burden of debt service which currently absorbs nearly 30 per cent of the country's export earnings emphasis the urgent need for effective measures to further step up exports and to save on imports through import substitution.

38. The international environment in recent years has not been favourable to the expansion of India's exports. The international monetary system has been in a state of turmoil for many years and the events took a dramatic turn when the U.S. Government suspended in August 1971 the convertibility of the U.S. dollar into gold and imposed a 10 per cent surcharge on all dutiable imports. The Smithsonian agreement of December 1971 resulted in new parities or central rates of exchange for major currencies However, this agreement failed to restore order and confidence in the foreign exchange. markets. The persistent weakness of the U.S. balance of payments forced the U.S. Government on 13th February, 1973 to devalue the dollar for the second time within a period of fourteen months. The British pound has been floating since the last week of June 1972. The Japanese Government has also decided to float the Yen in the wake of the recent devaluation of U. S. dollar. Thus the situation in the exchange markets is still highly fluid and uncertain. This uncertainty has particularly adverse effects on developing countries since unlike developed countries they do not have effective institutional arrangements to cope with prolonged uncertainties in the exchange markets. The increased risks attaching to international trade hamper the growth of non-traditional exports on which countries like India are laying increasing emphasis in their export strategy.

39. A welcome feature of the situation is that the need for a reform of the international monetary system is now universally accepted. The IMF has set up a Committee of Governors to advice the Board of Governors on matters relating to international monetary reform. This Committee is now engaged in an examination of various proposals for reform. Developing countries have no less vital a stake than developed countries in a smooth functioning of the world monetary system. As such, together with other developing countries, India is taking an active part in the deliberations of the Committee of Board of Governors.

40. Another major recent event in the world of international trade was the enlargement of the European Economic Community on 1st January 1973 by the addition of U.K., Denmark and Ireland as new members. The loss of Commonwealth preferences in the U.K. market, may lead to some disruption of India's exports to that country at the very moment when she needs to expand her exports as rapidly as possible. Moreover, the enlargement of the European Economic Community and the proposed establishment of a free trade area in manufactured goods covering the whole of Western Europe will more or less neutralise any beneficial effects on India's exports that may have been expected as a result of the adoption by the European countries of the UNCTAD scheme of generalised tariff preferences in favour of developing countries. The multilateral trade negotiations which are expected to begin in September 1973 under the auspices of GATT provide another opportunity for the world community to redress some of the inequities of the present trading arrangements between developed and developing countries. However, unless developing countries act in concert, there is a real danger that their problems may not receive due attention in these negotiations.

41. According to the DGCI&S data, India's exports to Bangladesh) in 1971-72. Including exports to cent in 1970-71 and by 2.2 per cent (excluding exports to Bangladesh) in 1971-72. Including exports to Bangladesh, total exports increased from Rs. 1535 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 1607 crores in 1971-72 yielding a growth rate of 4.7 per cent. However, in interpreting export Statistics it has to be borne in mind that a change in the method of compiling export statistics from the finally passed shipping bills to the original copy of shipping bills (but with adjustment for short

and shut out shipments in the subsequent month) with effect from November 1970 probably overstated the growth of exports in 1970-71. By the same token, actual growth rate of exports in 1971-72 was probably much higher than is revealed by recorded statistics. On a rough basis, exports grew at an average annual rate of close to 5 per cent (about 6 per cent if exports to Bangladesh are also included) during 1970-71 and 1971-72. A major element in the growth of exports in 1971-72 was the abnormal increase in exports of jute goods in the wake of disruption of supplies from Bangladesh. However, for reasons mentioned earlier recorded statistics do not permit an accurate analysis of the role of various commodities in export growth in 1970-71 and 1971-72.

42. India's imports which increased by 3.3 per cent in 1970-71 went up by 10.9 per cent in 1971-72 to reach a level of Rs. 1,812 crores. The increase in imports was partly a result of the liberalisation of import licensing in 1970 in order to stimulate industrial growth. A more important role was played by larger imports or raw cotton and oilseeds following a poor domestic crop and of steel and fertilisers because of shortfalls in domestic production. There was also a significant increase in the import of petroleum products.

43. The trade deficit widened from Rs. 99 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 205 crores in 1971-72 (Rs. 243 crores if exports to Bangladesh are excluded). But for reasons explained earlier DGCI&S export data and therefore the figures of trade deficit in 1970-71 and 1971-72 are not comparable.

44. The trade figures for 1972-73 are available only for the first eight months of the year. According to these figures, exports increased by 23 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of 1971-72. Excluding exports to Bangladesh, the export growth will amount to about 18 per cent. Although commodity-wise details are not yet available, this improvement was largely due to increased exports of cotton textiles, leather and manufactures, oil cakes, cashew kernels and marine products. Non-traditional exports like engineering goods do not seem to have increased significantly this year. In analysing export performance for 1972-73, it is, however, necessary to bear in mind that the rupee value of exports was increased by the effective change in the rupee-dollar exchange rate in the wake of the British decision to float the pound in June, 1972.

45. According to the DGCI&S data, India's imports declined from Rs. 1190 crores, in the first eight months of 1971-72 to Rs. 1097 crores in the corresponding period of 1972-73. Exchange rate movements since 23rd June 1972 have led to an understatement of the decline in imports. Cessation of aid-financed food imports, reduced imports of raw cotton in the wake of bumper domestic crop in 1971-72 and lower international prices of non-ferrous metals contributed to a decline in the value of imports. However, this trend is unlikely to be sustained later on in the year. The large continuing imports of items like steel and fertilisers, and the substantial imports of oils and fats and foodgrains that may be needed to make up for inadequate domestic production will probably result in higher imports in 1972-73 as compared to 1971-72.

46. The trade balance showed a surplus of Rs. 142 crores during the first eight months of 1972-73 as against a deficit of Rs. 184 crores during the corresponding period of 1971-72. However, inspite of a reduction in imports and an increase in exports, foreign exchange reserves in the first ten months of 1972-73 declined by Rs. 60 crores. At constant exchange rates, the decline in reserve would have been greater. The fall in reserves was partly due to larger debt repayments which are to be made in this part of the year as well as a decline in the utilisation of external assistance.

1972-73 : A Broad Assessment

47. By all accounts, 1972-73 will be remembered as a very difficult year for the Indian economy. Despite an acceleration of the rate of growth of industrial production, the year will probably record only a modest increase in real national income. The unsatisfactory behaviour of agricultural production in the kharif season has not only affected the overall growth rate of the economy but has also greatly accentuated the pressure on prices. The drought conditions which have affected several parts of the country have further magnified the disruption and the distress that a failure of rainfall can still cause in an economy such as ours.

48. The events of 1972-73 once again demonstrate that so long as the irrigated area accounts or only about 25 per cent of the total area under crops, periodic fluctuations in agricultural output, with their inevitable disruptive consequences, will continue to be a recurring feature of our economic life.

49. To reduce the instability of agricultural output it is necessary both to expand rapidly the area under irrigation and also to evolve, through systematic research and development, a suitable technology for dry farming areas. A major emphasis of the latter programme must be on the development of new high yielding but drought resistant varieties of seeds.

50. There is also an urgent need to have a fresh look at the commercial crop economy of India. With the possible exception of raw cotton, there has been virtually no increase in the productivity of any major commercial crop in the last decade. High priority must be attached to redress this imbalance.

51. It has also to be recognised that the droughts will not disappear from the Indian economic scene in a short period of time. Accordingly, it is necessary to adopt well conceived contingency plans for dealing with drought stiuations in the future with speed and efficiency.

II. THE AGRARIAN SCENE

Trends in Agricultural Production

52. The agricultural production in India rose by 6. 7 per cent in 1969-70 and by 7.3 per cent in 1970-71. There was, however, a setback in 1971-72 when production declined by 1.7 per cent. The output in the kharif season was affected by droughts and floods in a number of States. The rabi sowings took place under favourable weather conditions and wheat output in 1971-72 reached the peak level of 26.5 million tonnes. However, the increase in the prdouction of foodgrains during the rabi season was not large enough to off-set completely the loss of kharif output. Thus production of foodgrains declined from 108.4 million tonnes in 1970-71 to 104.7 million tonnes in 1971-72.

53. Among commercial crops, the production of raw cotton (lint) in 1971-72 touched an all time high of 65.3 lakh bales. The production of jute and mesta estimated at 68.4 lakh bales increased by 10.3 per cent over 1970-71. However, the production of five major oilseeds declined from 9.26 million tonnes in 1970-71 to 8.28 million tonnes in 1971-72. The output of sugar-cane also registered a fall.

54. The prospects for agricultural production in 1972-73 have been conditioned by the behaviour of monsoons. On present indications, a decline in the index of agricultural production in 1972-73 cannot be ruled out.

55. As happened in 1971-72, the agricultural production in 1972-73 has been affected by a substantial fall in the kharif production, brought about by a highly erratic behaviour of monsoons. There seems to have been a decline in the kharif production in States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The initial estimates that the production of foodgrains in 1972-73 kharif season might decline by as much as 15 million tonnes have turned out to be highly exaggerated. Although firm estimates are still not available the loss in output may be around 8 million tonnes as compared to the foodgrains production during the 1971-72 kharif season.

56. Faced with highly uufavourable prospects for foodgrains production in the kharif season the Government launched a crash programme for increased production in the rabi season of 1972-73. The objective was to achieve an increase in the rabi production of an order which would more or less fully neutralise the loss of kharif output. The higher rabi output was sought to be achieved by augmenting irrigation facilities, especially through quick implementation of minor irrigation programme, and through increased supplies of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and plant protection measures. A provision of Rs. 150 crores for special Central assistance, mainly for development of minor irrigation, was made for this purpose. Further, the provision in the Central Budget for short-term loans for agricultural inputs was raised from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 100 crores. The final outcome of these efforts cannot be assessed at this stage. However, rabi sowings in many parts of the country have proceeded satisfactorily and the current expectations are that the production of rabi foodgrains in 1972-73 will be substantially higher than in 1971-72.

57. The prospects for increased production of commercial crops in 1972-73 are not very favourable. On current indications, the production of raw cotton, jute and mesta and oilseeds is expected to decline while that of sugar-cane is expected to increase marginally.

58. Agricultural developments in India during the last two years once again highlight the obvious gaps in our agricultural performance. The growth rate (compound) of foodgrains production during the period 1964-65 to 1970-71, estimated at 3.0 per cent per annum, was no doubt higher than the rate of growth (2.7 per cent per annum) realised during the period 1949-50 to 1964-65. However, the rate of growth of overall agricultural production declined from 3.1 per cent during 1949-50 to 1964-65 to 2.3 per cent during 1964-65 to 1970-71, reflecting a detrioration in the situation regarding commercial crops. It is also significant that 50 per cent of the total increase in foodgrains output from 1964-65 to 1970-71 was accounted for by three States of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In the process, regional imbalances in the level of development seem to have been accentuated. Moreover, an analysis of the bumper foodgrains production in 1970-71 indicates that the growth of output in that year contained a substantial fortuitous element . Nearly one-half of the total increase was accounted for by Rajasthan, where, in one year, food production went up by nearly 85 per cent. This increase was made possible because, in 1970, rains broke a drought in Rajasthan that had lasted several years. The inadequacy of the overall rate of growth of agricultural production, growing imbalances in the production of various crops, and the associated inequalities in the level of regional developments which were obvious even in such a good agricultural year as 1970-71 have been further magnified by the events of 1971-72 and 1972-73.

59. The green revolution has so far made a limited impact on agricultural production in India. This is largely because the green revolution has so far been essentially a wheat revolution. There has been a remarkable increase in the total production of wheat as well as in the yield per hectare since 1967-68. This has no doubt helped to reduce the degree of instability of food production in recent years. However, there has been no major break-through in the production of other crops. Although vigorous efforts are now being made to produce new high yielding varieties of seeds for other crops a number of technological and organisational difficulities have still to be overcome. For one thing, unless new drought resistant high yielding varieties of seeds are developed, the new agricultural strategy, laying emphasis on the use of chemical fertilisers and other costly modern inputs, is unlikely to be adopted by farmers lacking an assured supply of water. Thus a rapid expansion of area under irrigation and the introduction of new techniques of dry farming, must claim the highest priority in any strategy designed to reduce both the instability of Indian agriculture and the regional differences in the level of development. The following paragraphs describe very briefly the problems and prospects for major crops.

60. All available indicators point to a further increase in the production of wheat in the next few years, provided the structure of prices is maintained at a remunerative level. A number of non-wheat growing States such as West Bengal, Assam and Bihar have recently taken to the cultivation of wheat. The fears expressed sometimes ago in certain quarters regarding an excessive production of wheat which could not be absorbed by the country have turned out to be unfounded. In the absence of a rapid increase in the production of wheat both in 1971-72 and 1972-73, there would have been an even greater fall in the production of foodgrains. The increased production of wheat has, therefore, performed a highly stabilising role. In view of considerable uncertainty about the output of coarse grains, it would not be desirable to slacken the efforts to increase the production of wheat, more so since wheat can be an effective substitute for coarse grains. However, the emphasis in the future must be on increasing the yields rather than on diverting the area from other crops to the production of wheat. The latter tendency is to be discouraged since it can intensify imbalances in the production of various crops.

61. The production of rice increased at an average annual rate of 1.1 per cent during the period 1964-65 to 1971-72 as compared to the growth rate of 3.0 per cent during 1949-50 to 1964-65. Although production has been rising since 1969-70, the peak production of 42.7 million tonnes reached in 1971-72. was only 3.4 million tonnes higher than the level of output in 1964-65. Thus far there has been no significant break through in the productivity of rice producing land. In fact, the average annual rate of growth of yield per hectare during the period 1964-65 to 1971-72 was lower than during the period of 1949-50 to 1964-65. This is largely because the new high yielding varieties of rice introduced in recent years suffered from certain handicaps, such as high susceptibility to pests and diseases, and unsuitability under water-logged conditions. Experience indicates that these new varieties yield better results under conditions of controlled irrigation and water management during January to April, but they do not fare so well under conditions of heavy and erratic rainfall which prevail during the main rice growing kharif season, i.e., May to December. As a result, the impact of the cultivation of high yielding varieties on total rise production has not so far been impressive. Through the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project, attempts are now being made to evolve more suitable varieties, catering to different agronomic and climatic conditions in various parts of India. Thus far 14 new varieties of high yielding ability have been released. It is hoped that after a successful experimentation with some of these varieties, a sustained increase in the production of rice will be possible in the coming years. Another encouraging feature is the growing popularity of summer rice, the output of which rose by 7 lakh tonnes in 1971-72. Summer rice is grown principally in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa, and in these States the area under this crop is proposed to be expanded considerably.

62. Most of the coarse grains are grown under rainfed conditions. As such, their production is greatly dependent on the vagaries of weather. Some progress has been made in introducing high yielding varieties in the form of hybrid bajra, maize and jower. However, a number, of problems will have to be overcome before these varieties are extensively accepted by farmers. For examples, susceptibility of hybrid jowar to pests and diseases, and of hybrid bajra to ergot disease stands in the way of their extensive cultivation. Similarly, since available varieties of hybrid maize do not fit in well with the existing cropping pattern for rabi crops, farmers are reluctant to use them for cultivation.

63. The production of pulses has been stagnant for nearly a decade, and this has led to a considerable pressure on prices. Some of the area under these crops has got diverted to wheat, and other more profitable crops, pushing the cultivation of pulses to poorer lands. The high prices of pulses prevailing in 1972 may induce some reversal or this trend. Since a large part of production of pulses comes from rainfed areas, substantial fluctuations in yield are inevitable. Besides, not much progress has been made in the evolution and introduction of new high yielding varieties. This gap is now sought to be filled by the All India Co-ordinated Project on Pulse Crops. Attempts are being made to evolve some quick yielding varieties which can be fitted into suitable multiple, cropping and relay-cropping patterns in areas with assured water. Already, some short duration varieties of arhar have been released. A new veriety "Pusa Baisakhi" for moong and some early maturing varieties of gram have been developed. To popularise new varieties, 9 thousand demonstrations, three in each of the 3 thousand blocks, were undertaken in 1972-73 kharif season. In the States of Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, substantial additions to the area under pulses have been planned.

64. The oilseeds economy of India also currently presents an unsatisfactory picture. The output of five principal oilseeds which was estimated at 8.56 million tonnes in 1964-65 increased to 9.26 million tonnes in 1970-71. However, production declined by 10.6 per cent in 1971-72. The prospects for 1972-73 are none too encouraging since the groundnut crop, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total production, has been adversely affected by the drought in the main producing areas. To meet the expected shortfall a crash programme to bring 180 thousand hectares under Russian varieties of sunflower has been taken up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu. A centrally sponsored scheme for soyabean development on 59 thousand hectares is being implemented in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. A massive plant protection programme, involving spraying of about 226 thousand hectares of rapeseed and mustard area, is also to be implemented during the rabi season. The production of groundnut is proposed to be raised by bringing about 6.6 lakh hectares of irregated area under the summer groundnut crop. Fiscal incentives in the form of excise rebate are given for increased use of cottonseed oil in vanaspati and of rice bran oil in vanaspati and soap. incentives are also being provided for larger collection and use of

tree origin like sal seed. However, it is obvious that unless there is a major breakthrough in productivity, the gap between domestic demand and production will continue to increase. In the past, this gap was met partly by imports of soyabean oil and mutton tallow under PL 480. These concessional imports have now been stopped, and unless there is a major increase in production, the growing demand for vegetable oils will impose a significant burden on the country's foreign exchange resources.

65. The production of raw cotton, which was lagging far behind the planned targets until recently, touched a record level of 65 lakhs bales in 1971-72, marking an increase of about 45 per cent over the preceding year, and an improvement of about 15 per cent over the previous highest production of 1964-65. Favourable whether conditions no doubt played an important role in raising the level of production in 1971-72. However, one encouraging feature of the situation is that some new high yielding varieties of cotton, specially hybrid-4, have given an impressive performance in the matter of yield. Qualitatively, however, they are not yet in a position to displace superior grades of imported cotton, and further research is now being carried out to remove this deficiency. The Intensive Cotton District Programme which is being implemented in 13 districts (six irrigated and seven rainfed) from 1971-72 is also expected to yield some results. The activities of the Cotton Corporation of India and the fixation of support prices for raw cotton will act as a further stabilising factor. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction that, despite drought conditions, the cotton crop in 1972-73 is expected to be only marginally lower than the 1971-72 record crop.

66. Sugarcane output, which is subject to cyclical fluctuations, recorded a further fall of 9.6 per cent in 1971-72 following a decline of 5.8 per cent in the preceding year. While this phase has now passed, the crop in 1972-73 has been partially affected by drought, and, as such, only a moderate increase in the overall production can be expected. The longer term outlook is still uncertain. Much, of course, depends on the quality of cane planted. Hence, efforts for quickening the rate of multiplication of seed and adoption of new varieties of cane, need to be intensified. In the meanwhile, installation of plants by factories for heat treatment of seed cane has been suggested so as to provide healthy and disease-free cane to the sugarcane growers.

67. The past decade has witnessed a marked fluctuation in the production of raw jute and mesta. Having touched the peak level of 76.6 lakh bales in 1964-65, it dipped as low as 38.4 lakh bales in 1968-69. Despite some recovery in the subsequent years, the output in 1971-72 at 68.4 lakh bales was still below the level attained in 1964-65. The production of jute and mesta in 1972-73 is expected to be significantly lower than in 1971-72; this shortfall is apprehened because of a prolonged dry spell that major jute producing States like West Bengal and Bihar had to face. But, even otherwise, jute production has failed to stabilise itself so far. In order to increase production it is necessary to evolve high yielding short duration varticle of jute, to strengthen the infra-structure for the availability of credit and inputs and to expand the net work of extension facilities. Under the All-India Coordinated Improvement Project on Jute, efforts are being made to evolve new varieties of jute. The newly constituted Jute Corporation of India could play a useful role in stabilising the prices of raw jute. In June 1972, the minimum statutory support price for raw jute was raised to Rs. 115 per quintal. Effective arrangements will have to be made by the Jute Corporation to collect raw jute at up country centres if the full benefits of stabilisation of prices are to accrue to farmers. In fixing prices, it will also be necessary to preserve the competitiveness of jute goods in the world market.

68. The preceding analysis indicates both the gaps in our agricultural performance and the efforts that are now being made to fill those gaps. In the last few years, a sound beginning has been made in imparting a scientific temper to our agriculture. There is evidence of an acceleration in the rate of growth of productivity per hectare since 1964-65. The growing use of chemical fertilisers in recent years is an indication of a qualitative change in Indian agriculture. However, in order to realise fully the benefits of modern science and technology, it is necessary to further expand the facilities for research as well as the net work of extension services. Highest priority needs to be given to research leading to the introduction of new high yielding varieties for all the principal crops. Special emphasis will have to be laid on those varieties which can withstand the effects of drought. Simultaneously, in order to assist farmers to make optimum use of fertilisers, facilities for soil testing, as well as for credit need to be expanded at a rapid pace. No less urgent is the task to expand the area under irrigation since, under rainfed conditions, farmers, being faced with an excessive degree of uncertainty, may be reluctant to use costly modern inputs like chemical fertilisers. Along with technological advances adequate emphasis has also to be laid on institutional changes designed to secure a more equitable system of land ownership and tenurial conditions and to help small and marginal farmers.

Rural Poverty and Inequalities

69. Small farmers and agricultural landless labourers account for the great majority of the rural working force. In the Fourth Plan, a number of special programmes were included in order to raise the standard of living of this segment of the rural working force. The details of some of these programmes were given in the last year's *Economic Survey*. Recent developments in the working of these programmes are described below.

70. The Fourth Plan had as its target the setting up of Small Farmers Development Agencies in 46 selected areas in the country. By now all the 46 Agencies

are in operation. The scheme whose primary emphasis is on improving agriculture through supervised credit, seeks to help potentially viable farmers with holdings of between one to three hectares. By November, 1972, these Agencies had identified 1.61 million small farmers, of whom 1.01 million were brought into the cooperative fold.

71. The marginal farmers (with holdings upto 1 hectare) and agricultural labourers (generally with a homestead and deriving more than 50 per cent of their income from agricultural wages) are sought to be helped through the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency Scheme which is now in operation in 41 selected areas of the country. 7.24 lakh marginal farmers, and 2.57 lakh agricultural labourers, had been identified in these project areas by December, 1972. The scheme seeks to increase the earning capacity of the beneficiaries with improved technology, by providing subsidised credit for purchase of selected inputs, and also through a programme of rural works for providing supplementary employment opportunities.

72. The SFDA and MFAL programmes, which were initiated towards the end of 1969-70, started functioning effectively from 1971-72. The Central Budget for 1972-73 provides for an expenditure of Rs. 18 crores on SFDA and MFAL and by the end of December, 1972, Rs. 9.49 crores had been released. It may be mentioned that, under the SFDA programme, upto about November 1972, a total of Rs. 12.82 crores of short-term loans, and Rs. 21.38 crores of term loans, have been advanced. The number of dug-wells and tubewells installed comes to 42.6 thousand and of pumpsets for irrigation 10.2 thousand. Assistance for 18.4 thousand milch cattle has also been provided. Similarly, under the MFAL projects, short term and term loans advanced come to Rs. 1.46 crores and Rs. 3.64 crores respectively. The number of dugwells/tubewells constructed comes to 3.1 thousand and of pumpsets installed to 2 thousand. Assistance has also been given for 11.3 thousand milch cattle.

73. The rural works under the Drought Prone Area Programme seek to relieve the economic distress caused by drought conditions in 54 selected areas in the country. The expenditure on the programme increased from Rs. 6.76 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 24.03 crores in 1971-72. The outlay on the scheme in 1972-73 amounted to over Rs. 37 crores by the end of December 1972.

74. Agriculture in nearly 128 districts of the country which receive inadequate rainfall, and have also very limited irrigation facilities, is characterised both by law productivity and high instability. The Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Programme covering 24 pilot projects seeks to deal these problems both by increased research on problems of dry farming and by a proper application of known advances in technology on the farms. Considering that the dry farming areas cover nearly 68 million hectares of agricultural land, the evolution of an efficient dry farming technology will no doubt make a major contribution to increasing agricultural production as well as in reducing regional disparities. As such, the country has a high stake in the success of the experiments now being conducted under this programme.

75. The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, which was launched in April 1971 as a Central scheme, is currently in the second year of its operation. The allocation of Rs. 50 crores per annum is intended for projects which are essentially of a labour-intensive nature and, therefore, relate to road building, land development and reclamation, flood protection and antiwaterlogging, minor, irrigation, afforestation, soil conservation etc.

76. During 1971-72, as against the budget provision of Rs. 50 crores, actual expenditure on the scheme was Rs. 32.37 crores. Inspite of the late start made by the scheme, it is estimated to have resulted in generating 80.8 million mandays of employment in 1971-72 as against the original annual target of 87.5 million mandays.

77. The special programmes described above are designed to reduce the rigour of rural poverty and inequalities. However, many of these programmes are still in experimental stages and, as such, it is too early to assess their impact. In order to derive maximum benefit from these schemes, it is necessary to integrate them into the overall strategy of rural development of different regions. As far as possible, the emphasis must be on programmes which increase the nation's productive capacity at the same time as they provide additional income.

78. Institutional reforms involving redistribution of land and providing security of tenure to tenants have been recognised as important instruments for reducing rural inequalities. In most States, legislation exists for fixing reasonable rents payable by tenants, and granting them security of tenure, and also providing for certain rights for purchase of land. Success in implementation has, however, been limited, partly due to heavy pressure of population on land and partly due to inadequacy of records of land rights and other administrative deficiencies.

79. During the current year, renewed attention was focussed on the fixation of ceilings on agricultural holdings. Although legislation prescribing ceilings has been on the statute books of almost all the States in the country for a considerable number of years, because of faulty implementation, as well as legal loopholes, it has not led to any major redistribution of land. The Government of India have issued a set of fresh guidelines in the light of the recommendations made by the Chief Ministers' Conference held in July, 1972 on various aspects of land ceilings. The idea is to bring about a certain measure of uniformity in the ceiling legislation now being revised in various parts of the country, and, generally to reduce the level of ceiling. The family is now being made the basic unit for the application of ceilings throughout the country. A family, for this purpose, would consist of husband, wife and minor childern. The ceiling for a family of 5 members would be between 4.05 and 7.28 hectares of land with assured irrigation and capable of growing

at least two crops a year; for land with assured irrigation and capable of growing one crop a year the ceiling for the family would be 10.93 hectares; for all other categories of land, including orchards, the ceiling for a family would be 21.85 hectares. Where the number of members exceeds five, additional land may be allowed to each member, subject to an overall maximum of twice the ceiling for the basic family unit. Categories exempted from the ceiling have been drastically reduced. The most important of the exempted categories are the plantations of tea, coffee, rubber, cocoa and cardamom. The revision of the existing ceiling laws in the light of these guidelines has been undertaken by almost all the States, and the revised enactments have already become operative in a number of them.

80. The extent to which this legislation will lead to a genuine redistribution of land will depend both on the existence of proper records of land rights and the ability of the Government to prevent fictitious transfers of land. The past experience is certainly not very encouraging and one must not underestimate the ability of entrenched landed interests to defeat the basic objectives of land reforms. The administrative machinery in the States will have to lend its wholehearted support to the programme if worth-while results are to be achieved.

III. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

81. The rate of growth of industrial production declined from 7.5 per cent in 1969 to 3.1 per cent in 1970, and further to 2.9 per cent in 1971. This discouraging trend seems to have been reversed in 1972. During the first eight months of 1972 for which data are available, the index of industrial production increased by 7.4 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of 1971. On current indications, the rate of growth of industrial production in 1972 will be close to 7 per cent.

82. Data for January-August indicate that the growth industrial production was facilitated by a rapid increase in the output of a large number of industrial groups. The chemicals group recorded the highest growth rate (21.4 per cent). Because of their large weight in the official index of industrial production, textiles, whose output increased by 9.3 per cent in the first eight months of 1972, provided the greatest stimulus to industrial growth. The following groups recorded an increase in production exceeding 7 per cent: electricity generation, mining and quarrying, textiles, rubber products, chemicals, non-metallic minerals, non-electrical machinery and transport equipment. The output of food manufacturing, beverages and tobacco, wood and cork manufactures and metal products declined.

TABLE II

General Index of Industrial Production (Crude)

(Base : 1960=100)

Month	1970	1971	1972
January	186.6	188.4	199.6
February	175.2	178.7	196.7
March	188.5	192.4	208.0
April	181.7	183.4	190.3
May	176.8	179.0	194.6
June	179.0	182.7	197.2
July	180.0	187.3	198.1
August	175.1	183.1	200.1
September	178.6	185.0	
October	173.0	182.0	
November	182.5	189.7	
December	192.6	201.6	
January-December	**180.8**	**186.1** (+2.9)	
January-August	**180.4**	**184.4** (+2.2)	**198.1** (+7.4)

NOTE :—Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over previous period.

Sectoral Performance

83. Industrial production in the first eight months of 1972 witnessed a reversal of the decline in 1971 in the production of two major groups, textiles and transport equipment. Recovery in transport equipment is notable because it came after a decline in production extending over the past six years. Even so, the group index, estimated at 133 for January to August 1972, was much lower than the index for 1965 estimated at 205. As is well-know, the principal item that had been affected by this prolonged recession was railway wagons. But a substantial volume of orders, both for indigenous use and exports, has now been placed on the industry, and this would facilitate a further increase in output in the coming months.

84. The strong recovery of the output of textiles in the first eight months of 1972 was obviously due to an improvement in the supply of raw cotton and raw jute. The takeover by the Government, and subsequent re-opening, of a number of sick cotton textile mills, and strong over-seas demand for jute goods, were also important factors in the recovery.

TABLE III

Index of Industrial Production by Principal Groups

(Base : 1960=100)

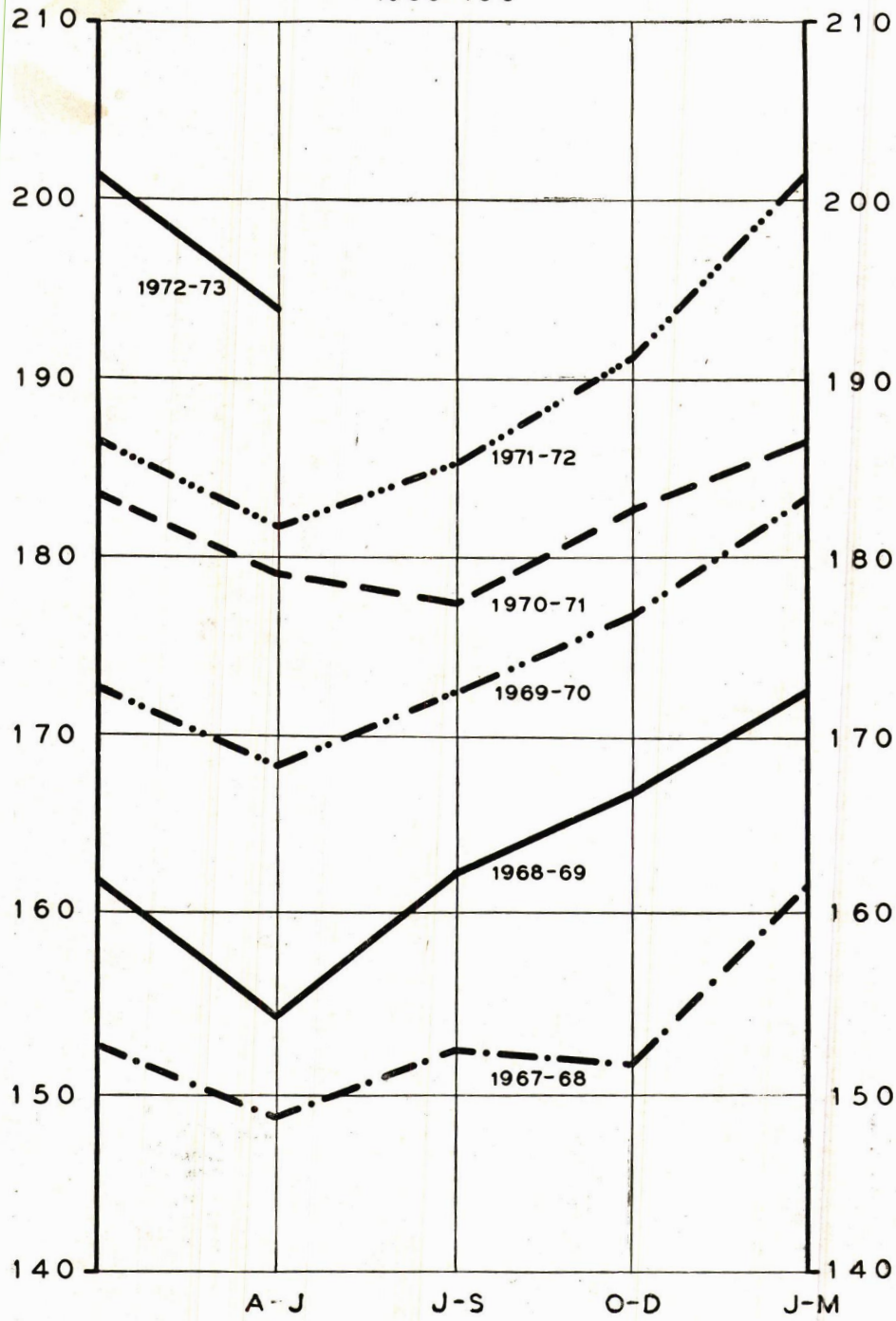
Group	Weight	1970 over 1970	1971	Percentage change 1971	Jan. to August 1971	Jan. to August 1972	Percentage change 1972 over 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
General Index	**100.00**	**180.8**	**186.1**	**+2.9**	**184.4**	**198.0**	**+7.4**
Electricity Generated	5.37	334.0	358.5	+7.3	353.5	393.0	+11.2
Mining and Quarrying	9.72	149.0	153.4	+3.0	151.7	163.6	+7.8
Manufacturing	84.91	174.8	178.9	+2.3	177.4	189.6	+6.9
Food Manufacturing	12.09	157.5	157.6	+0.1	156.5	155.2	—0.8
Beverages & Tobacco	2.22	170.1	182.5	+7.3	180.3	173.4	—3.8
Textile Manufactures	27.06	109.7	106.0	—3.4	104.5	114.2	+9.3
Footwear etc., Manufacture	0.21	161.3	168.1	+4.2	166.8	169.4	+1.6
Wood & Cork Manufactures	0.80	198.7	224.1	+12.8	240.1	232.8	—3.0
Paper Products	1.61	216.5	225.7	+4.2	222.4	225.5	+1.4

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

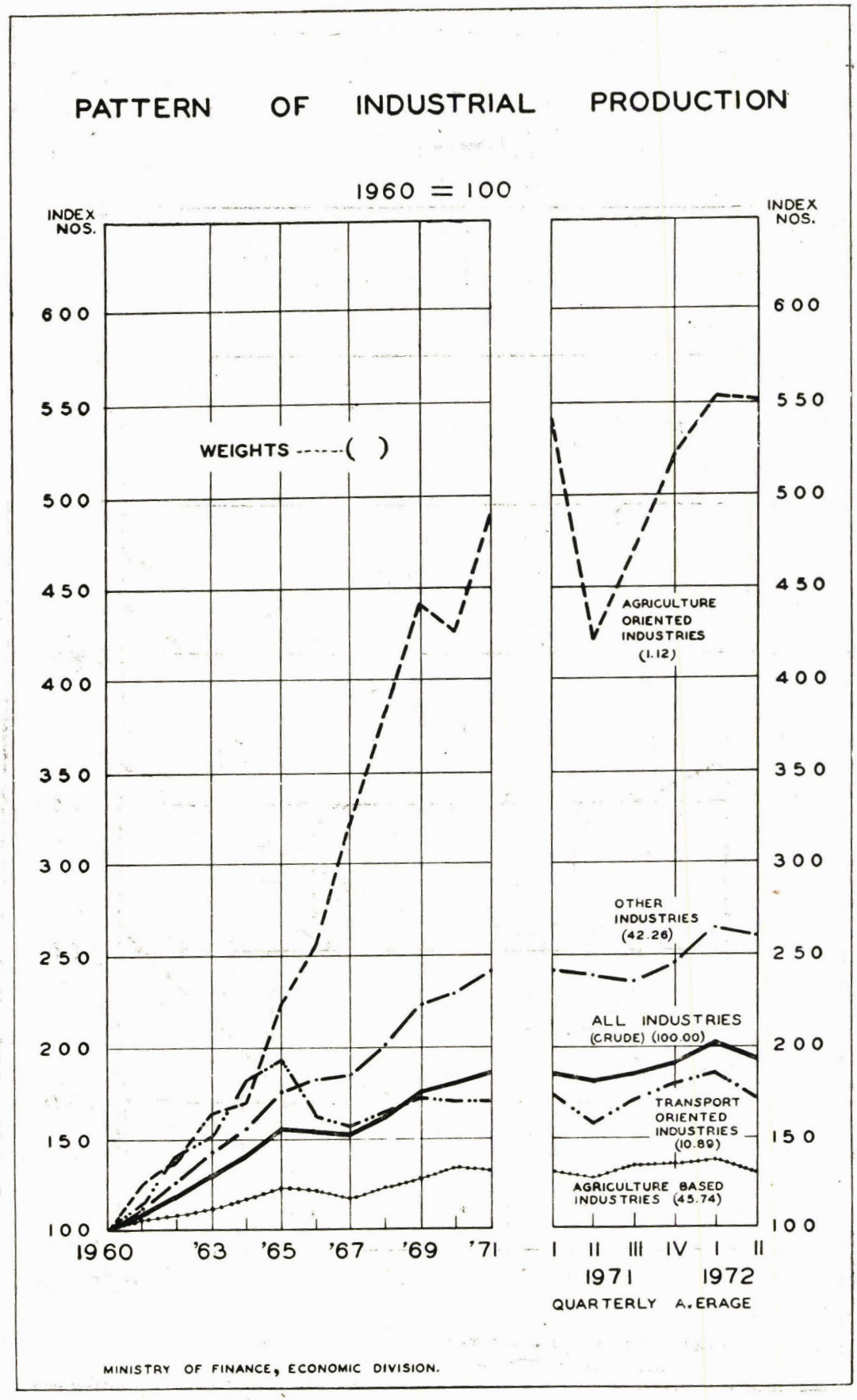
(CRUDE)

QUARTERLY AVERAGES

1960=100



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.


PATTERN OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
1960 = 100
INDEX NOS.
600
550
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
WEIGHTS -----( )
1960
'63
'65
'67
'69
'71
AGRICULTURE ORIENTED INDUSTRIES (1.12)
OTHER INDUSTRIES (42.26)
ALL INDUSTRIES (CRUDE) (100.00)
TRANSPORT ORIENTED INDUSTRIES (10.89)
AGRICULTURE BASED INDUSTRIES (45.74)
I II III IV I II
1971
1972
QUARTERLY AVERAGE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Leather and Fur Products	0.43	65.3	55.3	—15.3	57.7	61.1	+5.9
Rubber Products	2.22	215.7	241.8	+12.1	228.0	257.2	+12.8
Chemicals	7.26	236.5	252.7	+6.8	251.3	305.2	+21.4
Petroleum refinery Products	1.34	297.3	316.9	+6.6	309.1	315.2	+2.0
Non-metallic Mineral Products	3.85	189.1	207.6	+9.8	203.8	220.8	+8.3
Basic Metals	7.38	205.5	208.6	+1.5	208.5	222.2	+6.6
Metal Products	2.51	219.0	234.4	+7.0	245.4	232.6	—5.2
Non-electrical Machinery	3.38	369.5	373.2	+1.0	364.6	392.9	+7.8
Electrical Machinery	3.05	362.7	404.8	+11.6	398.1	421.3	+5.8
Transport Equipment	7.77	132.0	122.1	—7.5	122.1	132.6	+8.6
Misc. Industries	1.23	102.0	114.0	—5.0	122.3	79.2	—35.2

85. Production of food manufacturing, beverages and tobacco, wood and cork manufactures and metal products declined in the first eight months of 1972 as compared to the level attained in the corresponding period of 1971. Sugar has, next to tea, the highest weight (3.58 per cent) in the food industries group, and a decline of 20 per cent in its production which took place during this period could not be offset by the increased production of other commodities. The fall in the output of the important metal products group should be a cause for concern. In 1971 this group showed a recovery after a decline experienced in 1970; a lack of sufficient demand for some items, like wire ropes, and capacity constraints in those of others, such as machine screws and wood screws, appear to be holding up the further growth of this group of products.

86. The chemicals sector played a leading role in industrial production during the first eight months of 1972. Its output went up by over 20 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of 1971. Power and industrial alcohol, calcium carbide, soap, glue, bleaching powder, liquid chlorine, oxygen gas, and fertilisers (both nitrogenous and phosphatic) recorded growth rates of over 10 per cent. The production of power and industrial alcohol was almost doubled, while that of fertilisers showed an increase of over 15 per cent. However the production of dyes and intermediates declined, while increases in the case of certain basic chemicals like sulphuric acid, caustic soda and soda ash were moderate. For the latter two items existing capacity has been exploited to the full, and this is currently acting as a constraint on the expansion of output of industries using them as inputs. Calcium carbide and synthetic detergents are two other chemical industries where capacity is currently acting as a constraint on further expansion. Government have included synthetic detergents in the list of industries for which capacity can be doubled without the usual formalities of industrial licensing.

Next in order of performance to chemicals the rubber industries group which recorded a rate of about 13 per cent during the first eight of 1972. The improvement in output was butable to better industrial relations and a comrtable raw materials position, combined with some addition to capacity in the case of automobile tyres and tubes. Bicycle and tractor tyres and tubes also recorded significant increases in output.

88. Though output in the electrical machinery industry continued to rise during 1972, the rate of growth was markedly less than in 1971. While the situation seemed to have improved for dry-cells, electric lamps, electric fans, aluminium cables, and VIR|PVC wires and flexibles, production of house service meters and bare copper conductors declined significantly. The output of electric motors failed to recover from the low level reached in 1971; evidently the effects of competition from the small scale sector continue to be felt.

89. The index for non-electrical machinery showed a rise of 7.8 per cent during the first eight months of 1972, as against stagnation during the corresponding period of 1971. The improvement was largely on account of increased production of machine tools, ball and roller bearings, twist drills, and sugar and tea machinery. Production of stationary diesel engines registered a decline. The output of power driven pumps, which declined in 1971, remained static in 1972. In both these cases there is indirect evidence to suggest that production in the small-scale sector might have picked up, particularly in the context of the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme. Other items whose production declined are cement mill machinery, sewing machines and vehicular diesel engines; the last named industry suffered from a prolonged strike, and this affected the production of automobiles also.

90. The group of basic metal industries improved its performance in the first eight months of 1972 due to higher output of pig iron and steel. Copper production began to increase from June, 1972 because of higher capacity; however, output during the earlier months was very low because of teething troubles in the running of a new smelter plant. In the case of aluminium, the increase in output in 1972 is likely to have been insignificant largely because of capacity constraints.

91. The non-metallic minerals group, which includes cement, continued to make progress, though the cement industry itself showed only a moderate increase in its output. This was partly due to the shortage of wagons in the earlier part of 1972, and partly due to an eleven day strike in the units of a large firm. In this group, the highest rate of increase was recorded by high tension insulators, reflecting the increased tempo of rural electrification.

The production refractories was unsatisfactory, in spite of the fact that there is considerable potential demand from the steel industry. In order to meet the shortage of high class refractories, the Government has been compelled to takeover two units.

92. In the case of petroleum products and paper products, there was some increase in output in the first eight month of 1972, but the latest trends are not too favourable, and output for the year as a whole may well show a decline as compared to 1971. Problems in the import of crude oil for the former industry, and capacity constraints in regard to the latter, appear to be the principal factors affecting production.

93. As for the sources of power, coal and electricity, both showed appreciable increases in the first eight months of 1972 in consonance with the spurt in industrial production. The improvement in the output of coal marked a recovery after two years of declining production, and progress can be expected to be maintained in the later part of the year. The outlook for power generation in the coming months is, however, not so bright.

Power

94. Electricity generation, which has a weight of 5.37 per cent in the official index of industrial production, is an important industry in itself. In addition, fluctuations in its output have a direct bearing on overall industrial production. While the total installed generating capacity increased from 5.66 million KW in 1960-61 to 1,700 million KW by 1971-72, an overall shortage of power in the country still persists. The expansion of generating capacity has so far been planned on the basis of an annual increase of 12.5 per cent, while the demand seems to be rising much faster.

95. In spite of an increase in installed capacity, and higher electricity generation, serious power shortages developed in 1972 in Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, largely as a result of the erratic behaviour of monsoons and low levels in the hydro-reservoirs. There has also been a shortfall in the generation of atomic power because of operational difficulties of the nuclear power station at Tarapore.

96. It is expected that by the end of 1972-73 a capacity of 18.2 million KW would be in operation. Also, against the Fourth Plan target of 23 million KW, it seems that a capacity of only about 20.2 million KW would be created by the end of March, 1974. While installation of additional generating capacity is being speeded up, there is considerable scope, in the meantime, for improving the efficiency of the distribution system by reducing transmission losses, particularly those which result from inadequate maintenance.

97. At present about, 45 per cent of the country's generating capacity is accounted for by hydro-power. The uncertainty of rainfall can affect the generation of power from this source, as has actually happened in the latter half of 1972. While this does not imply that there has been any decline in power availability as compared to the previous year, it does highlight the need of planning for a certain level of reserve thermal capacity. The case for increasing thermal power is particularly strong in those areas which are predominantly dependant on hydro-power. Of course, once the proposed national grid has been established, it will be possible to distribute power more rationally throughout the country.

Utilisation of Capacity

98. An important factor in the recovery of industrial production in the first half of 1972 was better utilisation of capacity. However, in a number of industries like railway wagons, mining machinery, steel castings and heavy structurals, there is still very substantial under-utilisation of capacity.

99. There are also a number of industries working close to their capacity. Thus, in the case of rubber goods, almost all the industries are producing at full capacity. The only exception would be bicycle tyres and tubes (which are increasingly to be produced in the small scale sector), and rubber foot-wear which faces competition from small scale units manufacturing PVC shoes, etc. Even in these cases utilisation seems to have improved in 1972.

100. Similarly, there is a very large range of chemical products where capacity utilisation has reached levels of 90 per cent or more. In fact, in this group, apart from fertilisers, there are only a few items of any importance for which capacity utilisation is less than 70 per cent. Of these, a group like industrial explosives has its fortunes linked to mining and quarrying which is now coming out of a period of relative stagnation; dyes, paints and varnish industries suffer when manufacturing activity is at a low level. In fertilisers, except for urea whose production is about 70 per cent of the capacity, the overall position is unsatisfactory. Partly this is so because there is a considerable lag between establishment of new capacity and its optimum utilisation; nevertheless efforts have to be made to improve the working of fertiliser plants in order to sustain the development of agriculture.

101. In the electrical equipment group, capacity utilisation in 1972 was generally satisfactory. Electric lamps, fans, house service meters, room air-conditioners, dry cells, storage batteries and heavy items, like motors, transformers and aluminium cables are all being produced close to capacity. Household wiring requisites such as winding wires, rubber and plastic insulated wires and flexibles would however, appear to be faced with inadequate dema Bare copper conductors do not have a sufficient su of raw material and in any case, are being re by aluminium conductors; paper insulated cables seem to have lost ground to other ty power cables.

102. Under non-electrical machinery, capaci utilisation in the case of machine tools is still low though the situation seems to have improved in 1972. Other such items are tractors and drilling machinery; production of tractors has suffered because of demand

having been affceted by a variety of factors. These include the relatively poor performance of some domestic models and high prices. High levels of utilisation have been achieved by grinding wheels, bandsaw blades, plastic working machines, gas welding and cutting equipment, ball-bearings, etc. Metal products showing a high degree of utilisation are machine screws, wood screws, crown corks, steel files, hurricane lanterns and hand tools. Capacity utilisation in industries like typewriters, bolts and nuts, razor blades, steel pipes and tubes, and transmission towers is still inadequate, even though the situation improved in 1972.

103. Broadly speaking 1972 witnessed an improvement in capacity utilisation, though quite a few industries continue to remain in the doldrums. Better raw materials availability was a major factor promoting fuller utilisation of capacity. To some extent, the more cordial industrial relations were also responsible for the improved performance.

Industrial Licensing Policies

104. In order to encourage higher industrial production through fuller utilisation/expansion of productive capacity in important industries, Government, in January 1972, decided to accord approval for additional manufacturing capacity, upto 100 per cent of existing capacity, without the formality of an industrial licence, provided that the increase was brought about without any imports of capital goods. The number of industries covered initially was 54, but later 11 more were added to the list. Firms belonging to the larger industrial houses and foreign majority companies, however, were not granted the benefit of an automatic increase in their capacity. Their cases were to be examined on merit, and for this purpose a special 'Task Force' was set up.

105. Though the initial response of industry to the new policy of liberalisation was not very encouraging, and requests were few, the position improved during the later part of the year when substantial expansion or capacity was approved, among others, for the metallurgical industries, boilers and steam generating plants, prime-movers, electrical equipment. etc.

106. As for the Task Force, it received 267 applications from the larger industrial houses and foreign majority companies till the end of December 1972. Of these, Government approved 86 and rejected 102; the rest were under various stages of examination. The items for which additional capacity was approved by the Task Force include certain items of machinery process control instruments, textile instruments, electronic instruments, ball and roller bearings, switchgear, paints and enamels, various chemicals and pharmaceuticals, automobile components and ancillaries optical and laboratory glass, etc.

107. A significant event of the current year was the announcement by the Government, on 2nd February 1973, or a modified industrial licensing policy. In order to remove unnecessary uncertainty, Government has published a consolidated list of industries which are open, along with other applicants, for the participation of larger industrial houses and branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies. The list includes core industries of importance to the national economy in the future, industries having direct linkages with such core industries, and industries with a long term export potential. Such items in the list as are reserved for manufacture in the public sector under Schedule A to the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, or for production in the small-scale sector, as may be notified from time to time, will be excluded from the application of the list. At the same time the definition of the large houses, as contained in the industrial Licensing Policy of 1970, has been modified to bring it in conformity with the definition contained in the MRTP Act 1969. Thus, hereafter, larger houses for purposes of industrial licensing policy will be considered as those undertakings whose assets, along with assets of inter-connected undertakings, are not less than Rs. 20 crores. In order to restrict entry of large undertakings into areas that are primarily meant for small, medium and new entrepreneurs, it has been decided that the exemption limit from licensing provisions which now applies to substantial expansions and new undertakings up to Rupees one crore by way of fixed assets, will not apply to existing licensed or registered undertakings having fixed assets exceeding Rs. 5 crores. The existing policy of reservation for the small scale sector will be continued and it is proposed to expand the area of such reservation, consistent with the performance and potentialities of the small-scale sector. While endorsing the creation of joint sector units on a case by case basis, the new policy specifically declares that larger houses, dominant undertakings and foreign companies will not be allowed to use the joint sector to enter industries from which they are to be otherwise, excluded. In all joint sector units, Government will ensure for itself an effective role in guiding policies, management and operations.

The Working of the MRTP Act

108. The growing concern with the concentration of economic power in the industrial sector led to the enactment of the Monopolies and Restrictive trade Practices Act which came into force on the 1st June, 1970. During the period of two and a half years that the Act has been in operation, 853 undertakings have come forward for registration, as these undertakings individually, or in an interconnected manner, have assets of the value of Rs. 20 crores and above, or are dominant in the production or distribution of goods, or in the provision of services. These companies had net assets of the value of Rs. 4,847 crores as on 30th November, 1972, and accounted for about 50 per cent of the aggregate value of the assets of the total number of companies at work in the private sector. The Act does not debar the further expansion of these enterprises. However, the Act provides that such an expansion should be allowed only if it is in the wider public interest. The available statistics indicate that the administration of the MRTP Act so far does not seem to have stood in the way of expansion of these companies wherever justified on merits. Of the 82 applications considered and disposed of upto the end of November 1972 for expansion or for establishing new undertakings, only 5

with a proposed investment of Rs. 15 crores were rejected. The remaining applications, involving an outlay of Rs. 315 crores, were approved. However, in these cases of approval also, suitable conditions were imposed in many cases to dilute the control of the existing management over the undertakings and make them more broad-based in their capital structure, thereby reducing to some extent the concentration of economic power.

Industrial Relations

109. Strained industrial relations have been a significant contributory factor to a lack of full utilisation of available industrial capacity in recent years. In 1970, the country lost 20.6 million man-days through industrial disputes. There was some improvement in the situation in 1971, and the number of man-days lost declined to 16.5 million. This was largely due to an improvement in industrial relations in West Bengal where the number of man-days lost fell sharply from over 11 million in 1970 to less than 4.5 million in 1971.

110. Data on industrial disputes, and the number of man-days lost thereby, are currently available only for the first six months of 1972. These indicate a further small improvement in the situation. The number of mandays lost in the first six months of 1972 was less than 8 million, as against over 9 million in the corresponding period of 1971, but even this must be considered substantial. Brief mention has already been made of a strike in the cement industry. However, during the year there was no major case of industrial unrest except for an extended strike in an important automobile components ancillaries plant which continued upto March 1972, and which recurred in the middle of the year, affecting production not only in that unit but also in another unit producing automobiles. Automobile production was also directly hampered by industrial unrest, in the absence of which the recovery in output staged by the transport group of industries would have been even more significant.

Employment in the Organised Sector

111. Employment in the organised sector recorded an increase of 2.5 per cent in 1970-71 and 3.4 per cent during 1971-72, with the total employment raising from 17.49 million at the end of March 1971 to 18.08 million by end-March 1972. In consonance with the sluggish trend of industrial activity in 1971, the private sector failed to pull its weight, and additional employment generated in this sector in 1971-72 was of the order of 0.2 per cent only, as against 5.3 per cent for the public sector.

112. The industry-wise break-up reveals that in 1971-72 there was only a slight increase in employment in the private manufacturing sector, but there was a sharp rise in construction which probably indicates a revival of investment activity. In so far as the public sector is concerned, the principal increases in employment in 1971-72 are found to have taken place in mining and quarrying, trade and commerce and manufacturing.

113. Data on employment in the organised sector for 1972-73 are still not available. However, it is likely that the recovery of industrial production in 1972 probably led to an acceleration in the rate of growth of employment.

114. The available data on employment exchange registrations show that the number of people seeking jobs increased from 44.95 lakhs at the end of June, 1971 to 56.88 lakhs a year later. The number of educated applicants rose from 20.53 lakhs to 26.12 lakhs; for West Bengal the number rose from 3.22 lakhs to 4.48 lakhs, i.e., by 39.1 per cent as against 27.2 per cent for the country as a whole. Among the total number of registrants the State of West Bengal accounted for over 10 lakhs or 17.9 per cent. It was followed by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu, the four States together accounting for almost half of the total.

115. The data on unemployment in the country are far from being reliable. Even then it is obvious that the sluggishness of industrial production since the mid-sixties has aggravated the problem of unemployment.

Trends in Industrial Investment

116. The drought years of 1965-66 and 1966-67 were followed by a levelling off of investment activity in the private industrial sector. Thus, according to a Reserve Bank's study of 1501 large and medium non-financial, non-Government public limited companies, the rate of growth of gross capital formation (i.e., gross fixed assets plus inventories) declined from 11.0 per cent in 1966-67 to 9.2 per cent in 1967-68 and to 6.0 per cent in 1968-69. There was, however, a recovery in the two subsequent years for which comparable data are available, the rate of growth increased to 7.4 per cent in 1969-70 and 8.7 per cent in 1970-71.

117. Judged by the available data, the investment climate in 1971-72 seems to have improved. There was a significant spurt in the assistance disbursed and sanctioned by public financial institutions, as well as in the authorised capital of new companies. The public financial institutions have reported disbursements of Rs. 182.5 crores in 1971-72. Almost 25 per cent more than in the previous year, their sanctions, at Rs. 307 crores, represent an increase of as much as 36 per cent. The number of new companies registered increased from 1927 in 1970-71 to 2524 in 1971-72 and their authorised capital went up from Rs. 333 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 524 crores in 1971-72. The number of industrial licences and letters of intent issued also indicate an improvement. The number of letters of intent issued went up from 438 in 1970-71 to 1015 in 1971-72 and of industrial licences from 363 to 625 in these two years. At the same time, approvals accorded by the Capital Goods Committee rose from Rs. 99.67 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 113.23 crores in 1971-72.

118. The overall picture which emerges for the current year, on the basis of data so far available, is

somewhat mixed. For example, the number of industrial licences and letters of intent issued in 1972 is running below the level of 1971; the number of industrial licences and letters of intent issued declined from 530 and 777 respectively during the first ten months of 1971 to 430 and 700 during the corresponding period of 1972. On the other hand, consents given by the Controller of Capital Issues to non-Government companies reveal a significant step-up, the value of these consents (excluding bonus issues) having gone up from Rs. 54.9 crores in January-September 1971 to Rs. 127.6 crores in January-September 1972. The value of licences approved by the Capital Goods Committee during the first nine months of the current fiscal year is also marginally higher than the value of approvals accorded in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

119. The data on capital actually raised by the non-Government companies also presents an optimistic picture. Capital raised (excluding bonus issues) in the first nine months of 1972 at Rs. 77.8 crores, exceeded the total capital (excluding bonus issues) raised both in 1970 and 1971. However, it is to be noted that the improvement in 1972 is wholly on account of an unusually large increase in capital raised by way of debentures.

TABLE IV

Capital raised by Non-Government Companies under approvals given by the Controller of Capital Issues

(Rs. in lakhs)

Type of Issue	1970	1971	January—September 1970	January—September 1971	January—September 1972
Initial (Equity and preference)	2721.14	2155.02	2452.93	1416.97	545.98
Further (Equity and preference)	2320.79	1971.61	2016.12	1732.31	1521.91
Debentures	1273.23	872.30	1145.20	648.50	5110.32
Bonus	5180.78	3180.92	4250.20	2438.03	2306.01
Loans	603.02	403.89	233.71	329.51	598.43
TOTAL	12098.96	8583.74	10098.16	6565.32	10082.65
(Total excluding bonus issues)	(6918.18)	(5402.82)	(5847.96)	(4127.29)	(7776.64)

120. As for public response to new issues, this has been of a mixed nature. While a few public issues have met with indifferent response, others have been heavily over-subscribed. The latter include shares of many newly established companies, and would, therefore, cast doubt on any general statement that investors are shy. Currently, investment activity in the private sector seems to be held up more by a lack of worthwhile investment proposals rather than by inadequate availability of investible funds.

121. In assessing the trend of industrial investment in the private sector, one must not lose sight of the small scale industry. It is the declared policy of the Government to assist in every possible way in the development of this segment of industry. Currently, as many as 128 items have been reserved for exclusive future development in the small-scale sector. Unfortunately, there are no reliable data for investment in this sector. However, such indirect evidence as is available, for example, from data relating to assistance by financial institutions, supports the inference that the rate of investment in the small scale sector has increased in recent years.

122. The public sector accounts for a major share of industrial investment in the country. In the first three years of the Fourth Plan, public sector outlays on minerals and industries showed a rising tendency. However, the actual outlays were lower than those provided for in the Annual Plans. The total outlay in the Annual Plan for 1972-73 was Rs. 799.39 crores and represented a significant step up as compared to the plan outlay in 1971-72.

The Industrial Outlook for 1973

123. The prospects for industrial production in 1973 will be conditioned by a number of factors, the most important of which is the behaviour of agricultural production. The purchasing power of the rural population is likely to be affected by the unsatisfactory performance of the agricultural sector in 1972-73. Similarly, the rise in prices of basic necessities of life is likely to affect the purchasing power of fixed income groups in the urban sector. As a result the demand for consumers' durables, which is postponable, may decline. The shortfalls in the production of certain agricultural raw materials like vegetable oilseeds and raw jute may also affect the growth of industrial production. On current indications, the production of sugar is expected to register a small improvement. The situation regarding supply of raw cotton is expected to remain fairly comfortable and this will help to stabilise the production of cotton textiles. The rapid growth of textiles was the most important single factor contributing to the growth of industrial production in 1972. However, the growth of cotton textiles in 1972 came after a decline in production in 1971. It is highly unlikely that this industry can maintain in 1973 the same momentum of growth as in 1972. Similarly, the export demand, and therefore the volume of production of the Indian jute industry is also likely to be affected. It thus appears that industrial production in 1973 will have to rely on stimuli originating in sector other than textiles in order to sustain the growth rate of 7 per cent.

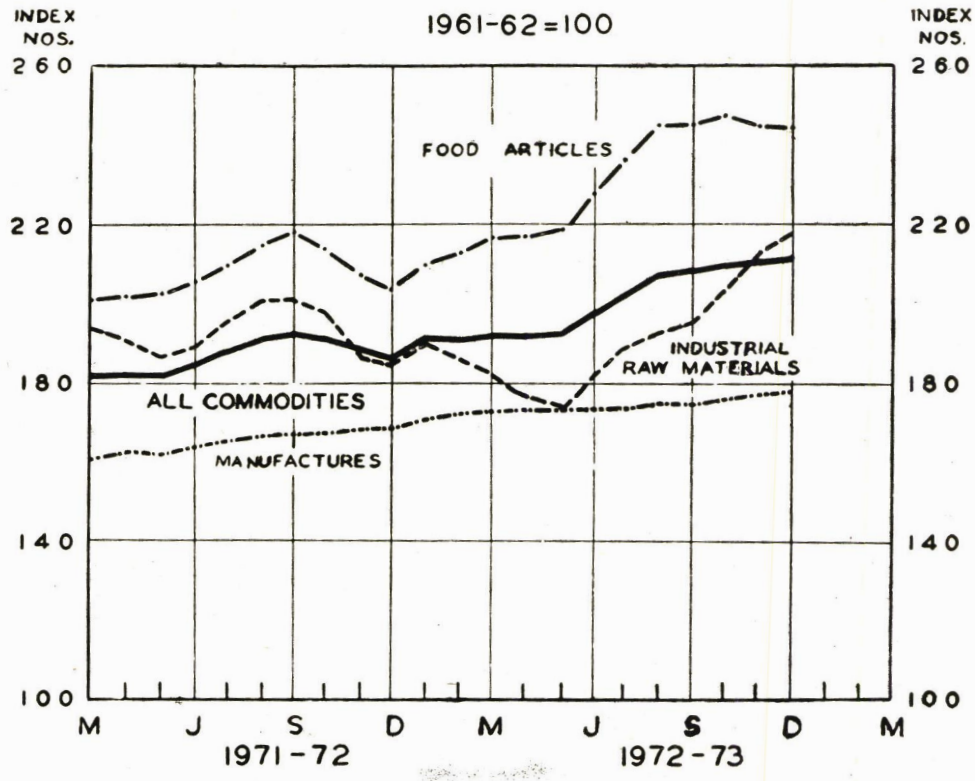
124. One encouraging feature of the situation is that despite some improvement in the utilisation of capacity in 1972, there is still considerable scope for securing additional production on the basis of a fuller utilisation of existing capacity. However, the actual outcome will depend greatly on the extent to which both industrial investment and the supply of certain critical inputs like power and iron and steel can be increased. The shortage of power is likely to affect industrial production in the early months of 1973. As regards iron and steel, the performance in recent years has not been very encouraging. The production of saleable steel by major producers from 4.79 million tonnes in 1969-70 to 4.54 million tonnes in 1970-71 and further to 4.48 million tonnes in 1971-72. It is estimated that production in 1972-73 will be about 4.75 million tonnes. Vigorous efforts are now being made to increase the level of capacity utilisation in the steel plants. Government was compelled to take over the management of the Indian Iron and Steel company in order to arrest the decline in production at that unit. The establishment of a holding company, the Steel Authority of India Ltd. should greatly help in the orderly planning of India's steel industry. However, the improved utilisation of available capacity in the steel plants in crucially tied up greater operational efficiency and stable industrial relations at the plants level. The Government's decision to take over almost the entire coal industry, consisting of both coking and non-coking coal would facilitate the expansion of the industry in line with the growing needs of the economy. However, both the management and organised labour will have to show to proper awareness of their new responsibilities if the expected beneficial results are to materialise.

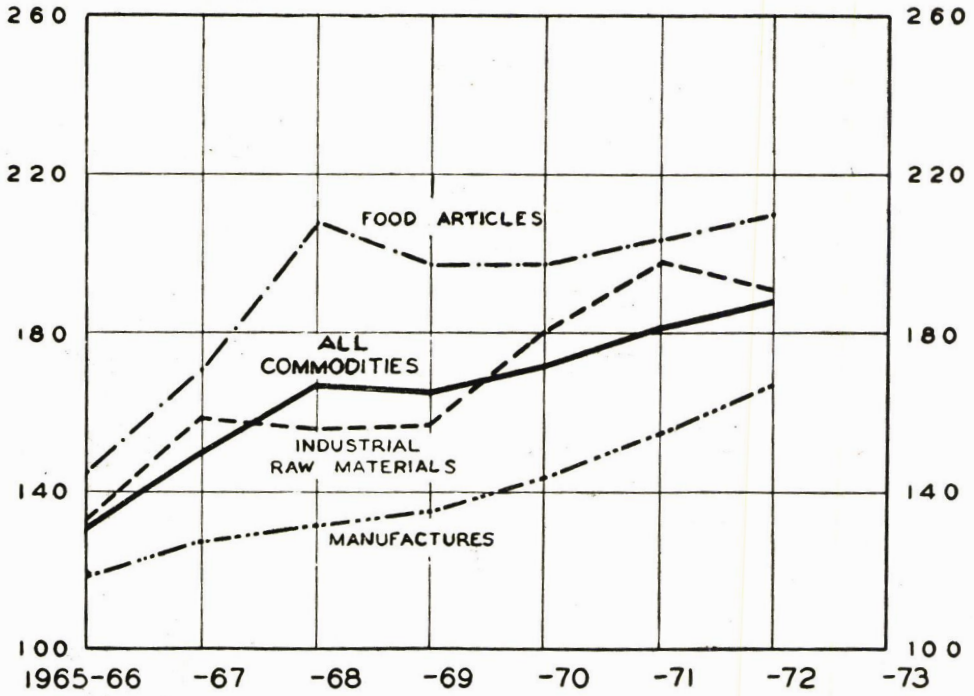
125. It is well known that operational difficulties currently stand in the way of full utilisation of existing capacity in a number of public sector enterprises. A high level Action Committee for Public Sector undertakings has been engaged in formulating concrete recommendations, enterprise by enterprise, for improving production and profitability in the public sector. It is to be hoped that action on the recommendations of this Committee will lead to a significant increase in production and capacity utilisation in the public sector.

126. The production of a number of public sector undertakings showed an encouraging increase during 1972. In regard to power generating equipment, for instance, the different units manufacturing heavy electrical equipment recorded increases ranging from 34 per cent to 103 per cent in January-November 1972 as compared to January-November 1971. The output of heavy electrical equipment at the Hardwar Plant of the BHEL went up by as much as 103 per cent, and of boilers and boiler components by the High Pressure Boiler Plant of the BHEL at Tiruchi, by 41 per cent. The output of power equipment by the Bhopal unit of the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., increased by 55 per cent during 1972 as compared to the last year. Similarly output of various types of cables at the Rupnarainpur Plant of the Hindustan Cables Ltd. went up by 48 to 99 per cent during January-November 1972 as compared to the corresponding period of 1971. While the increase in output of other public sector undertakings has not been quite as spectacular, many of them recorded increases in output and better performance financially than in the previous year.

127. To sum up, with suitable management of demand, and improved availability of certain critical inputs, the economy is certainly capable of sustaining a growth rate of 7 to 8 per cent in industrial production in 1973. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the improvement in industrial performance in 1972 was, to a very considerable degree, a result of the operation of certain favourable factors whose continuation in 1973 cannot be taken for granted. There are, no doubt, some hopeful elements in the situation. However, at this stage, it is not possible to draw a balance sheet of all the major factors which are likely to influence the course of industrial production in 1973.

WHOLESALE PRICES





MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

IV. PRICE TRENDS

128. Price movements during 1972 were characterised, first, by a midyear rise much in excess of the normal seasonal rise during this part of the year, and, later on, by the complete absence of the seasonal decline which usually takes place in the last quarter of the year. The Index of Wholesale Prices (1961-62—100) rose from 193.2 in May to 208.0 in September, and, instead of declining thereafter, rose further stand at 211.4 in December. Consequently, wholesale prices in 1972 recorded an average rise of 7.8 per cent as against a rise of less than 4 per cent in 1971.

TABLE V

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices
(Base : 1961-62=100)

Per cent variations over the preceding year@

	weight (per cent)	1969	1970	1971	1972*	December* 1972 over December 1971
ALL COMMODITIES	(100.00)	+2.1	+6.2	+3.9	+7.8	+13.7
Food articles	(41.30)	—3.7	+5.2	+1.8	+11.4	+19.5
Foodgrains	(14.78)	—2.9	+3.4	+0.1	+13.3	+17.2
Cereals	(12.10)	—0.6	+2.3	—1.5	+10.8	+14.7
Pulses	(2.68)	—9.7	+7.7	—5.9	+22.1	+25.1
Edible oils	(5.37)	+23.2	+17.8	—8.9	+2.3	+26.3
Sugar & allied products	(6.48)	—31.9	—8.7	—21.5	+33.4	+38.5
Liquor & tobacco	(2.50)	+13.8	—8.8	+2.5	+17.3	+20.5
Fuel, power, light and lubricants	(6.10)	+4.1	+4.4	+5.3	+5.5	+4.0
Industrial raw materials	(12.10)	+14.9	+11.0	+0.4	—1.3	+18.1
Raw cotton	(2.24)	+7.8	+15.9	+22.3	—24.1	—9.4
Raw jute & mesta	(1.16)	+17.3	—9.6	—7.5	+8.1	—43.2
Oil seeds	(5.24)	+21.7	+16.2	—7.1	+2.7	+24.8
Chemicals	(0.70)	+9.4	+3.6	+3.3	+2.7	+0.2
Machinery & transport equipment	(7.99)	+1.8	+7.5	+7.5	+6.4	+4.9
Manufactures	(29.40)	+6.2	+7.7	+8.3	+6.1	+5.9
Intermediate products	(5.70)	+6.6	+13.4	+10.0	+8.1	+10.9
Finished products	(23.70)	+6.1	+6.1	+7.8	+5.5	+4.4

@Based on annual averages.

*Provisional.

129. The situation that emerged was obviously the result of a setback on the agricultural front, combind with the delayed impact of the unusal stresses and strains through which the economy had to pass in 1971. The substantial increases in Governmenrt expenditure since 1971 that took place in the face of a declining trend in the rate of growth of national output also aggravated the situation. This conglomeration of factors not only accentuated the normal seasonal pressure on prices from May to mid-September, 1972, but also prevented the post kharif seasonal decline from taking place. In this respect, the contrast between 1972 and 1971 is particularly noticeable. In 1971, too, the seasonal uptrend in prices was on the high side. However, the subsequent downtrend was quite sharp, and the index for December 1971 was only 2.8 per cent higher than that for December 1970. As against this, wholesale prices in December, 1972 were 13.7 per cent higher than in December 1971.

130. 1972 began with a marked rise in prices. The price index moved up from 185.9 in December 1971 to 191.3 in January 1972, or by nearly 3 per cent. However, during the next four months the general price index remained fairly stable, rising only slightly to 193.2 in May 1972. This stability was principally due to a decline in the prices of industrial raw materials, particularly cotton and oilseeds. The food articels group recorded an increase of over 7 per cent during the first five months of 1972. A major factor contributing to the increase was the sharp rise in the prices of sugar and allied products. The sub-group index for cereals also continued to move up, despite open market releases by the Food Corporation of India, and the coming of the new wheat crop.

131. The relative price stability during the early months of 1972 was disturbed in June as there was considerable delay in the advent of the monsoons. Although there is normally a seasonal rise in prices from May to mid-September, the poor prospects for the 1972 kharif crop added to the pressure on the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural raw materials. As a result, the usual seasonal decline in prices which commences around the middle of

September failed to materialise, and, on the contrary, there was a small increase, mainly on account of industrial raw materials, edible oils and pulses. The adverse impact on cereals was, however, softened by larger releases from the public distribution system.

132. A distinctive feature of price behaviour in 1972, as compared to 1971, was the pronounced increase in the prices of food articles. In 1971 the rise in the food articles group index had been less than 2 per cent, and that, too, had been the consequence of an average increase of about 22 per cent in the prices of sugar and allied products. The prices of cereals and edible oils had actually declined, while those of other food articles had remained stable. In 1972, as against the average increase of 7.8 per cent in the overall price index, the index for the food articles group went up by as much as 11.4 per cent. The rise in prices of foodgrains was still higher at 13.3 per cent; prices of cereals went up by 10.8 per cent and those of pulses by 22.1 per cent. Prices of sugar and allied products increased by as much as 33.4 per cent and this factor accounted for about one-third of the total increase in the wholesale price index that occurred in 1972. The rise in the prices of foodgrains and sugar and allied products (together accounting for a weight of 21.26 per cent) was responsible for about two-thirds of the total price increase in 1972.

133. An analysis of the price behaviour of important commodities in 1972 reveals that the price rise in the case of wheat was much less than for other cereals. The average increase in the price of wheat was less than 5 per cent as compared to an increase of 10.4 per cent in the price of rice. Prices of jowar went up by 13.9 per cent, of bajra by 41.4 per cent, and of maize by 28.8 per cent. As regards pulses, while the price of arhar increased by 12.3 per cent and those of masur, urad and gram from 22 to 26 per cent, prices of moong went up by 37.1 per cent. The prices of edible oils remained fairly stable upto May 1972. However, the poor prospects for the new oilseeds crop led to a significant increase in prices thereafter, and there was an average rise of 2.3 per cent in the prices of vegetable oils over the year as a whole.

134. In contrast to the steep rise in the price index for food articles, that for industrial raw materials registered a decline of 1.3 per cent in 1972. This was mostly due to a fall in prices of raw cotton which had risen abnormally in 1971. The prices of other important raw materials like raw jute, oilseed and certain miscellaneous raw materials recorded increases in 1972.

135. Apart from food articles, the only group index which advanced substantially in 1972 is that for liquor and tobacco. Higher prices of tobacco, partly due to an increase in excise levies, and partly because of larger exports, were responsible for this development. Since, however, the group has a very small weight in the wholesale price index, price movements in this group have only a minor impact on the overall index. Similarly, in the case of chemicals, a shortage of caustic soda and soda ash served to push up the group index, though its impact on the overall price index is also not significant.

136. The remaining groups of fuel and power etc., machinery and transport equipment, and manufactures rose by an average of about 5.5to 6.5 per cent. The direct and indirect consequences of fiscal levies as also the general inflationary trends in the economy contributed to this outcome.

137. The pressure on prices 1972 was reflected in the Consumer Price Index also. However, the availability of essential consumer goods such as foodgrains, sugar, cloth and kerosene at controlled prices helped to moderate this pressure. Thus, the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1949—100) rose from an average of 230.5 in 1971 to 245.3 in 1972, showing an increase of 6.4 per cent as against an increase of 7.3 per cent in the Wholesale Price Index.

138. Price measures continue to be an important element of Government policies for increasing the agricultural production. During the 1972-73 marketing season, the procurement price of wheat was maintained at the level of 1971-72. There was also no change in the issue price of wheat releases from Central Government's stocks. For the first time, the Government announced the procurement price of wheat for 1973-74 marketing season at the time of sowing. In order to maintain the existing incentive, the procurement price of wheat for the 1973-74 marketing season has been fixed at the same level as in 1972-73. Thus the price of indigenous common wheat and Mexican varieties of wheat remains constant at Rs. 76 per quintal. The procurement price of indigenuous red variety of wheat has also been left unchanged in the range of Rs. 71 to 74 per quintal.

139. The procurement price of paddy/rice and coarse grains for 1972-73 marketing season were generally kept at the same level as in the preceding year. However, slight upward revisions were allowed with a view to achieving the procurement targets laid down by the Agricultural Prices Commission. The procurement prices were fixed at Rs. 58 per quintal each for maize and jowar, and at Rs. 60 per quintal for bajra. In the case of paddy, procurement prices for standard varieties were raised by Rs. 2 per quintal in the States where they were Rs. 54 per quintal or below, and by Re. 1 where they were Rs. 55 per quintal; no increase was allowed in the States where such prices were Rs. 56 per quintal. Procurement prices of rice were raised corresponding to the increase in paddy prices. Keeping the procurement targets in view, the State Governments were advised, not only to continue the existing zonal restrictions, but also to tighten them still further to the extent considered necessary, particularly in the post-harvest period. The main producing States have, accordingly, restricted the exports of maize, bajra and jowar to other areas; intra-state restrictions have also been imposed in some States on the movement of paddy and rice.

140. With a view to easing the pressure on the prices of foodgrains which had developed in January 1972, the Food Corporation of India had started open market sales of wheat in several parts of the country. Later, however, in view of the need to conserve the Government stocks for meeting the increasing demands on the public distribution system, open sales were discontinued about the middle of the year.

141. In order to control prices and to relieve distress arising out of the drought in 1972, the State Governments were advised to extend the public distribution system so as to cover as much area and population as possible. As a result of this, the number of fair price shops increased from 1,21,000 at the end of December 1971 to 1,65,000 at the end of December 1972, the population covered rising from 307.6 million to 395.8 million. The releases through the public distribution system were stepped up, and the monthly off-take increased from 0.64 million tonnes in May, 1972 to 0.96 million tonnes in November 1972. However, in view of the arrival of the new kharif crop in the market, there was some reduction in releases of foodgrains from Government stocks in December 1972. The foodgrains released from Government stocks for distribution though the fair price shops during January to November 1972 amounted to as much as 9.6 million tonnes, as against 7.1 million tonnes in the corresponding period of 1971.

142. The Government has accepted, as a matter of policy, the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat and rice by the public sector agencies. Care would have to be taken, however, that the necessary arrangements are perfected in time so as to eliminate any possibility of dislocation of the supply and distribution system. The arrangements for storage of foodgrains by the public sector agencies will have to be greatly strengthened. In addition, if the take-over of wholesale trade is not to lead to increase in subsidies from the public exchequer, costs of procurement and distribution of foodgrains by the public sector agencies will have to be kept firmly under control.

143. In order to ensure availability of sugar to the common man at reasonable prices, voluntary arrangements were made with the sugar mills to enable distribution of 60 per cent of the sugar production through the fair price shops from January 1, 1972 at a fixed price of Rupee two per kilogram. The sugar industry having expressed its inability to continue with this scheme beyond June 1972, these arrangements had to be replaced by a statutory partial control from 1st July, 1972. The policy of statutory partial control is being continued during the 1972-73 season which commenced on 1st October, 1972, but the proportion of levy sugar (including the requirements for export) has been raised to 70 per cent. At the same time, a uniform issue price throughout the country has been introduced. The common issue price was fixed at Rs. 2 per kg. during the months of October and November while the previous season's stocks were being drawn upon. From 1st December 1972, however, the price had to be raised to allow for the increase in the minimum price of sugarcane and other elements of costs. While the incidence of these factors was judged to be of the order of 20 paise per kilogram, the increase in the price was limited to 15 paise. This was made possible by an adjustment of 4 percentage points in the excise duty on levy sugar. Attempts are also being made to reduce distribution margins; from January 1973, in most States wholesalers have been replaced by the Food Corporation of India for moving levy sugar from the factories and supplying it to the fair price shops.

144. The prices of edible oils came under considerable pressure in mid 1972, following expectations of a substantial decrease in the output of groundnuts. Vanaspati prices, which are statutorily controlled had, therefore, to be raised on a number of occasions since June 1972. In order to ease the pressure on prices of groundnut oil its usage in the production of vanaspati has been restricted to a maximum of 45—50 per cent while the compulsory minimum usage of cottonseed oil has been raised from 10 to 15 per cent. Liberal fiscal incentives have been provided for use of cottonseed oil above the statutory minimum of 15 per cent through excise duty rebates. Similar concessions are also available for the use of rise bran oil in the production of vanaspati. Along with these measures larger imports of edible oilseeds and oils have been arranged to augment their availability, and thus help contain the price rise. It is expected that one lakh tonnes of rapeseed and more than 50 thousand tonnes of palm/soyabean/rapeseed oil will have entered the country by March, 1973.

145. Statutory control over the prices of certain varieties of cotton cloth meant for the weaker-sections of society was continued during 1972, and the scheme for production of 100 million square meters of such cloth every quarter also remained in operation. In view of the reported malpractices, the arrangements for distribution of controlled cloth were streamlined from November 1972; the sale of controlled cloth has been withdrawn from the normal trade channels, and has been canalised through the cooperative stores and the fair price shops, leaving only a small proportion to be handled by mills' own retail shops. The controlled prices of cloth have remained pegged at May 1968 levels; moreover, the new arrangements have resulted in a further reduction in the retail prices to the consumers, in as much as the earlier margin of 20 per cent between the ex-factory price and the retail price has been brought down to 12.5 per cent.

146. For ensuring equitable distribution and fair prices, controls are exercised in respect of a number of industrial goods, either on a statutory basis or through informal arrangements with the producers. The measures adopted for strengthening and streamlining the distribution system for such consumer goods as levy sugar and controlled cloth have been described in the preceding paragraphs. The wholesale prices of crushed and un-crushed salt, at the salt workers in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat for despatches by sea to the port of Calcutta, were controlled with effect from January 1, 1972. The life of the Price Review Board, set up in 1970 to ensure that drugs and medicines are available at the prices fixed by the Government, and that there is no disruption in their supplies, was extended upto the end of 1973.

147. There are also controls on the prices of a number of intermediate products. In the case of yarn, both cloth cotton and non-cotton, though there has been no statutory regulation of prices and distribution, arrangements have been devised from time to time to ensure adequate supplies, at reasonable prices to the weavers in the decentralised sector, this has been done by fixing quotas for delivery by mills and through an informal arrangement for the regulation of price at the factory level. The requirements of the weavers in the decentralised sector for nylon filament yarn, viscose filament yarn and viscose staple fibre yarn are being met under a voluntary agreement between the spinners and weavers. The sale of indigenously produced viscose staple fibre to the spinners was brought under statutory regulation in December, 1972.

148. Wherever prices are subject to statutory control, upward revisions are allowed only if studies show that they are warranted by unavoidable increase in the cost of production. In 1972, price increase were allowed in the case of certain steel items such asbillets, bars and rods, and structurals and rails, to the tune of Rs. 80, Rs. 85 and Rs. 50 per tonne respectively from July 22, 1972 (these were in addition to the price incerases which had to be allowed on account of higher excise duties imposed in December 1971, and again in March 1972). In the case of zinc produced indigenously, where prices are regulated on an informal basis, ex-factory prices were raised to Rs. 4,090 per tonne effective from February 1, 1972; but this was done after the cost structure of the zinc producers had been examined by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

149. Apart from exercising some form of control over individual commodities directly, attempts to hold the price line must rely on the creation of an environment in which speculators find it difficult to operate. In a period of shortfall of production, speculative stock holding and manipulation of the market have to be discouraged. To this end, the availability of credit, and the freedom to indulge in forward trading, have to be regulated. During the year, use has been made of both these instruments in order to keep inflationary pressures in check.

150. Forward trading in commodities which are in short supply has, very often, a de-stabilising effect. The Government has, therefore, been pursuing a policy which aims at counteracting such undesirable activities. Forward training is now permitted only in the case of a few export commodities, or of Agricultural commodities which are of minor significance. In 1971 a series of steps were taken to prohibit futures trading in all edible oils, as also in gur. Certain loopholes in the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act were also plugged. In 1972 certain additional measures were taken with a view to securing more effective regulative regulation and control over forward trading in edible oilseeds and oils. For example forward contracts, including non-transferable specific delivery (n.t.s.d.) contracts, in manhuaseed and its oil and gram chilka were prohibited on July 5, 1972 as it had been noticed that these commodities were being used as a cover for illegal trading in banned items. Further, on August 16, 1972, certain changes were effected in the legal position with regard to forward contracts, as a result of which such contracts, including n.t.s.d. contracts, in cottonseed, copra, coconut oil, sesamumseed, sesamum oil, kardiseed and kardi oil were, in effect, suspended. A demand from the trade for resumption of forward contracts in coconut oil was not acceded to, as it was felt that the relatively low prices prevailing at the time were only a correction for the abnormally high levels reached earlier.

151. An important ingredient of monetary policy has been the imposition of controls on advances against agricultural commodities which are subject to large fluctuations in output and in prices. This is in combination with other monetary devices which influence the availability of bank credit in general. The statutory liquidity ratio was raised from 28 per cent to 29 per cent from August 4, 1972 and further to 30 per cent from November 17, 1972, while the framework of selective credit controls was modified in the light of the crop prospects. For preventing a speculative build-up of stocks of sugar, gur and khandsari, the control on advances against these commodities was tightened in December 1971. The minimum margin on advances against these commodities to parties other than those manufacturing sugar, and to sugar mills in respect of stocks which have left the factory premises, was raised from 50 per cent to 65 per cent; the availability of credit to sugar mills was also reduced. In July, 1972 the minimum margins in respect of bank advances against groundnuts to all parties, and against stocks of vanaspati to vanaspati manufacturers, in the State of Gujarat, were raised for checking speculative activities in these commodities in that State; these regulatory measures were extended to the State of Maharashtra in November 1972. Along with this, the basis of fixing credit ceilings was changed from bank-wise to party-wise in respect of bank oils (including vanaspati); for foodgrains, table oils (including vanaspati); for foodgrains, the ceiling limit was also lowered and maize was brought within the ambit of credit control. At the same time, as part of the policy for the busy season, and in the interests of greater production, some relaxation was made in order to meet the needs of small growers. As against this, and in view of the decline in the jute crop, certain measures were initiated in December 1972 to regulate the availability of bank advances against raw jute stocks.

152. Despite vigorous efforts made by the Government to control the price rise, the wholesale price index registered an unusually large increase in 1972. This was a manifestation of the strong imbalances generated by continuing increases in expenditure, and the unsatisfactory behaviour of agricultural production since 1971-72. The considerable damage suffered by the agricultural production in the kharif season of 1972-73 implies that these imbalances may persist in 1973. The situation calls for determined measures not only to restrain aggregate demand but also to increase production. In the Indian setting, the prices of agricultural commodities, particularly foodgrains, are the most important determinant of the overall trend of the price level. The pursuit of an effective price policy for foodgrains is, in turn, crucially linked with the success of the procurement drive. As such, highest priority attaches to the fulfilment of procurement targets.

V. BUDGETARY TRENDS AND FISCAL POLICY

153. The events of 1971-72 were of far reaching significance for the Indian economy and affected profoundly the budgetary developments, both in 1971-72 and 1972-73. The big spurt in public expenditure Economic Survey, 1972-73 resulting largely from the expenditure on, refugee relief and war with Pakistan disturbed the balance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply in the economy, consequences of which though not very much apparent in that year itself, have become pronounced in the course of the current fiscal year. As a backdrop to current year's fiscal developments, a brief resume of the state of Government finances in 1971-72 therefore appears necessary.

Budgetary Developments in 1971-72

154. The combined revised estimates of the budgetary transactions of the Central and State Governments for 1971-72 reveal that the gap between total outlay and current revenues turned out to be of the order of Rs. 2839 crores as compared to the original budget expectation of Rs. 2192 crores. Additional resource effort (including changes in railway freights and fares) undertaken by the Central Government through the May 1971 budget and the two supplementary proposals introduced in October and December, 1971 was expected to yield Rs. 295 crores in 1971-72 (about Rs. 500 crores in a full year) and that undertaken by the State Governments another Rs. 50 crores (including Rs. 9 crores earmarked for refugee relief). However, the improvement in revenue receipts as a result of additional tax measures, was more than offset by a sharp increase in Government outlays. Compared to the budget estimates for 1971-72, the revised estimates revealed a step-up of Rs. 129 crores in development expenditures and of Rs. 791 crores in non-developmental expenditures, the latter being accounted for mainly by increases in expenditure on refugees (Rs. 265 crores), defence outlay (Rs. 169 crores), assistance to Bangladesh (Rs. 62 crores), famine relief (Rs. 128 crores) and revision of pay, interim relief and dearness allowance etc. by both the Central and State Governments (Rs. 133 crores).

TABLE VI

Budgetary transaction of the Central and State Governments

(Rs. crores)

	1970-71 (Accounts)	1971-72 Budget Estimates	1971-72 Revised Estimates	1972-73 Budget Estimates
	1	2	3	4
I. Total outlay .	**8207**	**8955**	**9875**	**10273**
(*a*) Developmental	4716	5405	5534*	5981
(*b*) Non-developmental@ .	3491**	3550	4341@@	4292
II. Current Revenues	**6064**	**6763**	**7036**	**8001**
III. Gap (I-II) .	**2143**	**2192**	**2839**	**2272**
Financed by :				
(i) Draft on voluntary domestic private savings .	1337	1300	1577	1589
(ii) Draft on foreign savings	382	461	502	380
(iii) Foreign assistance earmarked for refugee relief .	..	..	120	10
(iv) Budgetary deficit .	424	431	640 (738†)	293

*Excludes notional entry of Rs. 212 crores on account of conversion of loan capital into equity capital in respect of Public Undertakings.

@Excludes Contingency Fund transactions of the Central and State Governments—Rs. 30 crores in 1970-71, Rs. 88 crores in 1971-72 (RE) and Rs. (—) 68 crores in 1972-73 (B.E.)

**Excludes subscriptions to IMF, IBRD in non-negotiable securities amounting to Rs. 115 crores.

@@Includes Rs. 325 crores on account of expenditure on refugee relief.

†As per accounts. Does not include R.B.I.'s transactions in long-dated securities Adjusted for that, deficit financing works out to Rs. 710 crores for 1971-72.

155. The gap between total outlays and current revenues was partly met by an increased resort to the Government's draft on private domestic savings; the net market borrowing by the Central Government in 1971-72 showed an increase of Rs. 126 crores over the budget provision. In the revised estimates, the utilisation of foreign aid was also higher, despite the disruption of aid. Besides, external sources provided an earmarked assistance of Rs. 120 crores for meeting expenditure on refugees from Bangladesh. Nonetheless, the budgetary operations of the Central and State Governments resulted in an overall deficit of Rs. 738* crores which was the largest ever in any

*Budgetary deficit referred to in the Economic Survey comprise Centre's deficit as measured by net sale of treasury bills to the R. B. I. and variation in cash balance *plus* States deficit as measured by way and means advances (net) from the R.B.I. and variation in their cash balance. The Centre's deficit so defined is a measure of the net variation in the Central Government's short-term indebtedness to the R.B.I. and differs from the concept in the budget documents according to which the budgetary deficit equals net increase in floating debit (*i. e.* net sale of treasury bills not only to R. B. I. but also to all another parties such as State Government, commercial banks etc.) and variation in cash balances.

In a wider sense, deficit financing includes, beside the overall budgetary deficit as referred to in the Economic Survey, the R.B.I.'s transactions in the long-dated securities and is broadly equivalent to the net increase in Government's total indebtedness to R.B.I. as revealed by monetary data. The two magnitudes may however differ due to the fact that the final account of Government are closed about three week after the end of the fiscal year and as such the change in cash balances as emerging from budget documents includes end-year fiscal adjustments whereas no such adjustment is made in monetary data.

single year and far exceeded the earlier heaviest deficit of Rs. 502 crores recorded in 1957-58. Such a huge deficit could not but have its repercussions on the monetary situation and its lagged effects have become evident in the course of the current fiscal year.

Budgetary Developments in 1972-73

156. Presented against the background of a difficult economic situation the most urgent tasks to which the Central Budget for 1972-73 had to address itself were to contain the inflationary pressures and to accelerate the tempo of developmental activity while ensuring greater social justice and self-reliance. Therefore, while providing for substantial step-up in the Plan expenditure, the growth of non-developmental expanditure was sought to be restricted and further taxation was undertaken in order to contain deficit financing within reasonable limits. The Central Budget for 1972-73 made a toal Plan provision of Rs. 26.69 crores which was 14.7 per cent higher than the budgetary allocation in the preceding year. Out of this total, a provision of Rs. 1787 crores was made for the central Plan and centrally sponsored schemes (22.8 per cent more than in the preceding year) and Rs. 720 crores were earmarked for Plan assistance to States and Rs. 62 crores for assistance to Union Territories. Inclusive of resources to be raised by State Governments, non-departmental undertakings and financial institutions etc., the total provision for Plan outlay in the public sector was estimated at Rs. 3973 crores, which represented an increase of about 26 per cent over the 1971-72 budget level of Rs. 3158 crores. At the same time the total non-developmental expenditure of the Central and State Governments was expected to show a decline of 1.1 per cent in 1972-73 as compared to the revised estimates for 1971-72. While expenditure on refugee relief accounted for only Rs. 10 crores provision had to be made for assistance to Bangladesh continued increase in the debt servicing charges and larger outlay on food subsidy consequent on the substitution of indigenously procured foodgrains for the concessional foodgrains imported from abroad.

157. As a result of the additional resource effort undertaken in 1971-72 and the measures adopted both by the Central and State Governments in 1972-73. total tax revenues of the Central and State-Governments budgeted at Rs. 6316 crores for 1972-73 were expected to show an increase of 13.8 per cent over the preceding year's level. Due to the marked buoyancy in tax receipts of both Central and State Governments, the proportion of tax revenue to national income (at market prices) was expected to show some further rise over the ratio of about 14 per cent attained in 1971-72.

158. The fresh taxes imposed by the Central Government in 1972-73 were estimated to yield Rs. 171.7 crores of which Rs. 16.5 crores were to come from direct taxes and the remainder from customs and excise duties. Increases in railway freights and fares were expected to bring another Rs. 17 crores. The States' share in the Centre's additional tax effort was reckoned at Rs. 48 crores.

159. The budget left unaffected rates of personal income-tax, the only major changes being that certain casual and non-recurring receipts (*e.g.* income from crossword puzzles, races, cardgames etc.) which were earlier exempt from personal income tax were made liable to tax as capital gains. However, in the case of corporation tax the 2.5 per cent surcharge levied in December, 1971, was raised to 5 per cent and the special deduction for priority industries which had been reduced from 8 per cent to 5 per cent in 1971-72 was completely withdrawn.

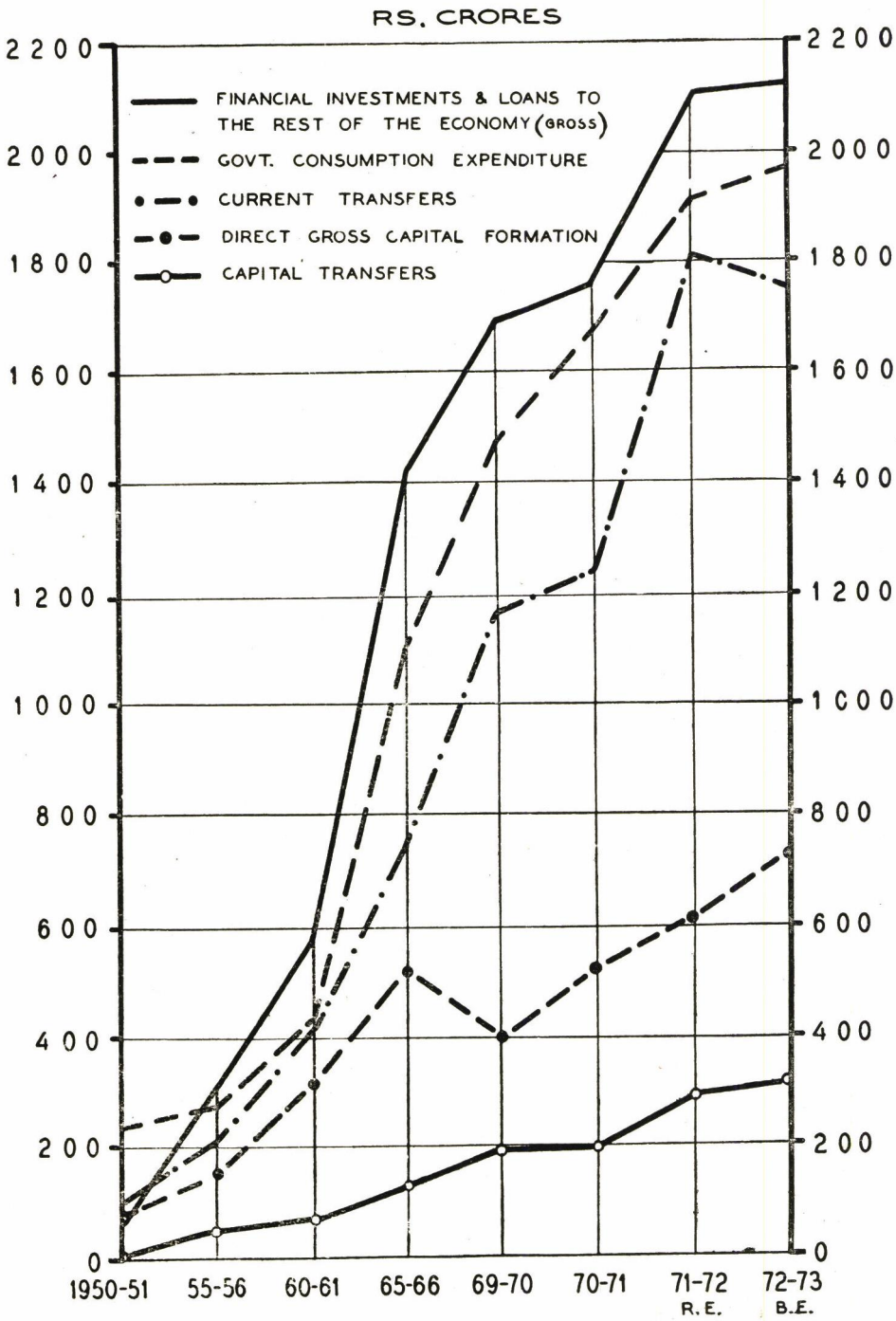
160. In respect of indirect taxes, whereas the preceeding year's budget had widened the tax base of excise duties by bringing in 24 items, 1972-73 measures were confined to revising upwards the duties on existing items. Some of these upward adjustments were a result of the implementation of the National Development Council's decision to increase the rates of additional excise duty which accrues to States in lieu of sales tax, and some were on account of the merger of basic and special duties in accordance with the Fifth Finance Commission's Award. The excise duty on items like steel was raised to bridge the gap between domestic and international prices and on kerosene was raised to reduce the pressure on the balance of payments. The increase in excise duty on fertilisers from 10 per cent to 15 per cent and the imposition of 10 per cent duty on power driven pumps (in 1971-72, a duty on agricultural tractors had been imposed) was intended to tax high income groups in the rural sector, within the constraints of the Constitution. In respect of certain categories of imports, the Government also raised the rates of regulatory duty on imports imposed in December 1971.

161. Taking together expenditures and receipts, both on revenue and captial accounts, the overall budgetary deficit of Central and State Governments for 1972-73 was estimated at Rs. 293 crores (Rs. 252 crores at the Centre and Rs. 41 crores in States) as compared to an overall deficit of Rs. 738 crores for 1971-72. However, if adjustments are made for the States' share in the additional taxation by the Centre which has not been taking credit for in the State budgets and also for certain proposals of the States to raise additional resources, the budget estimates of State Governments for 1972-73 would reveal a small surplus instead of a deficit.

162. In order to assess the budget's economic impact, attention needs to be focussed on a reclassification of Government expenditures and receipts in terms of economic categories. Such a reclassification is available in respect of the Central Budget. This reveals that while the growth of the Central Government's consumption expenditure budgeted for 1972-73 worked out to 2.5 per cent as against an increase of 14.9 per cent recorded in 1971-72, the aggregate provision for gross capital formation by the Central Government was expected to rise by 12.2 per cent in 1972-73. The financing pattern shows that gross savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings which declined from Rs. 403 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 306 crores in 1971-72 (R.E.) were estimated to rise to Rs. 741 crores in 1972-73 (B. E.) The draft by way of domestic capital receipts was

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

(ECONOMIC CATEGORIES)



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

also estimated to be larger as compared to the preceding year; on the other hand, the draft on foreign savings, in 1972-73 was expected to be smaller both in absolute terms and in terms of percentage to the total capital formation.

TABLE VII

Capital formation by the Central Government and its financing

(Rs. crores)

	1970-71 (Accounts)	1971-72 (Revised)	1972-73 (Budget)
I. Gross capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government . .	**1804***	**2176**	**2441**
(*i*) Gross capital formation by the Central Government . .	519	611	724
(*ii*) Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy . . .	1285*	1565	1717
II. Gross Savings by the Central Govt. . .	**403**	**306**	**741**
III. Deficit (I-II) . .	**1401**	**1870**	**1700**
Financed by :			
IV. Draft on other sectors of the domestic economy . . .	**1019**	**1368**	**1320**
(*i*) Domestic capital receipts . . .	693	983	1068
(*ii*) Budgetary deficit .	326	385 (460)+	252
V. Draft on foreign saving .	**382**	**502**	**380**

*Excludes compensation paid to Nationalised Banks amounting to Rs. 84 crores.

†As per accounts. Does not include RBI'S transactions in long-dated securities.

NOTE : Gross capital formation in this table includes loans given for capital formation on a gross basis. Consequently domestic capital receipts include loan repayment to the Central Government.

163. Besides capital formation, the Central Government's outlays on development include current expenditure on social and economic services. The economic and functional classification of the Central Government budget for 1972-73 reveals that the total expenditure on social and economic services, which corresponds broadly to total developmental outlay on both Plan and non-Plan accounts, was envisaged to be of the order of Rs. 3543 crores and formed 52 per cent of the entire expenditure for that year. Compared to the proceeding year's provision, the budgetary allocation for social and economic services for 1972-73 went up by 13 per cent.

164. What also needs to be stressed in this context is that since 1970-71, the Central Government has been taking bold initiatives in implementing schemes which combine the elements of both social welfare and growth and are specifically designed to help the needy and under-privileged sections of the community. The 1970-71 budget thus made specific provisions for schemes for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour, special nutrition programmes for children, housing and urban development, rural drinking water supply and social security benefits for industrial workers and Government employees. In the 1971-72 budget, these initiatives were carried further when a specific provision of Rs. 50 crores was made for the crash programme of rural employment and another Rs. 25 crores provided for the educated unemployed. In the Central budget for 1972-73, the provision for such social welfare schemes was substantially raised to Rs. 240 crores; this included a lump sum provision of Rs. 125 crores to cover the requirements of rural water supply, rural home sites, slum clearance, primary education and schemes for educated unemployed and of Rs. 72 crores for the continuance of the crash programme for rural employment rural works programme in drought prone areas and programmes for dry farming development. Also the budgetary provision for small farmers programme was doubled and the outlay on special nutrition programmes for children stepped up from Rs. 11 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 21.5 crores in 1972-73.

165. The trends in the Central Government's receipts and expenditure in the current year so far indicate that tax revenues are likely to be larger than visualised at the time of the budget. Likewise, both small savings collections and market borrowings are expected to register substantial improvement over the budget estimates. The market borrowing undertaken by the Central Government is expected to yield Rs. 478 crores, in the net, which is Rs. 263 crores more than the budget provision and Rs. 184 crores higher than the total net realisation in 1971-72. On the side of expenditures, outlays on defence, assistance to States for natural calamities and the provision for food subsidy are expected to be larger than what was originally visualised. Also the Central Government has already provided through the Supplementary Demands for a sum of Rs. 32 crores for compensation payments in respect of General Insurance and Rs. 250 crores for additional loans to States for stepping up food production and relief expenditure. Even after allowing for some shortfalls in Plan outlay in the Central sector it appears that the revised estimates may reveal an overall deficit larger than the original anticipation of Rs. 252 crores.

Performance of Public Undertakings

166. The performance of non-departmental commercial undertakings of the Central Government reveals that the accumulation of surpluses for financing further development has been scarcely adequate in relation to a total investment of Rs. 5000 crores

made in these enterprises. In 1971-72, 84 non-departmental commercial undertakings (including Hindustan Steel) incurred a total net loss of Rs. 18.8 crores as against an aggregate net loss of Rs. 2.5 crores in 1970-71. However, some improvement in the working of public enterprises other than Hindustan Steel was noticeable during 1971-72. During that year, 83 of these non-departmental commercial undertakings other than Hindustan Steel made a net profit of Rs. 26.8 crores as against a net profit of Rs. 2.2 crores in 1970-71. In 1971-72, concerns making profits numbered 53 and their profits amounted to Rs. 98.4 crores whereas there were 30 concerns which incurred an aggregate net loss of Rs. 71.6 crores. The rate of return by way of gross profit provding for working expenses and depreciation but before deducting interest) to capital employed, in respect of the 83 undertakings other than Hindustan Steel worked out to 5.9 per cent in 1971-72 as against 4.3 per cent during the preceding year. There was however, a marke ddeterioration in the financial performance of the Hindustan Steel whose net loss increased from Rs. 4.72 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 45.63 crores in 1971-72; this was due mainly to the collapse of the roof in the melting shop at Rourkela in July 1971. There were also other aggravating factors such as high cost of raw materials, increases in wages and fringe benefits etc.

167. Among departmental undertakings of the Central Government, the Financial position of the Railways has been under strain for quite a number of years, the Railways having been in the red for five successive years between 1966-67 and 1970-71. In 1971-72, it was only as a result of the relief of Rs. 21.53 crores granted by the Railway Convention Committee that the revised estimates of Railway finances could reveal a net profit of Rs. 9 crores as against the budgeted loss of Rs. 6.9 crores. The financial picture for 1972-73 is also not promising; as a sequel to the sanction of the interim dearness allowance, implementation of wage awards, and increases in other working expenses, the budgeted surplus of Rs. 32.5 crores (which the Railways had arrived at after taking into account the relief of Rs. 22.2 crores accuring from the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee and the effect of enhancement in the Railway fares and freights amounting to Rs. 17 crores) may not materialise. The financial position of Posts and Telegraphs, on the other hand, has been showing considerable improvement since 1969-70, and reflecting mainly the buoyancy in revenues, particularly receipts from telephone service, their net profit in 1972-73 is expected to be larger than the budgeted figure of Rs. 29 crores.

168. The overall financial performance of the undertakings of State Governments remains unsatisfactory. Most of the State Electricity Boards and more than half of the State Road transport Undertakings are showing losses and the aggregate loss by the State Irrigation Works (Commercial) may well be close to Rs. 100 crores in 1972-73. The fact that revenues of these undertakings of the State Governments fail to cover even their working expenses and interest payments reveals the leeway to be made up and indicates the vast potential which is available for tapping additional resources through improvement in operational efficiency and adoption of appropriate pricing policies.

Some Major Fiscal Issues

169. Given the background of the recent trends in the Central and State Governments' budgetary operations it is instructive to seek to identify the crucial problem areas in the country's fiscal structure and focus attention on some of the major fiscal issues which need to be tackled in the immediate future. These include: measures to correct shortfalls in plan outlays, the imperative need of toning up the managerial and operational efficiency of the public sector undertakings. Centre-State financial relations, and the need for continued emphasis on refashioning the fiscal policy as a more potent instrument of short-term economic management as well as of promoting long-term objectives of growth and social justice.

170. In the last year's Economic Survey, particular attention was drawn to the adverse effects of the persistence of shortfalls in Plan outlays; the shortfall in the Centre's Plan was Rs. 236 crores in 1969-70, Rs. 160 crores in 1970-71 and about the same in 1971-72 and these shortfalls had occurred in such critical sectors as Bokaro Steel, Fertilisers, Petrochemicals and Railways. As a result, the level of investment activity in the public sector has been behind the schedule which has affected the overall level of investment in the economy in the recent years and is also accountable to some extent for the existence of unutilised capacity in some of the capital goods industries and for the shortages of some of the critical items prevailing in the economy to-day.

171. In order to reduce shortfalls in Plan outlays, the Government has for sometime past been examining the question of overhauling financial and administrative procedures connected with the sanctioning and implementation of Plan projects. The Public Investment Board has been recently constituted with a view to securing a more expeditious screening and processing of investment proposals emanating from public sector undertakings.

172. No less crucial in this context is the task of extracting savings out of the public sector undertakings in which huge investments have been made in the past. A high level Action Committee constituted by the Planning Commission is currently engaged in identifying the operational and managerial deficiencies of public enterprises and its recommendation should help these enterprises in taking suitable measures with a view to achieving higher level of performance and generating surpluses so vital to economic growth. Similarly, in the public undertakings in the States Sector, greater operational efficiency and adoption of pricing policies for achieving financial viability have to be given high priority, particularly in the context of the huge financial losses that continue to be incurred by such enterprises as State Irrigation Works.

173. Of late, the problem of Centre—State financial relationship has also assumed growing importance. As aspect of State finances which has been causing

serious concern to the Central Government in the recent past was the disquieting trend in the size of overdrafts which some of the States were having with the Reserve Bank of India. Despite the Central Government's efforts to bridge the non-Plan gaps of certain States through special assistance the overdrafts of the State Governments with the Reserve Bank of India continued to increase and reached a record level of Rs. 642 crores at the end of April, 1972. The Central Government helped to clear them by giving the States ways and means advances to the tune of Rs. 416 crores and by advance release of Plan assistance and share in the divisible tax pool due to them. Under the new procedure introduced with effect from 1st May, 1972, no overdrafts are allowed by the Reserve Bank except for a purely temporary period of seven days. In case a State Government's overdraft continues to exceed seven days, suspension of payment on behalf of the concerned State Government becomes automatic. Concurrently, in order to enable the States to tide over their temporary budgetary difficulties, the permissible limits of normal ways and means advances from the Reserve Bank of India have been enchanced.

174. It is yet to be seen if this can be a lasting solution in the face of a chronic fiscal imbalance from which several of the States are suffering and whether given the sorts of pressures to which a federal polity is subject, this will not simply result in the transference of deficits from State budgets to the Central budget. In the past, in spite of a significant rise in the transfer to the States of resources under the successive Finance Commission Awards, and increased assistance for Plan schemes as well as grants and loans given for non-Plan purposes, there has been no let up in the intense fiscal pressures developing in most of the States resulting in huge overdrafts from the R.B.I. What is frequently overlooked in this context is that tax revenues of State Governments have been showing a buoyancy which has been no less marked than that of taxes raised by the Centre; the reason for unrelenting pressure for more funds to balance their budgets has been due to the facts that State Governments' commitments on both revenue and capital accounts—Plan as well as non-Plan—have been increasing at a rate much faster than the rate at which their own tax and non-tax receipts as well as resources transfered from the Centre have been growing. To provide some idea of the relative growth of the tax revenues of the Central and State Governments, it may be mentioned that between 1960-61 and 1970-71, the proportion of States' own tax revenue to national income at market prices had gone up from 3.2 per cent to 4.1 per cent and that of taxes collected by the Centre from 6.3 per cent to 8.6 per cent. If the effect of tax transfers from the Centre to States in taken into account, the step-up in the ratio of the tax receipts of State Governments to national income (from 4.4 per cent to 6.1 per cent) shows a sharper rise than the step up in the ratio of taxes retained at the Centre to national income (from 5.1 per cent to 6.6 per cent). The factors which have particularly strained the States budgetary position include expenditures on account of revision of pay scales and sanction of increases in dearness allowances as also the burden arising from payment of interest and principal in respect of loans contracted from the Centre for both Plan and non-Plan purposes.

175. The wider terms of reference under which the Sixth Finance Commission has been appointed have special significance for States. Unlike in the past, the Commission has been asked to make an assessment of the non-Plan gap of the States not only on their revenue accounts but also on their capital accounts. The Commission is also required to make a general review of the States' debt position with particular reference to the Central loans advanced and outstanding at the end of 1973-74 and suggest changes in the existing terms of repayment having regard inter-alia to the overall non-Plan gas of the States, their relative position and the purposes for which the loans have been utilised, and the requirements of the Centre. Yet another new assignment to the Commission is to examine the feasibility of establishing a national fund to meet relief expenditure connected with natural calamities to which both the Centre and States can contribute specified percentage of their revenues. The Commission has also been asked particularly to bear in mind the requirements of maintenance expenditure of capital assets and Plan schemes completed by the end of 1973-74 and requirements of backward States in standards of general administration with a view to bringing them at par with more advanced States over a period of ten years. The Commission is required to report by the end of October, 1973.

176. The States have long complained about the inelasticity of the sources of revenue at their disposal. A Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. K. N. Raj to examine the feasibility of raising more revenue by taxing agricultural income submitted its report sometime ago. The Committee's major recommendations include the imposition of a graduated levy on operational holdings with a rateable annual value of Rs. 5,000 and above, partial integration of agricultural and non-agricultural incomes for the purposes of calculating income tax liability on non-agricultural incomes and the treatment of family as the basis of assessment not only for purpose of the recommended levy on agricultural holdings but also for taxation of non-agricultural incomes. The Central Government has remitted to States the Raj Committee's recommendations since their implementation falls within their purview. Suitable action on the recommendations of the Committee would help to bring about a greater measure of equity and elasticity in the tax structure.

177. The combined expenditure of the Central and State Governments accounts for about 25 per cent of the total national expenditure. In addition, nearly 60 per cent of the total investment in the economy takes place in the public sector. Thus the fiscal operations of the Government exert a powerful influence on the course of aggregate demand in the economy. Besides, in the Indian conditions the budgetary operations can have a major impact on the growth of money supply. As such, the role of fiscal policy as an instrument of demand management assumes added significance.

178. It is of course a truism that in order to bring down the growth rate of money supply, resort to deficit financing has to be kept within reasonable limits. The dilemma, however, is that any curtailment of developmental activity is self-defeating; this could only slaken growth which in turn would erode the base of resource mobilisation and thus pile up for the future a fiscal problem of far more serious proportions. Even in respect of non-developmental expenditures, defence preparedness cannot be made to suffer; nor do outlays on contractual obligations (*e.g.* interest payments etc.) contain any cushion for securing economies. A scrutiny of the Central budget reveals that if expenditures on Plan, defence and contractual obligations are kept out, the category of civil expenditure susceptible to economy measures would hardly work out to a little more than 10 per cent of the Central Government's total expenditure on both revenue and capital accounts. This, however, is not to minimise the need of enforcing utmost economy in the non-essential expenditures of the Government or for that matter even in Plan expenditures. Economies in the latter can be secured through proper screening at the stage of project formulation and more efficient implementation of Plan schemes.

179. A strategy for non-inflationary financing of public sector investment involves a judicious combination of the following three elements: restraint on the growth of expenditure on public consumption, mobilisation of additional resources by way of taxation and accumulation of profits by public undertakings, and diversion to the public sector of private savings in excess of the requirements of socially productive investment in the private sector. The savings potential implicit in the massive tax effort by the Central Government in recent years has not been realised on account of exceptionally large but unavoidable increases in non-developmental expenditures. The percentage of net public saving to the net disposable income of the public sector declined from 21.6 per cent in 1965-66 to 9.5 per cent in 1970-71 and as a result the percentage of public saving to the Net Domestic Product at market prices came down from 2.8 per cent to 1.1 per cent over the same period. Taking the Central Government alone, the ratio of its saving to its disposable income declined from 24.1 per cent in 1965-66 to 11.8 per cent in 1970-71 and further to 4.7 per cent in 1971-72. In terms of the budget for 1972-73, this ratio was expected to be raised to 19.8 per cent. However, the actual outturn may reveal a less reassuring picture. In the interest of orderly implementation of the Fifth Plan, this trend has to be reversed. Tax policy has to play a major role in mobilising resources for development. To that end, there has to be a widening of the base and effectiveness of direct taxation. At the same time full use has to be made of the potentialities offered by the commodity taxation for curbing ostentatious consumption, mopping up excess profits in the case of commodities in short supply and for restraining domestic consumption for balance of payments reasons.

180. In the last few years, several steps have been taken to simplify and rationalise the tax structure. In order to increase the elasticity of the tax system, the basis for the levy of excise duties has been shifted from specific to *ad valorem* for a number of commodities. Measures have also been adopted to increase the degree of progression in the rates of taxes on personal income and wealth. However, it is well known that the existence of widespread evasion and avoidance of direct taxes, often facilitated by loopholes in tax laws and administrative laxities, reduces considerably the effective degree of progression of the tax structure. In the current financial year, a number of measures have been taken to check tax evasion through under-valuation of properties in sale deeds and through *benami* transactions. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee has made several other recommendations to plug loopholes in tax laws and to discourage evasion and avoidance of taxes. It is proposed to bring forth a separate legislation to give effect to those recommendations of the Committee which are acceptable to Government. The totality of these measures, it is hoped, will increase the yield from direct taxes and also help to impart greater elasticity and progression to the tax structure.

VI. MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS AND CREDIT POLICY

181. During the last few years, money supply with the public has been growing at an accelerated rate, the annual rate of increase in money supply having risen from 10.8 per cent in 1969-70 to 11.1 per cent in 1970-71 and further to 12.9 per cent in 1971-72. At the same time, the growth of real national output has witnessed a deceleration; the annual rate of growth declined from 7.3 per cent in 1969-70 to 4.6 per cent in 1970-71 and is estimated to have declined still further to less than 2 per cent in 1971-72. As a consequence, the imbalance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply in the economy has tended to widen.

182. An analysis of the monetary data reveals that in 1969-70, the major expansionary influence on money supply emanated from the country's balance of payments transactions and the increase in the net bank credit to the commercial sector. In 1970-71, monetary expansion was attributable to the increase in the net bank credit to both Government and commercial sectors transactions with the external sector having wielded a contractionary influence. In 1971-72, however, the net bank credit to Government was the principal contributory factor in the growth of money supply, the net increase in bank credit to the commercial sector being relatively much smaller than in the preceding years. Also, some addition to money supply too kplace as a result of an increase in the net foreign exchange assets.

183. The monetary developments in the fiscal year 1972-73 so far reveal that the net bank credit to Government continues to be the major expansionary factor. Between March 31, 1972 and Janaury 12, 1973, the net bank credit to Government increased by Rs. 980 crores as compared to an increase of Rs. 747 crores in the corresponding period of the preceding year; on the other hand, the net bank credit to the commercial sector registered a decline of Rs. 487 crores during the same period which was far sharper than the decline of Rs. 180 crores during the corresponding period in 1971-72. The decline in the net bank credit to the commercial sector coupled with a fall of Rs. 76 crores in the R.B.I.'s net foreign exchange assets during this period (as against a rise of Rs. 73 crores last year) thus helped to dampen the expansionary impact of the banking system's transactions with the Government sector. As a result, the increase in money supply with public between March 31, 1972 and January 12, 1973 was marginally larger (Rs. 625 crores) than in the corresponding period last year (Rs. 611 crores) and worked out to 7.7 per cent for this period as against an increase of 8.5 per cent during the correspponding period of 1971-72. As on January 12, 1973 money supply stood at Rs. 8759 crores and was higher by 12.3 per cent as compared to the level of January 14, 1972.

TABLE VIII

Variations in Money Supply

(Rs. crores)

	1969-70 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1970-71 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1971-72 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1971-72 Mar. 31 to Jan. 14	1972-73 Mar. 31 to Jan. 12
A. Money supply with the public (a+b)	**632**	**719**	**930**	**611**	**625**
(*a*) Currency with the public	337	362	423	367	272
(*b*) Deposit money with the public	295	357	507	244	353
B. Principal factors affecting variations in money supply :					
1. Net Bank credit to Government (*a*+*b*)	**108**	**515**	**973**	**747**	**980**
(*a*) Reserve Bank of India Credit to Government	13	332	671†	448†	480
(*b*) Banks' holding of Government Securities	95	183	302	299	500
2. Net Bank credit to commercial sector (*a*+*b*)	**338**	**346**	**73**	**—180**	**—487**
(*a*) Reserve Bank of India Credii to commercial sector	7	50	100	64	—23
(*b*) Banks' net credit to commercial sector (*i*—*ii*)	**331**	**296**	**—27**	**—244**	**—464**
(*i*) Banks' advances and holding of private securities	734	818	689	446	355
(*ii*) Banks' time deposits	403	522	716	690	819
3. Net foreign exchange assets of the RBI*	**270**	**—47**	**78**	**73**	**—76**

†Excludes book adjustments of the order of Rs. 175 crores.

*Variations in net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank of India represent variations in the Bank's holding of foreign exchange (i.e., gold and foreign exchange) net of variations in the Bank's non-monetary foreign exchange liabilities (i.e., transactions with the International Monetary Fund).

NOTE :—The magnitude of the Reserve Bank of India's credit to the Government in the table above represents the changes in the indebtedness of the Government to the Reserve Bank of India. The accounts for the fiscal year are however, completely adjusted only some days following the end of the fiscal year. Also, the magnitude indicated above includes items such as changes in the rupee coins and long-term rupee securities. For these reasons the Reserve Bank of India's credit to the Government shown here differ from the deficit shown in the budgetary documents.

184. A certain caution, however, is necessary in interpreting the role of net bank credit to Government in monetary expansion. While the expenditure financed by an increase in the net R.B.I.'s credit to Government constitutes an addition to aggregate monetary demand, this need not be the case in respect of expenditure financed by an increase in the commercial banks' holdings of Government securities. The latter phenomenon involves merely a diversion of the available savings of the community for use in the public sector. The net increase in the R.B.I.'s credit to Government during the current fiscal year so far has been marginally larger than in the last year and the relatively larger net increase in the total bank credit to Government is attributable to the fact that commerical banks have invested in Government securities so far more than one and a half times the amount invested in correspending period of 1971-72.

185. Another significant aspect of monetary developments in the last few years has been that between the two principal components of money supply, demand deposits have been growing at a much faster rate than currency. Between 1969-70 and 1971-72 the average annual rate of increase worked out to 17.6 per cent for bank money (*i.e.* demand deposit component) and 9.7 per cent for currency.

186. The declining proportion of currency in the total money supply, reflecting the spread of banking facilities and habits and also a certain shift in community's asset preferences, has implications both for fiscal and credit policies. As a result of the decline in the proportion of currency to money supply, the value of money multiplier (*i.e.* Ratio of Money supply with public to Reserve Money*) rises and this implies that the amount of deficit financing which can be undertaken by the Government consistent with a given rate of increase in money supply is smaller. At the same time, the importance of credit policy as an instrument of demand management tends to grow in view of the increased role of secondary expansion in the process of creation of money supply.

Seasonal Variations

187. The 1971-72 busy season witnessed an increase of Rs. 335 crores in the total credit by the scheduled commercial banks to the commercial sector** as against a credit expansion of Rs. 394 crores in the 1970-71 busy season and of Rs. 563 crores in the 1969-70 busy season. The smaller credit expansion in the 1971-72 busy season was partly attributable to a decline of Rs. 71 crores in bank advances against food procurement. Excluding these advances, expansion in commercial bank credit during the 1971-72 busy season works out to Rs. 426 crores and although larger than the corresponding credit expansion of Rs. 324 crores in the preceding busy season was still significantly smaller than the credit expansion of Rs. 590 crores in the 1969-70 busy season. On the other hand, bank deposits continued to grow; the increase in the aggregate bank deposits was Rs. 624 crores in the 1971-72 busy season as against an increase of Rs. 435 crores in the preceding busy season. As a result of their improved liquidity position, the commercial banks were able to invest Rs. 240 crores in Government and other approved securities (as against Rs. 116 crores in the preceding year) and banks' peak level of advances from the R.B.I. touched only Rs. 252 crores as against a peak level of Rs. 443 crores reached in the 1970-71 busy season. As at the end of the 1971-72 busy season (*i.e.*, end of April 1972), the credit deposit ratio stood at 72.0 per cent and the investment-deposit ratio at 31.47 per cent; the corresponding ratios at the end of the preceding busy section were 78.01 per cent and 29.60 per cent respectively. The commercial banks' borrowings from the R.B.I. stood at Rs. 23 crores at the end of the 1971-72 busy season as against Rs. 191 crores a year ago, and reflecting the comfortable conditions in the money market, inter-bank call rates which had touched 12-13 per cent in the 1970-71 busy season never crossed 9.5—9.75 per cent in the 1971-72 busy season. At the end of the 1971-72 busy season, the inter-bank call rates were 3.5—4.0 per cent as compared to about 6 per cent at the close of the preceding busy season.

188. The contra-seasonal expansion in the bank credit witnessed since the 1969 slack season continued in the 1972 slack season. However, expansion of Rs. 32 crores was significantly lower than the increases recorded in the two preceding slack seasons. On the other hand, the increase in the aggregate bank deposits was larger than during the 1971 slack season; as a result, there was a phenomenal increase in banks' investments in Government and other approved securities, this being of the order of Rs. 625 crores as against Rs. 254 crores in the 1971 slack seasons. As at the end of the 1972 slack season (*i.e.*, and-October, 1972), the credit-deposits ratio stood at 66.22 per cent which was markedly lower than the corresponding ratio of 73.12 per cent a year earlier an investment deposit ratio stood at 36.66 per cent as against the corresponding ratio of 30.65 per cent at the close of the preceding slack season.

189. At the start of the 1972-73 busy season, therefore, the commercial banks' position was highly liquid and a major task of the credit policy was to siphon off excess liquidity and thus not add to the inflationary pressures operating on the economy. The forecasts for the 1972-73 busy season suggest that despite somewhat slower growth anticipated in respect of bank deposits and higher credit requirements, the liquidity position of the banks is not going to be materially affected. As on January 12, 1973 the credit-deposit ratio stood at 67.2 per cent and investment-deposit ratio at 34.5 per cent the corresponding ratios on the same date of preceding year being 73.5 per cent and 31.6 per cent respectively. Although the bank credit in the busy season so far has shown an expansion of Rs. 331 crores as against an expansion of Rs. 192 crores registered in the corresponding period last year, there is no evidence as yet that busy

*Currency with public plus cash balances held by commercial banks plus deposit held by commercial banks with R. B. I. plus other deposits with R. B. I.

**In cludes credit to public sector commeacial undertakings (e.g. Food Corporation of India).

season pressures had started straining the resources of the banking system. The comfortable liquidity position of the banking system, it may called, enabled the Central Government to approach the market for borrowing on December 1, 1972 for the third time in the current fiscal year; on February 1, 1973 the Central Government decided to raise yet another loan of Rs. 45 crores and thus carried its annual net borrowing programme to an all time high of Rs. 478 crores.

TABLE IX

Seasonal Variations in Scheduled Commercial Banks Data.

(Rs. crores)

	Busy Season			Slack Season		
	1969-70 (Oct. to April)	1970-71 (Oct. to April)	1971-72 (Oct. to April)†	1970 (April to Oct.)	1971 (April to (Oct.)	1972 (April to Oct.)†
1. Total Bank Credit of which :	**563**	**394**	**355**	**226**	**163**	**32**
(*a*) Food Procurement Advances	—27	70	—71	35	156	—1
(*b*) Other Advances	590	324	426	191	7	33
2. Aggregate Deposits	**321**	**435**	**624**	**448**	**624**	**650**
(*a*) Demand Deposits	172	190	310	174	202	228
(*b*) Time Deposits	149	245	314	274	422	422
3. Investments in Government and other approved securities	**—51**	**116**	**240**	**188**	**254**	**625**
4. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India	**203**	**40**	**4**	**—86**	**—172**	**—16**

†Provisional.

Credit Policy

190. Given the inflationary pressures operating on the economy, the R.B.I. has been pursuing in recent years, a fairly restrictive credit policy through its instruments of general and selective credit control. At the same time, every effort has been made to ensure that the genuine requirements of the productive sectors are met, and adequate credit flows to hither to neglected sectors and economically weaker sections of the community.

191. The emphasis on credit restraint has been particular conspicuous since January 1970 when a series of measures were taken which, among others, included removal of the earlier ceiling of 9.5 per cent on interest rate on bank advances and simultaneous prescription of minimum rates of interest on advances against specific commodities (*viz.*, foodgrains, raw cotton and kapas, oilseeds and edible oils). The banks' statutory liquidity requirement (in addition to 3 per cent statutory cash balance to be maintained with R.B.I.) was raised from 25 per cent to 27 per cent in April, 1970 and further to 28 per cent in August 1970. Simultaneously, the minimum net liquidity ratio* which determines the rates at which commercial bank can get refinance from the R.B.I. was raised from 30 to 33 per cent. In view of the continued pressure on prices in the 1970-71 busy season, the Reserve Bank also raised on January 8, 1971, the Bank Rate from 5 per cent to 6 per cent. This was accompanied by an upward adjustment in the rates of interest on bank deposits and advances. At that time the minimum net liquidity ratio was further raised from 33 per cent to 34 per cent.

192. As mentioned in the last years' Economic Survey, the principal emphasis in the credit policy formulated by the R.B.I. for the 1971-72 busy season was on credit restraint, consistent with the genuine needs of productive sectors, requirements of food projectors as well as of units engaged in defence oriented production. Having regard to these basic considerations, the Reserve Bank kept under close surveillance the operation of its selective credit control over specific commodities (*viz.*, foodgrains, raw cotton and kapas, oilseeds and edible oils and sugar and gur) and in the light of the emerging trends made necessary adjustments in margin requirements and overall credit ceilings. After the outbreak of the war with Pakistan in December, 1971, a number of measures were taken to assist industries engaged in defence production and subsequently to revive production in war ravaged areas. These included directives to banks to grant packaging-*cum*-supply credit, waiving of the procedure of obtaining prior authorisation unde rthe Credit Authorisation Scheme and relavation of credit control in respect of advances against foodgrains, oilseeds an dvegetable oils, cotton and kapas and sugar and gur in border and near border areas.

193. In the 1972 slack season, there was no change in the general credit policy. However, some marginal modifications were made in the field of eelective eredit controls. For instance, in May, 1972, margin requirements in respect of advances against fertilisers, pesticides and improved seeds were liberalised in order to facilitate building up of adequate stocks of these commodities; similarly with a view to providing incentives to production, commodities produced by processing|manufacturing units covered under Rural Industries Projects and falling within the purview of R.B.I.'s selective credit control were completely exempted from such controls. On the other hand the minimum margin requirements against groundnut and groundnut oil which had been lowered in May, 1972 were again stepped up in July, 1972 in view of the

reported speculative activity in these commodities. In respect of export credits, the R.B.I. liberalised the provisions laid down for grant of pre-shipment credit to exporters of mineral ores and marine products; some relaxation was also effected in respect of packing credit to exporters in the light of the liberalisation of Export Production Guarantee Scheme by ECGC. The R.B.I. also extended up to the end of December, 1972 the waiver granted under the Credit Authorisation Scheme in respect of advances to coal companies, textile mills and dealers, and exemption from controls granted in respect of advances against oilseeds and vegetable oils, cotton and kapas, and sugar and khandsari in the border and near border districts.

194. In view of the persistent pressure on prices arising from the imbalance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply in this economy and the overall liquidity position of commercial banks, the R.B.I.'s credit policy for 1972-73 busy season was designed to siphon off the excess liquidity with the banks at the same time to enable banks to assist production, particularly in respect of the crash programme of rabi production and in the industrial sector. Therefore, banks statutory liquidity requirement which was last raised to 29 per cent on August 4, 1972 was further raised to 30 per cent on November 17, 1972. Also as a regulatory measure, the minimum net liquidity ratio relevant for determining the rate of banks' borrowing from the R.B.I. was raised from 34 per cent to 36 per cent. However, the Reserve Bank did not modify its basic structure of refinance for specific priority purposes. The then existing arrangements for refinancing at the Bank Rate|concessional rate (*i.e.* 4½ per cent) were continued—with base period shifted—in respect of lending to primary cooperative societies in the selected districts of five States, exports, short-term lending to small scale industries, defence-*cum*-supply credit and rediscounting of bills under the Bills Rediscounting Scheme. As regards food procurement also, the then existing formula for determining refinance entitlements was left undisturbed. This means that refinance entitlement will amount to 10 per cent of the outstanding level of food procurement advances as on the last Friday of October, 1972 plus an additional one-third of the increase over the level as on last Friday of October, 1972. As for ceiling limit for interest change by commercial banks on export credit, it remained at 7 per cent for both pre-shipment and post-shipment credit (except for exporters on deferred payment terrms for which ceiling is 6 per cent) and the subsidy of 1.5 per cent under the export credit (interest subsidy scheme) was also left unchanged.

195. Measures announced as part of the R.B.I.'s credit policy for the 1972-73 busy season also included certain modification in the selective credit controls, in the light of the prevailing trends in prices and uncertainty with regard to agricultural production in 1972-73. In the case of foodgrains, the permissible limit for advances was changed from bank-wise to party-wise and the credit ceiling was lowered from 110 per cent of the aggregate level maintained in the corresponding two months in the preceding year to 100 per cent of peak level of advances outstanding per party, in any of the three preceding years; maize which had earlier been exempt was brought within the ambit of the credit control. The change in the basis of credit ceiling from bank-wise to party-wise was also made applicable to advances against oilseeds and vegitable cils. The R.B.I. also tightene its creit control over bank advances against oilseeds and vegetable oils by extending to Maharashtra the higher margin of 75 per cent imposed in Gujarat. However, modifications in respect of raw cotton and kapas and sugar, gur and khandsari were largely by way of simplification and implied only a marginal relaxation. Further, with a view to ease credit facilities to small borrowers in the farming and manufacturing sectors the R.B.I. extended the exemption from margin and ceiling control available earlier only in respect of foodgrains advances granted to small farmers and primary cooperative societies (provided credit limit did not exceed Rs. 2,500 or crop loan outstanding whichever was lower) to advances against oilseeds and granted similar exemptions to small borrowers in manufacturing units against security of these commodities provided the credit limit did not exceed Rs. 20,000.

Progress of the Public Sector Banks

196. A major objective of bank nationalisation in July, 1969 to rectify the regional and sectoral imbalances in the country's credit structure, to mobilise more effectively the country's savings and to channelise them in conformity with the nation's social and economic priorities. The data on the working of the public sector banks reveal that considerable progress has been made in several directions as is evident from the expansion of the network of bank branches, deposit mobilisation on an unprecedented scale, greater flow of credit to hitherto neglected sectors and changes in policies and procedures with a view to help economically weaker sections of the community.

197. The increase in branch expansion has been particularly striking. The number of bank branches rose from 8,262 as on June 30, 1969 to 13,620 as on June 30, 1972 ; of the total new 5,358 branches opened over these three years, 4,507 (84.1 per cent) were opened by the public sector banks. As a result the average population served per bank office in India had come down from 65,000 at the end of June, 1969 to 40,000 at the end of June, 1972. The expansion of branches was particularly fast in the relatively under-banked States and this has helped to reduce the regional imbalances on terms of banking facilities ; for instance between June, 1969 and June, 1972 the average population per bank office declined from 1,98,000 to 98,000 in Assam, from 207,000 to 104,000 in Bihar, from 114,000 to 40,000 in Jammu and Kashmir, from 497,000 to 178,000 in Manipur, from 205,000 to 103,000 in Nagaland, from 212,000 to 114,000 in Orissa and from 276,000 to 130,000 in Tripura. Also as a result of the deliberate emphasis on the opening of new offices in rural and hitherto unbanked areas, the number of branches in rural areas as a proportion of total branches rose from 22.4 per cent on July 19,1969 to 35.3 per cent at the end of June, 1972. Similarly, as much as 63.8 per cent of branch expansion during the period in hitherto unbanked areas. The progress of branch expansion was reviewed at the meeting

in January, 1973 of Finance Minister with the Chief Executives of public sector banks. It was decided at the meeting that each public sector bank should draw up a perspective plan on a three year basis and their plans would have to be coordinated keeping in view the banking needs of different regions and the capability of each bank. The availability of such a plan for the banking system as a whole would enable the various State Governments and Union Territories to make advance arrangements for providing the necessary infra-structure at the centres where branches will have been opened.

198. There has also been no abatement in the marked acceleration in growth of bank deposits witnessed since bank nationalisation. The annual rate of increase in the aggregate deposits of all scheduled commercial banks (mid-July to mid-July) went up from 14.5 per cent in 1969-70 to 17.9 per cent in 1970-71 and further to 21.9 percent in 1971-72, the corresponding rates of increase in the deposits of public sector banks being 15.3 per cent., 17.5 percent and 22.5 per cent respectively. The progress in deposit mobilisation was quite impressive even after eliminating the element attributable to the price rise. Further, State-wise data on growth of deposits between June, 1969 and June, 1972 reveal that the deposit mobilisation has not necessarily been faster in States which have experienced greater agricultural prosperity (e.g., Punjab vis-a-vis Bihar and Orissa) and as such there is considerable untapped potential still available to the banking system. The exploitation of this untapped potential would help to sustain the present rate of growth of deposits even in the face of a reduction in the magnitude of deficit financing by the Government.

199. The recent data on the lending of public sector banks' to the hitherto neglected sectors *viz.*, agriculture, small scale industry, road transport operators, retail trade and small business, professional and self-employed persons and education however, indicate some deceleration in the rate of growth. Thus, the total number of borrowal accounts in respect of lending to agriculture and other neglected sectors which had risen from 2,82,203 in June, 1969 to 9,28,167 in June, 1970 rose to 11,88,718 in June, 1971 and further to 14,23,530 in June, 1972. A similar trend was also evident in respect of bank advances to hitherto neglected sectors. These bank advances which register an increase of about 75 per cent from Rs. 439 crores to Rs. 761 crores between June, 1969 and June, 1970 rose by 17.9 per cent and 16.8 per cent respectively in the subsequent two years and stood at Rs. 1048 crores in June, 1972. As a percentage of their aggregate advances, public sector banks, advances to agriculture and other neglected sectors which had risen from 14.54 per cent in June, 1969 to 21.27 per cent in June, 1970 rose only marginally to 21.98 per cent in June, 1971 and stood at 23.04 per cent in June, 1972. While part of the explanation for the slower growth may be that earlier gains were being consolidated and greater attention was being concentrated on effecting qualitative improvements in lending, it is also likely that organisational constraints have emerged. Given the credit needs of these priority sectors, it is necessary that the banks make more concerted efforts to identify the credit gaps, simplify and streamline their procedures and policies, and take bold initiative towards widening the credit base of their operations. For this purpose, banks need to tap more fully the potentialities of the "Lead Bank" scheme. Under this scheme, survey reports in respect of 270 out of 337 districts have been completed and disrict level consultative committees to serve as forum for discussions among banks and financial institutions have been set up in about 100 districts. Given the recent deceleration in the pace of credit expansion in favour of the hitherto neglected sectors the necessity of an expenditious follow-up of the results of these surveys and the urgency of evolving operationally workable schemes assume heightened significance.

200. In the context of the efforts being made to extend credit to economically weaker sections of the community, mention may be made of the guarantee schemes being operated by the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India and also of the scheme of differential rates of interest introduced on a pilot basis to help low income groups falling in certain defined categories. Set up in April, 1971 to help small borrowers in obtaining assistance from banks and other financial institutions, the Credit Guarantee Corporation has been progressively liberalising its schemes, thereby increasing the number of eligible borrowers.

201. In the last Economic Survey reference was made to the report of a Reserve Bank Committee on differential interest rates. After considering the matter carefully a scheme of differential interest rate to be operated by public sector banks was launched towards the beginning of July, 1972. Under the scheme the public sector banks provide funds at concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent as against the normal rate of 10—11 per cent to certain categories of borrowers for assisting them in their productive endeavours. The scheme is currently at the pilot stage and its scope will be extended later after some experience is gained in this type of lending. At the pilot stage the scheme is to be operated at certain selected branches only. For the time being public sector banks have identified about 1880 branches for the operation of the scheme. These branches are located in backward districts. On the basis of the reports received from the banks it appears that up to the end of December, 1972 they had advanced loans to over 19,000 borrowers involving an amount of Rs. 83 lakhs under the scheme. Once the preliminary stage is over the banks will be able to proceed more vigorously in the matter of leading.

202. The public sector banks have also been increasing their involvement in the agricultural sector as is evident from the increase in the level of total outstanding advances to agriculture ; banks' direct lendings to agriculture having risen from Rs. 38 crores in June, 1969 to Rs. 221 crores in June, 1972. In accordance with the guidelines issued by the R.B.I. a number of banks have launched 'village adoption scheme' in order to facilitate intensive agricultural development. More recently, the R.B.I. has issued a detailed Manual to assist the banks in streamlining their procedures and policies for lending to the agricultural sector. The scheme of financing agricultural credit

societies by commercial banks continues to operate in selected districts in the five States and with a view to co-ordinating the activities of commercial and co-operative banks in financing agriculture, State level institutions have been set up in several States. The Government has also under consideration the Report of the Banking Commission which *inter alia* has suggested the setting up of rural banks and coordination of the activities of the commercial banks and co-operative institutions in the field of agricultural credit. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Expert Group set up by the Reserve Bank, the State Governments have been asked to take expeditious action for enacting legislation which would extend to agriculturists borrowing from commercial banks, facilities similar to those available for borrowing from Co-operative banks. Two State Governments have passed the necessary legislation and preparatory steps are being taken by other Governments.

Credit Planning

203. The role of credit policy both as an instrument of quantitative regulation of money supply and even more as a medium for directional change in credit allocations is assuming increasing importance. While fiscal management in our conditions will contionue to be the major element in determining the quantum and rate of monetary expansion in any particular year, the complementary character of credit policy hardly needs any emphasis. As the banking system spreads wider and the banking habit develops, the possibility of secondary monetary expansion arising out of the creation of primary reserves tends to increase and the area of economic activity amenable to credit control becomes wider. In this sense credit policy would assume increasing significance for the purpose of controlling aggregate monetary demand in the economy.

204. In an economy such as ours where saving are scarce and competing demands on resources are many, credit planning is necessary both for purposes of sectoral and regional allocation of credit. The experience of the last few months where the banking system had a surfeit of liquidity must be regarded as a transitory phenomenon ; indeed this excess of liquidity co-existed with a slowdown in the rate of increase in credit to some areas of high social priority and reflected to some extent the inadequacy of the organisational basis of the credit system. Over the longer term, credit would need to be apportioned to various sectors and regions, having regard to considerations of economic efficiency as well as distributive justice. This would call for redeployment of credit from its existing pattern and the task of credit planning is to ensure that such reallocation of credit as between sectors and regions is accomplished with the minimum of dislocation. Given the necessity for generating additional employment opportunities, bringing about a greater equality of economic opportunity, and redressing regional imbalances, the focus of credit planning will necessarily have to be on serving these broader objectives alongside the furtherance of economic growth. A combination of devices in the realm of credit policy such as selective credit controls, preferential eligibility criteria, special refinance schemes, differential interest rates and the operation of credit authorisation procedures, would help in the implementation of a well worked out credit Plan.

VII. FOREIGN TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Foreign Exchange Reserves and Balance of Payments

205. India's external payments position showed a noticeable improvement in 1971-72 despite the massive strain imposed on the economy's resources by the influx of refugees and the outbreak of war. Foreign exchange reserves, which had been drawn down to the extent of Rs. 88.6 crores in 1970-71, were built up again during the year, level of reserves recording a rise of Rs. 116.4 crores.

206. The accumulation of reserves was facilitated by the third allocation of SDRs worth Rs. 74.7 crores in January, 1972. But, there was a rise in the value of foreign currency holdings as well as 1971-72, partly as a result of the appreciation in their rupee value of foreign currency holdings as well in 1971-72, partly as a result of the appreciation in their rupee value following the currency realignments of December, 1971. The value of foreign currency component of reserves increased by Rs. 42.3 crores; and, as foreign currency holdings are estimated to have appreciated by nearly Rs. 18 crores on account of altered exchange parties, the actual increase, at constant exchange rates, works out to about Rs. 24 crores.

207. Very little use was made of SDRs in 1971-72 for discharging external payment obligations; and, even without the fresh allocation of Rs. 74.7 crores worth of SDRs during the year, classic reserves—gold and foreign currency balances—would have risen by Rs. 41.7 crores.

TABLE X

Foreign Exchange Reserves

(Rs. crores)

End of year/month	Gold* and foreign exchange	SDRs*	Total reserves	Variation in reserves	Accrual of fresh SDRs	Variation in reserves excluding fresh accruals of SDRs (5—6)	Net drawing from (+)/repayments (—) to IMG	Variation in reserves gross of transactions IMF (7—8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1967-68	538.6	..	538.6	60.2	..	60.2	24.4	35.8
1968-69	576.7	..	576.7	38.1	..	38.1	--59.5	96.6
1969-70	728.9	92.0	820.9	244.2	94.5	149.7	—125.4	275.1
1970-71	620.6	111.7	732.3	—88.6	75.4	—164.0	—176.3**	12.3
1971-72	662.9	185.8	848.7	116.4	74.7	41.7	..	41.7
January 1973	604.0	184.9	788.9	—59.8	..	—59.8	..	—59.8

*Between 20th December 1971 and June 1972 the rupee equivalent of foreign currencies, other than the Canadian doller, was derived from central rates. Canadian dollars were valued at the monthly average of spot buying and selling rates in New York. From July onward starting has been valued at the average of the spot buying and selling rates of the Reserve Bank of India ? Other foreign currency balances, including holdings of Canadian dollars, have been converted into rupees with the aid of cross rates based on monthly averages of spot buying and selling rates in London. Gold and SDRs however, have been valued throughout at there pre December 1971 rupees prices.

**Includes outlay for purchase of gold abroad for gold quota payment to the IMF.

208. Balance of payments data for the full year 1971-72 are not yet available. As such, the effect of major current and capital flows on the external payments position cannot be assessed with precision. Still, it is possible to discern certain developments, other than the allocation of SDRs, which helped ease the pressure on foreign exchange reserves. First, all outstanding short term indebetedness to the IMF having been liquidated by the end of 1970-71, no further repayments had to be made to it during 1971-72. The outgo of foreign exchange on account of transactions with the IMF had been particularly heavy in 1970-71; in that year repurchase of Fund drawings and the foreign exchange outlay on the gold portion of the increase in India's Fund quota together amounted to Rs. 176.3 crores. Second, a part of imports, consisting of supplies for Bangladesh refugees was financed by foreign relief programmes. Finally, export receipts as recorded in the balance of payments, which did not rise in 1970-71, are estimated to have improved significantly in 1971-72. These favourable factors offset larger payments for imports of steel, fertilizers, raw cotton and oilseeds.

209. In 1972-73 pressures on the balance of payments began to build up again. Foreign exchange reserves, which had shown a modest increase in April and May, 1972, began to decline thereafter. Although, there was some of Rs. 59.8 crores* over the first ten months of 1972-73. There is usually some decline in reserves during the slack season but, this year the loss of reserves exceeded the normal seasonal drawing down of foreign exchange balances. For one thing, more imports had to be financed from foreign exchange resources because of smaller utilisation of external assistance. For another, the third IDA replenishment did not become operative until November, while there was during this period a larger outflow of free foreign exchange on account of debt service payments.

210. According to DGCI&S data, the trade balance showed a marked improvement during the first eight months of the current financial year ; as compared to a deficit of Rs. 183.9 crores in April—November, 1971, merchandise trade recorded a surplus of Rs. 141.8 crores. However, this surplus on merchandise account failed to stem the loss of reserves owing, among other things, to the time lag between export shipments and the realisation of sale proceeds as well as to the fact that most of the recorded exports to Bangladesh had been financed through loans and grants.

211. India has so far received three allocations of SDRs, amounting in all to Rs. 244.6 crores. This new reserve asset has, thus, been an important source of additional international liquidity over the past three years. So far Rs. 90.3 crores worth of SDRs have been utilised for repurchase of drawings from the IMF and payment of service charges to it on the net use of SDRs. On the other hand, having been designated by the IMF for the repurchase of SDRs, India acquired SDRs amounting to Rs. 30.6 crores during 1970-71, in exchange for convertible currencies. The net financing of external obligations through SDRs to date, therefore, works out to Rs. 59.7 crores. Considerable use was made of the SDR facility during 1970-71; but, subsequently SDR balances were drawn down by very small amounts. Excluding fresh accruals, SDR holdings fell by only Rs. 0.6 crores in 1971-72, and by another Rs. 09 crores between the months of April and January during the current financial year. These small amounts were utilised for the payment of service charges on the use of SDRs to the IMF. Besides, there were no designated sales of SDRs by India to other member countries of the IMF.

212. The strains on the balance of payments so far in the current year despite considerable improvement in the merchandise balance are largely attributable to heavy debt service payments, delays in the accrual of certain promised credits and larger free foreign exchange outlays on imports. Although trade figures recorded by the D.G.C.I.&S reveal some fall in imports during the eight month period from April to November, this trend is likely to be reversed during the remaining months of the year because of larger imports of essential commodities like fertilizers, steel, oils and fats. Furthermore, as it was decided to dispense with food aid after 1971-72, all foodgrain purchases abroad have now to be paid for in free foreign exchange. As such, even if food imports do not exceed the 1971-72 level, the outgo of exchange resources on this account may be substantially higher. Available indicators, fortunately, plan towards a faster growth of exports this year ; but, inspite of improved export performance as well as the debt relief extended by donor countries, there is little likelihood of any perceptible lessening of pressures on external payments position in the near future. Unlike last year, therefore, the current financial year may end up with a significant fall in the level of reserves.

213. According to DGCI&S data there was a marked rise in the inflow of imports during 1971-72 despite a further fall in food imports. Imports, which in the preceding year had recorded only a modest increase of 3.3 per cent, went up by nearly 11 per cent to Rs. 1812 crores. Also, unlike in 1970-71, import prices tended to be fairly stable and, the substantial rise in the import bill was accounted for mainly by a comparable increase in the volume of imports. Import licensing had been liberalised in 1970-71 to stimulate industrial growth. But, the spurt in the actual inflow of imports during 1971-72 was brought about largely by poor output in 1970-71 of cash crops, like cotton and oilseeds, shortfalls in the production of key intermediates, notably steel and fertilizers, and a rise in the demand for equipment, particularly electrical machinery.

214. Following the relaxation of restrictions on imports there was a sharp increase in the value of import licences issued in 1970-71. The pace of expansion of licensing slowed down considerably in 1971-72.

TABLE XI

Import Licensing : Principal Categories

(Value in Rs. crores)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	April—November	
				1971	1972
1. Established Importers	43.83	41.80	40.77	31.84	36.39
2. Actual Users	301.15	311.87	368.32	228.80	231.99
3. DGTD Units	274.78	385.03	252.71	192.66	110.65
4. Small Scale Industries	65.57	83.26	117.95	62.25	43.20
5. Registered Exporters	85.92	94.74	93.41	53.06	79.35
6. Capital Goods/Heavy Electrical	73.20	127.09	252.16	138.76	153.63
7. Customs Clearance Permits	43.61	32.86	32.03	23.67	42.48
8. State Trading Agencies	242.80	444.56	587.61	408.64	356.19
9. Others	72.87	112.67	108.72	81.41	57.72
TOTAL	1203.73	1633.88	1853.68	1221.81	1111.60

215. The policy of liberal allocation of imported raw materials and components to priority industries was continued during 1971-72. More liberal licensing facilities were also accorded to newly established units in the priority sectors if fixed investment needed to set them up did not exceed Rs. 1 crore. Besides, there was a sizeable increase in the value of ad hoc licences for the import of non ferrous metals, issued to small scale units which also benefited from the scheme for additional import allocations in exceptional cases. The relaxation of import restrictions was, thus, specifically intended to facilitate faster growth of industrial production and to encourage small and medium scale entrepreneurs.

216. There was a significant increase in the value of import licences issued to small scale units and actual users during 1971-72, while the value of licences for capital goods nearly doubled. The decline in the value of DGTD industries' import licences for progress of canalisation of imports through State trading agencies rather than by any scaling down of their is import allocations. The value of import licences issued to the State trading agencies went up by nearly a third during the year. However, there was practically no change in the replenishment quota of registered exporters presumably because of the unsatisfactory performance of such major non-traditional exports as engineering goods.

217. With the exception of foodgrains and raw jute, imports of all other important commodity groups, including metals, fertilizers, oils and fats, fibres, petroleum products and equipment went up substantially during 1971-72. Thanks to the comfortable internal availability position, food imports fell by nearly 40 per cent to Rs. 131.2 crores. As a matter of fact, food imports would have been even lower were it not for foreign assistance for refugee relief provided in the form of foodstuffs and clothing. As for other commodities, the sudden spurt in imports was occasioned—except in the case of equipment—not so much by the quickening of the tempo of activity as by inadequate production of key import substitutes.

TABLE XII

Imports : Broad Commodity Groups

(Value in Rs. crores)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	April—July 1971	April—July 1972	Per cent change from April—July 1971
1. Food	261.0	213.0	131.2	27.5	10.3	—62.5
2. Cotton	82.8	98.4	113.4	60.7	41.0	—32.5
3. Jute	1.1	0.1	..	..	..	..
4. Animal and vegetabe oils and fats	29.6	38.5	46.5	18.6	7.0	—62.4
5. Fertilizer and Fertilizer materials	107.4	99.9	113.3	32.2	25.8	—19.9
6. Petroleum products	137.9	135.9	194.1	62.5	62.8	0.5
7. Metals	156.0	266.4	339.4	123.7	110.0	—11.1
8. Machinery and transport equipment	395.9	394.6	454.3	152.0	157.5	3.6
9. Others	410.4	387.3	419.8	143.8	139.0	—3.3
TOTAL	1582.1	1634.1	1812.0	621.0	553.4	—10.9

Source : D.G.C.I. & S.

218. By far the largest increase in imports occured in the case of steel. The value of iron and steel imports shot up from Rs. 149.2 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 244.8 crores in 1971-72, the tonnage imported going up by 6.8 lakh tonnes to 13.8 lakh tonnes. Import requirements increased sharply as the demand for steel picked up while the integrated steel plants continued to operate well below capacity. Indeed, if in 1971-72 the main steel plants had been able to achieve a capacity utilisation rate of say 75—80 per cent, imports of steel would have been much smaller than in 1970-71. Fortunately, international prices of non-ferrous metals, notably those of copper, weakened considerably during the year, which helped check the rise in the import bill for metals.*

*The face value of import licenses for non-ferrous metals is as a rule, adjusted for variations in international prices.

210. Fertilisers provide yet another instance of demand spilling over into imports in 1971-72 because of unsatisfactory working of the main manufacturing units in the country. Most of the fertilizer plants producing nitrogenous nutrients, in both public and private sectors, worked at two-thirds of their rated capacity or even below it in 1971-72. The position as regards the production of phosphatic fertilizers was not much better. As a consequence imports of fertiliers and fertilizer materials rose by Rs. 13.4 crores to Rs. 113.3 crores.

220. Among products of agricultural origin, imports of raw cotton and oil and fats recorded a significant increase, the value of imports rising respectively by as much as 15 and 21 per cent over the preceding year's level. Larger imports of cotton became necessary to overcome shortages and to restrain the steep

rise in cotton prices which occured as a result of the fall in cotton production from 53 lakh bales in 1969-70** to only 45 lakh bales in 1970-71.** Likewise, there was an appreciable fall in the output of most major and minor oilseeds; and, the overall production of vegitable oils is estimated to have declined by about 3 lakh tonnes in 1971-72.

221. Imports of petroleum crude and refinery products rose by about two fifths in value, partly as a result of output falling short of expanding demand and partly due to the firming up of international oil prices. Equipment imports, too, went up by nearly Rs. 60 crores with growing internal demand for investment goods, mainly for electrical equipment.

222. During the first eight months of 1972-73 there was a perceptible fall in imports as well as a contraction in the flow of import licensing. As compared to the corresponding period of 1971 the value of imports during April—November, 1972, was lower by 7.8 per cent, while the value of new import licences fell by 9.0 per cent. There was a substantial fall in the value of import licences issued to small scale industries, DGTD units and State Trading agencies. The pace of licensing for capital goods slowed down considerably, the value of import licences rising only marginally, Likewise, there was only a slight increase in licences issued to actual users. But there was a sharp rise in the rate of import licensing for registered exporters as non-traditional exports fared much better than they had in 1971-72. Despite stricter import licensing for established importers the value of licences issued to them too was significantly higher owing to larger licensing for certain commodities—normally allocated to established importers alone—envisaged to be imported under trade agreements with Afghanistan and Iraq. Although, the overall rate of import licensing during the first eight months of 1972-73 turned out to be smaller than in April—November, 1971, there was no corresponding reduction in recommendations for new import licences. The pace of licensing is, therefore, expected to pick up again during the rest of the year.

223. The downward trend in the value of imports during April—November 1972 can be attributed mainly to the operation of certain factors the cessation of aid financed food imports, the improvement in the cotton position following the bumper 1971-72 crop* and lower international prices of non-ferrous metals. However, the appreciation of the national currencies of West European countries and Japan, and the subsequent floating of the pound sterling since June, 1972** do not appear to have had any perceptible restraining effect on imports; partly for the reason that their scarcity value was high enough to absorb any rise in rupee costs on account of altered exchange rates.

224. Commodity-wise details of imports during 1972-73 are available only upto month of July 1972. These reveal that imports of food, fertilizers, raw cotton, metals, oils and fats were much lower than during the first four months of 1971-72. However, the fall in imports is not expected to persist; and, imports over the entire year may even turn out to be in excess of the level recorded in 1971-72. For one thing, with inadequate indigenous production of steel and fertilizers there is likely to be a further rise in the imports of these commodities. For another the imports of oils and fats will be appreciably higher because of a further fall in oilseeds output this year. In view of the poor kharif harvest foodgrain imports, too, may not fall as much as had earlier been expected.

225. The production of saleable steel by the main producers will be only marginally higher in 1972-73 than last year. Additional output from electric furnances, which went into production this year, is, however, expected to raise overall production to well over 5 million tonnes. Even so the gap between demand and supply, which will need to be made good through imports, may turn out to be of the order of 1.5 million tonnes. Capacity utilisation in fertilizer plants has been somewhat better than last year; and, the production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers is expected to be higher by about two lakh tonnes of nutrients. Yet, the supply deficit to be offset through imports will be larger than in 1971-72 because of higher internal demand and leaner inventories.

226. Largely owing to a fall in groundnut production for the second year in succession domestic availability of vegetable oils (after allowing for changes in stock) is likely to be lower in 1972-73, while the normal increase in demand for oils and fats may be of the order of two lakh tonnes. As already in 1971-72 appreciable quantities of oils and fats had to be imported, the availability gap to be bridged through imports this year will, in probability be fairly large. The fall in the output of kharif foodgrains owing to a poor summer monsoon may, to a large extent be offset by higher rabi production expected as a result of special measures undertaken to maximise the yield of winter grains. Still, the foreign exchange outlay on commercial foodgrain imports, to be effected in the early months of 1973 may be of the order of Rs. 160 crores especially as world prices rose considerably following massive wheat purchases by the USSR earlier during the year.

227. Current estimates indicate some fall in the cotton crop in 1972-73 cotton season. But, with the huge carryover of some 23 lakh bales from preceding year's record crop, supplies will be large enough to sustain higher cotton textile production with a lower level of imports. There are no indications of the demand for non-ferrous metals picking up, probably because of liberal import licensing in the past; imports of non-ferrous metals may not, therefore, rise noticeably above last year's level. Imports of petroleum crude and refinery products may remain more or less unchanged; but, a further increase in imports of equipment is likely to take place as supplies are arranged against capital goods licences issued in 1971-72.

*Cotten year : September—August

**Please see also paragraph 243.

228. Inadequate production in certain critical industrial sectors and unstable agricultural production have been largely responsible for the increased dependence of the economy on imports since the beginning of 1971-72. The need for a sustained effort to achieve the fullest possible utilisation of industrial capacity, particularly in basic industries and intermediate manufacturing, as well as to improve the productivity of cash crops, cannot be overemphasised. For, more efficient utilisation of our industrial apparatus, built up at the cost of massive investment outlays and more effective exploitation of the development potential of cash crops, are among the essential preconditions for attaining the goal of self-reliance.

Exports

229. Export earnings during 1971-72 amounted to Rs. 1606.6 crores, including exports worth Rs. 38 crores to Bangladesh. It is not possible to indicate with any reasonable degree of precision the actual rise in exports during the year for the season that D.G.C.I. & S. export figures for 1970-71 are not comparable with those recorded for other years. However, over the first three years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan ending in 1971-72 the value of exports increased at an annual compound rate of 5.8 per cent; and, if exports to Bangladesh are again excluded, the growth rate drops to just about 5 per cent.

230. Exports during 1971-72 benefited from better overseas demand for traditional commodities, notably jute goods, cashew kernels and tobacco. However, non-traditional commodities, barring exceptions like marine products, leather and leather goods, did not fare as well as traditional products.

231. During 1971-72 exports had to face unfavourable developments within the economy as well as a slow-down in the pace of expansion of world trade. The growing pressure of domestic demand, slow growth of industrial output and continuing shortages of critical inputs, like metals and cotton, affected the surpluses available for exports. Besides the series of monetary crises during the year, which culminated in the suspension of dollar convertibility and the floating of world's major currencies, not only dampened the flow of imports into industrialised countries but also created considerable exchange uncertainty for exporters.

232. Exports of jute manufactures enjoyed exceptionally buoyant demand conditions in 1971-72, partly because of distribution of supplies to the world market from Bangladesh and partly because of the low level of stocks with consumers, particularly carpet manufacturers, in the U.S.A. Export prices ruled high as a sellers' market developed both at home and abroad, and, partly because of high prices, the value of exports hit the high level of Rs. 265.3 crores. Tea exports fetched Rs. 156.3 crores. Indian teas were in fairly good demand in major importing countries with the notable exception of the UK where East Africa offered stiffer competition and consumer preference shifted further to other beverages. Exports of mill-made cotton piece goods, another major traditional product, amounted to only 382 million meters; export prices, however, were fairly high, and the value of exports attained the level of nearly Rs. 67 crores. Cotton textiles became noticably less competitive abroad because of a sharp rise in domestic prices of cotton and production costs. But, thanks to better demand from West European markets exports of cotton apparel hit the comparatively high level of Rs. 14.0 crores.

233. Exports of cashew kernels touched the record level of 60.4 thousand tonnes valued at Rs. 61.3 crores in 1971-72 as demand from major consuming countries—USA, USSR and Canada—improved substantially. Tobacco exports at Rs. 42.3 crores were exceptionally high, owing largely to heavy purchases of Indian tobacco by the USSR.

234. By and large the performance of non-traditional exports during 1971-72 was disappointing. Exports of engineering goods, which had been expanding fairly fast in recent years, amounted to only Rs. 118.4 crores, owing to certain unfavourable internal developments. Continuing shortage of steel, growing domestic demand and the consequent rise in prices and costs combined to make engineering products generally less competitive abroad so that larger exports could not be sustained. Steel exports too were hit by growing internal demand and lower steel output. Iron ore exports during 1971-72, which amounted to only Rs. 104.7 crores, were adversely affected by poor demand as well as production and transportation problems. There was a recession in the Japanese steel industry, the major buyer of Indian iron ore; ore production itself failed to attain the anticipated level; and exports from the Eastern sector were constrained by transport bottlenecks. The export performance of marine products during the year was particularly encouraging. The value of exports exceeded Rs. 41 crores owing to better demand abroad, particularly from Japan. Average export prices too were exceptionally high, partly because of comparatively larger exports of higher value products. Exports of leather and leather manufactures (other than footwear) also attained an unusually high level; but, of the total value of exports amounting to Rs. 90.8 crores as much as Rs. 64.3 crores was accounted for by East India tanned hides and skins, which are established traditional products.

235. During the eight months ending in November, 1972 export earings totalled Rs. 1239.3 crores. The represents an increase of 23.1 per cent as compared to the value of exports during April-November, 1971.

236. Commodity wise details of exports are as yet available only upto the month of August, 1972. These reveal that it was the traditional commodities which contributed the most to the gorwth of exports during the first five months of 1972-73. There was a significant rise in exports of jute manufactures, cashew kernels and East India tanned hides and skins, while some other traditional exports like cotton yarn and textiles and oilseed cakes increased significantly as compared to the levels recorded during April-August, 1971.

237. Exports of jute manufactures were higher by Rs. 14.8 crores, or say 15 per cent, than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Cashew exports were up by Rs. 3.6 crores, or 12 per cent, owing to a commensurate increase in the tonnage exported. The value of oilcake exports rose by about a third to Rs. 24.7 crores, partly owing to better export prices. Export proceeds from tea, however, went up by only Rs. 0.9 crore. Exports of cotton piece goods showed a fall of 0.7 million meters, but the value of exports rose by about a fifth because of a sharp rise in their unit price. Export earnings from tobacco increased by Rs. 8.5 crores, while exports of raw cotton recovered smartly.

238. Among non-traditional commodities, the value of exports of marine products during April-August 1972 was nearly 80 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1971. The phenomenal rise in exports of marine products occurred largely as a result of a particularly steep increase in the unit value of exports, which went up by about 62 per cent. The average export price of marine products shot up due to stronger export demand and a shift in the export mix towards higher value items. Engineering exports, however, recorded only a slight improvement, the value of exports increasing by only Rs. 2.0 crores, that is by less than 4 per cent. Steel exports fell steeply because of lower domestic production and persistent shortages. The value of iron ore exports also declined owing to poor demand abroad. There was, however, a considerable increase in exports of leather and leather goods, the value of exports rising by Rs. 24.4 crores, that is by about 70 per cent as compared to the April-August 1971 level. A good deal of this rise in exports was accounted for by East India tanned hider and skins.

239. Aggregate export figures are now available for the eight months ending in November 1972. But, in the absence of commodity-wise details of exports beyond the month of August it is difficult to identify all the factors underlying the unusually rapid growth of exports over this period. Still, there is little doubt that it was induced more by rising demand abroad for Indian goods than by faster growth of domestic output and real national product. Apart from the continuing strong demand for jute goods, exports benefited from the recovery of world trade in 1972. Moreover, exports were stimulated—apart from the commencement of trade with Bangladesh—by the new set of exchange rates between major world currencies which became effective as a part of the Smithsonian Agreement, and subsequently by the floating of the sterling.

240. Provisional date relating to trade with Bangladesh have been compiled by the DGCI&S for the period April-November 1972; these show Rs. 51.6 crores worth of exports to Bangladesh. If these exports, financed mostly through loans and grants, are excluded the rate of growth of exports during the first eight months of 1972-73 turns out to be 18.0 per cent.

241. The currency realignments of December 1971 effectively devalued the U.S. dollar *vis-a-vis* the Yen and the Deutsche Mark by 16.88 and 13.58 per cent respectively. The U.S. dollar also depreciated by 11.57 per cent in relation to the Dutch guilder and the Belgian franc and by 8.57 per cent with respect to sterling and the French franc.* The new rupee-sterling rate that was adopted lowered the rupee dollar parity from Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 7.279 per dollar, thus revaluing the rupee in terms of the dollar by 3.04 per cent. As the national currencies of Japan and West European countries were revalued in relation to the U.S. dollar to a much greater extent than the rupee, exports to those destinations became more lucrative to Indian exporters, or more attractive to foreign importers.

242. The pound sterling began to float on the 23rd of June 1972, and thereafter moved down well below its earlier fixed value of $2.61. In fact, for a number of weeks before the devaluation of the dollar on 13th February, 1973, the market value of the pound had been fluctuating around $2.35. As the external value of the rupee continued to be linked to the pound, the floating of the latter reinforced the favourable effect on our exports of the earlier realignment of exchange rates. The day the London exchange market opened for the first time after the devaluation of the dollar, the pound moved up to $2.44.* However, the manner and the extent to which our exports may be affected by the U.S. devaluation will depend on the level at which the sterling-dollar rate eventually stabilises itself.

243. It is difficult to determine precisely the extent to which the rise in exports during April-November 1972 raised foreign exchange earnings in real terms. For, the exchange rates between all major world currencies having undergone a change, the value of exports expressed in any one foreign currency, say the US dollar or the pound sterling, ceases to be an index of the purchasing power of export earnings. An approximate measure of the change in the average exchange rate of other currencies *vis-a-vis* the rupee can, however, be obtained by adding up the alterations in exchange parties between the rupee and the currencies of other countries, using the value of India's trade with them as weights. Accordingly, when such an adjustment is made the rise in exports, to destinations other than Bangladesh, over the first eight months of 1972-73, at constant exchange rates, would work out to be lower than the nominal growth rate of 18 per cent.

244. The high growth rate of exports during the first eight months of 1972-73 is not likely to be sustained during the rest of the year. Because of the poor kharif harvest, rising internal prices and the progressive return of the Bangladesh jute industry to normal working, the momentum earlier gained by exports may weaken considerably. Nevertheless, even after rupee export receipts are adjusted for variations in exchange rates and trade with Bangladesh, the growth rate of export earnings over the year as a

*The extent of devaluation of the dollar vis-a-vis West European and Japanese currencies is expressed as the per cent rise in the latter's dollar prices following the December realignment.

whole is expected to be significantly higher than the one achieved during the first three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan. All the same, analysis of available indicators shows that, like the exceptionally large increase in exports in 1968-69, improved export performance this years should not by itself be considered as definitive evidence of a lasting upward shift in the trend rate of growth of exports.

Developments in Trade Policy

245. Further steps were taken during the year to extend the role of public sector agencies in the domain of foreign trade. Self reliance was encouraged both through direct regulation of imports and the imposition of additional tariff duties. Other import policy measures aimed at ensuring adequate supplies of imported inputs for expansion and diversification of export production as well as for meeting the requirements of small scale and priority industries, particularly those whose growth strengthens the balance of payments. Quantitative restrictions on some export products were relaxed while export duties on some others were scaled down. Export promotion measures were streamlined and their scope enlarged in certain respects.

246. With the canalisation of imports of 56 more products through public sector agencies there was a significant rise in the latter's share of import trade. The number of canalised import commodities has now risen to 182 and, at present, direct imports by public sector agencies and the Government taken together account for the bulk of total imports into the economy. Along with the extension of canalisation of imports, the State Trading Corporation (STC) expanded its activities (through the operations of the Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre) to ensure bulk purchase facilities and off-the-shelf supplies from stocks to actual users and registered exporters. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) too, made a beginning in this direction by provding indenting facilities and imported supplies from stocks to exporters. A steel bank, operated by the Hindustan Steel, has been set up to arrange imports and off the shelf availability of crucial categories of steel required for project equipment, as well as critical and marching items of steel for actual users.

247. During the year exports of mica, sillimanite, coking coal, coke and non-coking coal were canalised through the MMTC, while exports of railway wagons were entrusted to the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India. Exports of semi-finished leather were canalised through the STC. With the canalisation of exports of these products public sector agencies now handle about a fifth of the country's export trade. Another public sector agency the Tea Trading Corporation of India, commenced its operations in October, 1972. One of the principal objectives of the Corporation which will be operating in the domestic market as well, is to enter the world market and to preserve and develop foreign outlets for Indian teas. The Government also took the decision that a public sector organisation be set up to enter textile export business as a specialised agency supplementing the activities of the existing private firms in this field.

248. The import policy for 1972-73 continued to stress the need for greater self-reliance and aimed, within the limitations imposed by the overall scarcity of foreign exchange, to maximise export production and to stimulate industrial growth, particularly in priority and small scale sectors. As a measure of greater self-reliance imports of 160 products were banned, while those of 87 others were to be permitted only on a restricted basis. A reduction was also effected in established importers' quotas for certain products, such as equipment and automobile spares, pharmaceuticals, tools and instruments. These policy measures to narrow down the range of licensed imports were intended to encourage import substitution and fuller exploitation of the capability of the economy to efficiently replace a variety of imported inputs.

249. Under the import policy for 1972-73 import facilities accorded to export houses were further enlarged and streamlined. Moreover, registered exporters were permitted to seek import replenishment quotas higher than those already specified for them in cases where high costs, or poor quality, of locally available inputs made their products uncompetitive abroad. The need based import licensing policy for priority industries continued to be in force. The policy for 1972-73 also provided for licensing in excess of past consumption to specified priority industries out of a special allocation of foreign exchange. These industries include, among others, those, whose expansion has the effect of improving the balance of payments. Industrial units exporting a tenth or more of their output continued to benefit from preference in the matter of sources of imported supplies. Likewise, preferential treatment continued to be accorded with regard to import of machinery and raw materials to small scale units to be set up in backward areas. Furthermore, Indian nationals returning from abroad were, for the first time, permitted to import without restrictions equipment and raw materials upto a value of Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively for setting up small scale industries.

250. In December 1971 regulatory customs duties were imposed on all imports other than foodgrains, books and a few other commodities. The regulatory duty was levied at the rate of 2.5 per cent *ad valorem* but a higher rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem* was imposed on some selected commodities. The Central Budget for 1972-73 introduced a three-tier structure of regulatory duties; while the regulatroy duty was set at 5 or 10 per cent on commodities subject to a basic import duty of 60 per cent *ad valorem* or more, a 2.5 per cent *ad valorem* regulatory duty was levied on all other imports except foodgrains and other commodities that had earlier been exempted from it.

251. Quantitative restrictions on exports of certain commodities, including crushed bones and aluminium foil were relaxed or removed. The export duty on snake skins was scaled down. In view of the spurt in international prices export duties on jute carpet backing cloth and hessian had been raised in December, 1971. But the export duty on primary carpet backing was reduced in November, 1972 in order to strengthen its competitive position *vis-a-vis* synthetic

substitutes. Restrictions had to be imposed, however, on exports of a few products in short supply such as mustard and rape seed, unrefined groundnut oil and raw goat skins.

Export Policy and Plan Targets

252. The 5.5 per cent annual compound growth rate of national income envisaged during the Fifth Five Year Plan period can be achieved only if there is a marked acceleration in the growth of export earnings. The proposed 7 percent annual increase in exports calls for a much greater effort to expand and diversify exports than has ever been undertaken in the past, the more so as a part of additional export earnings, needed to compensate for the planned decline in net external assistance, will not be available for augmenting the supply of imports. The problem of orienting the economy towards a more rapid growth of exports, therefore, needs to be examined against the background of past experience. This will help identify the factors obstructing faster growth of exports and the policies needed to overcome them.

253. During the decade ending in 1971-72 the volume index of exports rose at an annual compound rate of 3.7 per cent which is roughly the same as the annual growth rate of national income in constant prices over this period. There was no discernible increase in the ratio of export earnings to real national product either. Exports thus managed to rise at about the same pace as aggregate output despite intensive export promotion efforts and considerable diversification of trade. A stable pattern appears to have emerged wherein exports increased only about as fast as the economy.

254. A closer look at the performance of important exports reveals that the proportion of the quantity exported to output has been rising only in the case of a few non-traditional products. So far as most other commodities are concerned the share of exports in saleable output has tended to remain fairly stable, or even to fall off. Over the decade ending in 1971-72 the proportion of output exported declined more or less regularly in the case of such important export earners as jute goods, tea and cashew kernels. The comparative shares of domestic and export markets for a number of products (both traditional and others) such as cotton textiles, coffee, sugar, pepper, cement, steel casting and forgings, stationery, diesel engines, sewing machines, electric fans, refrigerators and soap, did not undergo any noticeable alteration. However, exports of a number of non-traditional products did expand faster than domestic sales. These include, among others iron ore, finished steel, bicycles, radio receiving sets, vat dyes, steel pipes and tubes and storage batteries. All the same exporting has remained a marginal activity for most non-traditional industries despite considerable expansion of output and capacity; and, very often export sales absorb a tenth or even less of their output. Clearly, inadequate production is not always the only major constraint faced by exporters of non-traditional products. And, there are other reasons as well which might explain the comparatively greater dependence on the home market of even fast expanding manufacturing industries.

255. Import restrictions necessitated by the scarcity of foreign exchange have also provided considerable protection to domestic producers against competition from imports. As a consequence prices of locally manufactured equipment and other inputs are often far higher (and their quality poorer) than those of comparable imports, while high cost end-products made with them enjoy an assured market insied the country. This in turn tends to make exports uncompetitive and discourages systematic development of export markets. The comparative attractiveness of the domestic market has been reinforce in recent years by price inflation and the consequent rise in internal cost-price levels. Export promotion efforts and policies, it appears, have so far not been fully effective in eliminating the rag on exports of high costs and prices, particularly uncompetitive prices and costs of non-traditional exports. Yet it is the exports of non-traditional manufactures on which the realisation of the Fifth Plan export target will largely depend.

256. The future growth of major exports, like tea and jute goods, is likely to be limited by the slow growth of world demand. Nor can one expect any spectacular increase in exports of agricultural commodities or of manufactures based on them such as oilseeds, cotton textiles, sugar and edible oils. Being mass consumption goods in a low income country, it will not be easy to restrain the growing presure of domestic demand for them. Besides, the growth of production itself may be constrained by growing competition from foodgrains for scarce land and other inputs. Fortunately, non-traditional industries are free from such handicaps. Their output has expanded faster than that of other sectors of the economy; and even now their share of the world market is so small that export demand is not likely to act as an obstacle to faster growth of exports of their products. The realisation of the Fifth Plan export target will thus depend crucially on the future performance of non-traditional exports, even when the export potential of other products is fully tapped.

257. It is manifest that the trade policy framework needs to be further strengthened, if as envisaged, the export sector during the Fifth Plan period has to expand faster than the rest of the economy. More effective arrangements will have to be made to offset the comparative disadvantage of export industries using high cost indigenous equipment and other inputs.

258. If exports are to rise faster than output and incomes, sales abroad must become more lucrative than sales in the domestic market. As such, one can expect entrepreneurs to develop export markets vigorously, and to undertake the investment needed for adapting production to the more exacting requirements of foreign buyers, only if the pull exercised by a sheltered home market is resolutely restrained. For, it is not only high production costs but also internal demand and high prices which inhibit the growth of exports. Accordingly, adequately strong measures will need to be deployed to dampen the growth of domestic absorption, particularly the high income demand for non-traditional manufactures.

259. Finally, price stability is essential for an orderly expansion of exports. Rising internal cost-price levels, unless adequately offset, reduce the real earnings of exporters with the result that resources are progressively drawn away from exports to production for the home market.

260. So much for new initiatives in the domain of trade policy needed for achieving Fifth Plan export targets. However, as recent events have once again demonstrated, domestic economic environment and national policies provide only a part of the setting for faster growth of exports. Unfortunately, the international economic environment has been vitiated by restrictionist policies of industrialised countries towards exports from the third world, and, more recently, by international monetary upheavals. The Smithsonian Agreement was expected to restore some order to exchange rates and foreign exchange markets; but, subsequent developments, often sudden and dramatic, showed how tenuous and precarious were the exchange rates fixed in December, 1971, between major world currencies. The floating of the British pound followed by that of the Swiss franc, the second devaluation of the dollar and the subsequent floating of the Yen, all these indicate the severe uncertainty that has continued to plague exchange markets. It is the payments imbalances, and the misalignment, of the currencies of the leading industrialised countries which have been giving rise to periodic crises; but the fall out from the latter, unfortunately, affects the trade and the economies of the developing countries as well. Accordingly, the urgency of a thoroughgoing reform of the international monetary system cannot, particularly at this juncture, be overemphasised. Presently, a Committee of Governors of the IMF is engaged in working out proposals for reform of the international monetary system. The Contracting Parties of GATT have agreed to embark on a fresh round of multilateral trade negotiations in September, 1973. The negotiations regarding the reforms of the world monetary and trading arrangements offer the world community an opportunity to reconstruct a new international economic system which will be, among other things, more responsive to the needs of the developing countries.

External Assistance

261. Ever since 1967-68 reliance on external assistance has been steadily diminishing. With growing self-sufficiency in food and expanding output of a variety of manufactured intermediates and equipment, the gross inflow of external assistance fell from Rs. 1196 crores in 1967-68 to only Rs. 834 crores in 1971-72, aid financed imports of food and other agricultural commodities declining during the same period from Rs. 387 crores to Rs. 144 crores. There was, no doubt, a slight increase in the utilisation of external assistance during 1971-72, when the net inflow of aid rose by Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 355 crores. But, this is no more than a minor deviation from the declining trend of dependence on external resources. In fact, this slight rise in the use of aid resources occurred mainly as a result of greater utilisation of project assistance, the increase in non-project aid being only marginal. In the current financial year the gross inflow of external assistance is expected to fall sharply to Rs. 626 crores, partly because of the decision to do away with food aid.

262. The meeting of the Aid-India Consortium to assess aid requirements during 1972-73 came to the conclusion that overall external assistance of $1350 million—including non-project aid amounting to $700 million—would be needed as additional resources for India's development programmes. However, aid agreements that have so far been entered into this year add up to only about $600 million.

263. As the overwhelming portion of external assistance so far extended to India has been in the form of interest bearing credits, the actual extent of the real transfer of resources through aid operations is more appropriately measured in terms of the net inflow of foreign aid. The date set out below reveal that the net inflow of external assistance has tended to fall off even more sharply than gross and utilisation. As amortisation and interest payments on past debts, often contracted under stricter terms, absorbed progressively increasing amount of

TABLE XIII

Inflow of Foreign Assistance : Gross and Net

(Rs. crores)

Items	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (Estimates)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Gross disbursements of which	1196	903	856	791	834	626
(a) PL 480 food*	285	131	128	57	112	..
(b) PL 480 non-food*	57	27	42	32		
(c) Other food assistance	45	55	19	36	32	9
II. Total debt servicing of which	333	375	412	450	479	503
(a) Amortisation payments	211	236	268	290	299	314
(b) Interest payments	122	139	144	160	180	189
III. Net flow of assistance (I-II)	863	528	444	341	355	123

*Includes assistance by way of imports under rupee payment terms and under convertible currency credits.

Note : Gross aid disbursements take into account debt relief inclusive of debt rescheduling/postponements etc. Debt service payment relate to those involving foreign exchange.

exchange resources, the net inflow of external assistance dropped off from Rs. 863 crores in 1967-68 to only Rs. 355 crores in 1971-72. And, in 1972-73 the net aid transfer is not expected to exceed Rs. 123 crores.

264. Greater reliance on internal resources and skills has been a major objective of our approach to development. While welcoming external assistance, we have made every effort to ensure that dependence on aid does not become a permanent feature of our national economic life. Foreign loans and grants—net of debt service payments—did not in any year exceed 30 per cent of aggregate investment outlays. Moreover, in recent years reliance on external finance has diminished sharply. In 1971-72 the share of net external assistance in aggregate investment was only 13 per cent; and, by the end of the Fourth Plan period in 1973-74 this proportion would have fallen further to just about 8 per cent. It is envisaged that by the end of the Fifth Plan period dependence on net inflow of external resources would cease altogether; and, thereafter any external assistance would be offset by the outgo of resources on account of amortisation and interest payments. The objective of self-reliance, desirable in itself, has acquired greater urgency in view of the uncertainties to which external assistance is subject.

265. The rising debt service payments, mostly effected in free foreign exchange, have created a serious resource problem. It is estimated that debt service payments, which had risen from Rs. 333 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 479 crores in 1971-72, will increase further to Rs. 503 crores in 1972-73. In 1971-72 amortisation and interest payments on outstanding foreign debt absorved close to 30 per cent of all foreign exchange receipts. As external assistance is largely country-tied, or can be utilised only for the import of specified types of commodities, debt servicing in free foreign exchange imposes an additional burden in so far as the purchasing power of tied aid resources is considerably lower than that of equivalent convertible foreign exchange. Donor countries and institutions have of late shown greater awareness of the debt service problem and, the IBRD had even recommended that during each of the last two years of the Fourth Plan period India should be accorded debt relief to the extent of $ 200 million so as to limit debt service payments to 20 per cent of convertible currency export earnings. However, only $ 147.45 million have as yet been provided for debt relief during 1972-73. In view of the magnitude of the debt service problem the need for general acceptance of orderly rescheduling and refinancing of debt obligations of developing countries cannot be overemphasised.

VIII. THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 1973-74 AND THE TASK AHEAD

266. Agricultural output which constitutes nearly one-half of the country's national income is still largely dependant on the vagaries of weather. As such, it is hazardous at this stage to predict the course of economic activity in 1973-74. Obviously, the behaviour of monsoons in 1973 will be a major determinant of the growth of output and it is only by end of July 1973 that it will be possible to offer even a rough guess of the likely growth of national income in 1973-74. All the same, assuming that 1973-74 will be a normal year for agriculture, the overall growth rate of the economy may be somewhat higher than 5 per cent.

267. Food production which declined for two successive years after 1970-71 may be expected to stage a recovery in 1973-74 under normal conditions. The achievement in 1973-74 of the foodgrains production level of 1970-71 will itself represent a significant improvement over 1972-73. It is possible to attain a still higher level of production particularly since some of the beneficial effects of the crash rabi production programme of 1972-73 may well be felt in 1973-74.

268. Now that the new varieties of wheat have been found to be suitable for growing in a number of traditionally non-wheat growing States like West Bengal and Mysore, wheat production can be expected to maintain the upward trend. Besides, there is considerable scope for expanding the area under high yielding varieties as, at present, only about 40 per cent of the area under wheat is covered by them.

269. The output of rice, which had remained virtually stagnant until 1968-69, has continued to expand since 1969-70. The new varieties have so far made a major impact only in States like Tamilnadu Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh where effective arrangements have been made to provide assured supply for water as well as for control of pests and diseases. New varieties currently cover only 20 per cent of the area under paddy. This is indicative of the unexploited potential for further growth of output. Yet the full potential can be realised only if new varieties catering to different agronomic and climatic conditions in India are devised fast enough. This is by no means an easy task; for, unlike wheat, rise is grown under more heterogeneous climatic and agronomic conditions. Even so, production can be expected to increase particularly if the current plans to further expand the area under summer rice are successful.

270. Among coarse grains, currently hybrid bajra alone presents a hopeful picture. Hybrid maize has not made much impact because of strong consumer preference for older varieties and a slow growth of demand for industrial purposes and as animal feed. Since the bulk of coarse grains output is accounted for by areas lacking an assured supply of water, one cannot take too optimistic a view of the future. Still, considering the fact that their output has fallen drastically in 1971-72 and 1972-73, it may be expected to recover in 1973-74 if normal weather conditions prevail.

271. There has been virtually no increase in the production of pulses so far in the Fourth Plan period. Successful new varieties are still not available. Pulses, for the most part, continue to be a rainfed crop. As of now, no major break-through in production is in sight. Still, after a fall in two successive years, the output may register a recovery in 1973-74.

272. Among commercial crops, raw cotton, after nearly a decade of stagnation, holds out perhaps a more promising prospect. The growing popularity of hybrid-4 and some other new high yielding varieties gives reasons for the hope that the output of raw cotton in 1973-74 may not be less than 65 lakh bales. Judging by the past behaviour of the sugarcane cycle, production in 1973-74 sugar-year is also likely to increase substantially. As regards oilseeds, although no major breakthrough is envisaged, production in 1973-74 may well stage a recovery after relatively unsatisfactory performance in 1971-72 and 1972-73.

273. In order to maximise agricultural production in 1973-74 appropriate plans will have to be drawn up early in 1973. The time until the sowing of the next kharif crop ought to be used to overcome shortages of critical inputs and to remove organisational difficulties. The aim should be to raise food output to at least 112 million tonnes in 1973-74. Programmes for the increased production of raw cotton (the intensive cotton district programme and the propagation of new high yielding varieties such as hybrid-4) will have to be pursued with intensified vigour. In the oil-seeds sector, programmes for the production of soyabean and sunflower deserve to be given higher priority. It is equally important to ensure that the bulk of cotton seed and rice bran currently available in the country are in fact used for getting oil.

274. There is some uncertainty about the likely trend of industrial production in 1973-74. The growth of the output of cotton textiles which contributed appreciably to the expansion of industrial production in 1972 will probably slow down in 1973. Although the raw cotton situation may be expected to remain comfortable, reduced purchasing power as a result of drought in 1972-73 and rising prices may adversely affect the demand for textiles. Likewise, this factor may also affect the rate of growth of a number of

other industries producing consumers' durables. Again, there is uncertainty about the availiability of power. However, the power supply position could be considerably improved by adopting effective measures to reduce the abnormally high energy losses within the existing generating and transmission system arising out of deficiencies in operation and maintenance of equipment. One factor favouring industrial production in 1973-74 is that at present, there is considerable unutilised capacity in the industrial system. Thus, with proper management of demand, adequate availability of critical inputs and the right psychological atmosphere in which entrepreneurs can plan future industrial activity with a reasonable degree of confidence, the economy is capable of attaining a growth rate of 7-8 per cent in industrial production in 1973-74. The situation may not be favourable in the earlier part of the year, but with the increased availability of agricultural inputs like sugarcane and oilseeds in the later part of 1973 it may be expected to undergo an improvement.

275. If the current rabi crops turns out to be a bumper one, the upward pressure on prices will be reduced. Even then, the effects of unsatisfactory agricultural production in 1972-73 will continue to be felt in 1973. The situation will need to be watched carefully for many months to come, particularly since there is usually a seasonal tendency for prices to rise from May to mid-September. A normal kharif crop in 1973 will no doubt go a long way in stabilising the price level. In the meanwhile, effective measures will have to be taken to achieve the procurementargets and to further strengthen the system of public distribution. This assumes added significance in view of the decision for the State take-over of wholesale trade in wheat and rice. Cost of procurement and distribution will have to be kept firmly under control if the public distribution system is not to lead to increasing subsidies from the national exchequer. In order to minimise imbalances between aggregate demand and supply, monetary and fiscal policies will have to maintain an adequate emphasis on restraint.

276. 1973-74 happens to be the last year of the Fourth Plan. The achievement of a high level of economic activity in 1973-74 will provide the right psychological atmosphere for the launching of the Fifth Plan. However it will be wrong for economic policy in 1973-74 to be wholly preoccupied with the short run problems. There must be simultaneously some advance action in the form of concrete programmes and policies which would facilitate a successful implementation of the Fifth Plan. Some of the areas in which action is called for in 1973-74 are listed in the following paragraphs.

277. An immediate major task is to translate the sectoral outlays of the Fifth Plan into concrete projects and programmes without any further delay. In the final analysis, it is only on the basis of actual projects that one can test the feasibility of the output targets of the Plan. In the interest of orderly implementation, all major project proposals and arrangements for financing them will have to be finalised in the coming twelve months. The machinery for project preparation, evaluation and execuion, both at the Centre as well as in the States, must be appropriately equipped to discharge its responsibility.

278. The Fifth Plan envisages a major step-up in the rate of gross savings from about 13 per cent of gross national product in 1973-74 to 17 per cent in 1978-79. The overall marginal rate of savings for the Fifth Plan period works out to about 28 per cent The marignal savings rate implied in the case of the Central and State Governments, sector is about 35 per cent. The order of public savings envisaged calls for considerable efforts at resource mobilisation and the necessary steps to that end will have to be taken early in the Plan. Tax reforms designed to broaden the base and to plug legal loopholes which facilitate tax evasion and avoidance will have to be speedily implemented. In the past, despite major efforts at resource mobilisation, the public saving potential of additional resource mobilisation was not fully realised on account of unplanned increases in non-development outlays. This discouraging trend will have to be reversed and vigorous restrains on growth of non-development outlays will have to be imposed.

279. The public sector has been rightly assigned a dominant role in our development strategy. However, in order to achieve the plan targets, there is urgent need to improve the efficiency of public sector enterprises. Wherever necessary, structural changes in the admnistrative set up of industrial units in the public sector will have to be speedily introduced so as to ensure that these projects are run with reasonable degree of efficiency. For new projects, it might be desirable to choose the top management even before the selection of project design or location. This step will help to add to the accountability of management for producing proper results.

280. In the last two decades, Indian planning has made use of a large variety of administrative controls. They are, and shall remain in the future, an essential part of our regulatory mechanism. They have to be accepted as a necessary fact of life. However, early effort must be made to make them more effective, to streamline their operation and above all, to identify the broad objectives behind each control instrument and to assess how far these objectives are, in fact, being realised through a particular control instrument, and if not, how to improve its working or whether an alternative arrangement will not be better.

281. Effective measures will need to be adopted to ensure that the evolution of the country's foreign trade in the coming years is consistent with the achievement of self-reliance by the end of the Fifth Plan. The favourable export performance in 1972-73 thus far is to a considerable degree the result of fortuitous circumstances and it should not lull us into any false sense of complacency. The rather poor export performance of such promising sectors as engineering goods in 1972-73 is a matter of serious concern. Export programmes and policies will have to be reoriented so as to secure an average annual rate of growth of exports exceeding 7 per cent. Considering past trends, this would no doubt appear to be an ambitious target. However, given a right mix of

programmes and policies, it should be possible to significantly improve upon our past export performance.

282. The viability of India's balance of payments during the Fifth Plan would greatly depend on our ability to speedily expand the domestic production, particularly of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and fertilisers. Urgent attention will have to be paid not only to promote better utilisation of existing capacity in steel and fertilisers but also to create fresh capacity in line with our expanding requirements. In the Fourth Plan, there have been inordinate delays in setting up fertiliser plants due to shortage of steel, delays in supplies of equipment by local fabricators, prolonged negotiations for foreign exchange requirements and lack of decisions about the feed stock policy. Appropriate lessons will have to be learnt from past mistakes.

283. Expansion of employment opportunities constitutes a major element of the programme to reduce inequalities. However, it appear that growth of wage employment in the Fifth Plan will by itself not be able to absorb the entire increase in fabour force during this period. Considering this factor as well as the heavy backlog of unemployment existing at the end of the Fourth Plan, new measures will have to be worked out to provide more employment in the rural areas and to enlarge the scope for productive self-employment in agriculture, handicrafts and small scale industries. Special emphasis will have to be laid on improving the productivity of small and marginal farmers. In the past, programmes designed to help these farmers have suffered from many organisational and conceptual deficiencies. These gaps have no w been identified and timely remedial measures will have to be adopted to add to the effectiveness of these programmes. Simultaneously, new ways will have to be found to help in the rehabilitation and revival of handicrafts and village and small scale industries.

284. The problems of poverty and inequalities are particularly acute in those parts of rural India which have no assured supply of water. It has been estimated that there are nearly 128 districts of India which receive annual average rainfall of less than 1125 mm. and in addition are lacking in proper irrigation facilities. A practical means of removing rural poverty, regional inequalities and backwardness might be to work out concrete programmes seeking to raise the developmental potential of these 128 districts. In the process, we shall need to reorientate and significantly expand research and extension facilities for finding effective solutions to problems of dry farming. It is also necessary to work out more effective contingency plans to deal with the drought conditions in the future. The emphasis should be on provision of speedy relief through a public works programme which would also add to productive capacity of the economy.

285. It should by now be amply clear that a well intergrated policy approach is essential for reducing persistent inequalities in consumption levels or moblising resources on a scale adequate enough to attain more rapid economic growth envisaged during the Fifth Plan period. The industrial licensing and other policy weapons will henceforth need to be wielded more purposefully and effectively to discourage the demand and the expansion of capacity, for manufactures which serve to meet the luxury requirements of a thin upper crust of our society. Industries producing luxury goods involve a wasteful use of the available savings and foreign exchange. Obviously, scrapping of existing capacities in luxury industries will involve needless waste of scarce resources and avoidable unemployment. Accordingly, they must be speedily and progressively re-oriented towards production for the export market.

286. An active population policy has an important role to play in raising the rate of saving and the growth of *per capita* income. It is a matter of serious concern that, thus far, the rate of population growth has shown no declining tendency. Deficiencies in the family planning programmes as currently constituted will have to be carefully analysed and necessary remedial measures taken well in time.

287. The task ahead is not going to be an easy one. In order to achieve accelerated economic growth in a framework of greater social justice and self-reliance, it will be necessary to take many hard decisions, even though they may hurt entrenched vested interests. The standard of living is a matter of high productivity and there are no short cuts to it. In the final analysis we have to raise ourselves by our own bootstraps. However to suggest that the task is insurmountable will be to underrate the nation's ability and will power to work for its own prosperity.

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1.1 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCTS AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (*i.e.*, NATIONAL INCOME)

(*Revised Series*)

Year	Gross National Product (Rs. crores)		Net National Product (Rs. crores)		Per Capita Net National Product (Rs.)		Index-Number of net National Product (1960-61 Base)		Index Number of per capita net national product (1960-61 Base)	
	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61 . .	14028	14028	13284	13284	306.1	306.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1961-62 . . .	14848	14535	14030	13740	316.0	309.5	105.6	103.4	103.2	101.1
1962-63 . . .	15800	14901	14854	14008	327.2	308.5	111.8	105.5	106.9	100.8
1963-64 . . .	18045	15695	17036	14771	367.2	318.3	128.2	111.2	120.0	104.0
1964-65 . . .	21166	16888	20040	15896	422.8	335.4	150.9	119.7	138.2	109.6
1965-66 . . .	21847	16043	20612	15025	425.0	309.8	155.2	113.1	138.8	101.2
1966-67 . . .	25299	16349	23892	15267	482.7	308.4	179.9	114.9	157.7	100.8
1967-68* . . .	29988	17833	28431	16694	561.9	329.9	214.0	125.7	183.6	107.8
1968-69* . . .	30107	17994	28427	16815	548.8	324.6	214.0	126.6	179.3	106.0
1969-70* . . .	33494	19280	31605	18038	597.4	341.0	237.9	135.8	195.2	111.4
1970-71* . . .	36319	20166	34253	18876	633.1	348.9	257.9	142.1	206.8	114.0
Annual growth rate during Third Plan .	+9.3	+2.7	+9.2	+2.5	+6.8	+0.2				
1966-67 . . .	+15.8	+1.9	+15.9	+1.6	+13.6	+0.5				
1967-68 . . .	+18.5	+9.1	+19.0	+9.3	+16.4	+7.0				
1968-69 . . .	+3.4	+0.9	..	+0.7	−2.3	−1.6				
1969-70 . . .	+11.2	+7.1	+11.2	+7.3	+8.9	+5.1				
1970-71 . . .	+8.4	+4.6	+8.4	+4.6	+6.0	+2.3				

*Provisional

1.2 : ESTIMATES OF NET NATIONAL PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

(at 1960-61 prices)

(*Revised Series*)

	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1968-69*	1967-68*	1969-70*	1970-71*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Primary : (agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining and quarrying)	52.4	44.4	43.7	46.6	44.6	45.5	45.7
2. Secondary : (Manufacturing, construction, electricity etc.)	19.2	23.0	23.2	22.1	22.8	22.4	22.1
3. Trade, transport and communication	14.1	16.4	16.5	15.8	16.3	16.1	16.0
4. Finance & real estate (ownership of dwelings, real estate and banking)	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.1
5. Community & personal services (public administration & defence and other services)	10.9	12.8	13.2	12.5	13.1	12.9	13.0
6. Net domestic product at factor cost	100.5	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.1	101.0	100.9
7. Net factor income from abroad	(—)0.5	(—)1.0	(—)1.0	(—)1.1	(—)1.1	(—)1.0	(—)0.9
8. Net national product at factor cost	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Provisional

1.3 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION : AREA AND YIELD INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : Triennium ending 1961-62—100)

Year	Index Numbers of		
	Area*	Production*	Yield per hectare@
1	2	3	4
1960-61	100.00	100.0	100.0
1961-62	101.0	102.4	101.4
1962-63	102.0	102.8	100.8
1963-64	102.6	106.8	104.1
1964-65	102.1	104.9	102.7
1965-66	101.6	102.2	100.6
1966-67	102.2	102.8	100.6
1967-68	103.0	109.1	105.9
1968-69	104.8	118.0	112.6
1969-70	105.6	122.9	116.1
1970-71	106.5	127.7	119.9

†The Agricultural year is July-June.

*Three-year moving averages.

@Derived from columns 2 and 3.

1.4 : INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Base : Triennium ending 1960-62 = 100)

Group/Commodity	weight	1959-60	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Foodgrains	**65.9**	**95.2**	**102.1**	**89.9**	**91.9**	**117.1**	**115.7**	**123.5**	**133.9**	**130.9**
(a) Cereals	57.9	94.8	101.6	90.9	95.1	119.5	120.0	127.2	138.9	136.4
Rice	34.8	93.6	101.8	90.0	89.6	110.7	116.5	118.5	123.8	125.3
Wheat	8.4	92.8	98.8	93.4	102.4	148.7	157.1	180.6	214.2	238.0
Inferior Cereals	14.7	98.9	102.8	91.8	104.0	123.5	107.4	117.4	131.4	105.0
(b) Pulses of which	8.0	98.0	105.5	82.4	68.9	100.0	84.3	96.7	97.7	91.3
Gram	3.9	95.6	106.2	71.7	61.5	101.4	70.2	94.2	88.3	86.7
B.—Non-Foodgrains	**34.1**	**92.7**	**103.8**	**107.1**	**103.7**	**115.6**	**113.2**	**120.5**	**127.0**	**126.0**
(a) Oilseeds	11.4	94.7	102.7	98.0	99.4	121.0	105.7	117.1	133.4	126.1
of which:										
Groundnuts	5.4	96.9	101.5	92.1	95.3	123.8	100.0	110.8	132.0	123.4
Rapeseed and Mustard	1.7	84.8	107.7	103.8	98.2	125.4	107.7	125.1	158.0	116.0
(b) Fibres	5.0	82.3	106.6	98.8	109.0	121.8	97.5	114.6	100.2	133.3
Cotton	3.3	78.0	119.1	104.1	113.0	123.9	116.9	119.4	102.2	148.3
Jute	1.3	90.9	82.8	89.6	107.3	126.6	58.7	113.2	99.1	114.6
Mesta	0.3	84.4	81.5	95.3	89.4	93.2	66.3	82.7	91.8	82.4
(c) Plantation Crops	3.3	98.1	96.7	112.8	118.1	118.4	126.3	123.9	139.7	137.5
Tea	2.9	97.6	96.2	109.7	112.6	115.2	120.5	117.9	126.4	129.6
Coffee	0.3	105.7	100.4	114.9	141.2	103.2	132.3	114.5	198.6	124.2
Rubber	0.1	93.7	99.3	188.3	204.3	240.3	264.9	305.5	343.6	377.3
(d) Miscellaneous	9.4	90.7	106.4	115.6	93.7	97.3	118.9	126.3	122.1	113.6
of which:										
Sugarcane (gur)	7.8	89.9	108.1	121.0	90.0	92.7	121.5	130.6	122.3	310.5
Tobacco	1.4	93.5	97.7	95.3	114.9	119.9	117.4	109.6	117.7	133.1
C.—ALL COMMODITIES	**100.0**	**94.3**	**102.7**	**95.8**	**95.9**	**116.6**	**114.8**	**122.5**	**131.5**	**129.2**

NOTE: Figures from 1966-67 onwards are provisional and, therefore, subject to change.

1.5 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION*

Group Commodity	Unit	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Foodgrains	Million tonnes	69.38	82.21	72.35	74.23	95.05	94.01	99.50	108.42	104.66
(a) Cereals	,, ,,	57.65	69.45	62.40	65.88	72.95	83.60	87.81	96.60	93.60
Rice	,, ,,	28.73	34.64	30.59	30.44	37.61	39.76	40.43	42.23	42.73
Wheat	,, ,,	8.87	11.00	10.39	11.39	16.54	18.65	20.09	23.83	26.48
Jowar	,, ,,	6.73	9.81	7.58	9.22	10.05	9.80	9.72	8.10	7.75
Bajra	,, ,,	3.46	3.29	3.75	4.47	5.19	3.80	5.33	8.03	5.36
Other cereals	,, ,,	9.86	10.71	10.09	10.36	13.56	11.58	12.24	14.42	11.28
(b) Pluses	,, ,,	11.73	12.75	9.94	8.35	12.10	10.42	11.69	11.82	11.06
of which;										
Gram	,, ,,	5.41	6.25	4.22	3.62	5.97	4.31	5.55	5.20	5.11
B.—Non-Foodgrains										
(a) Oilseeds**	,, ,,	5.54	6.87	6.40	6.43	8.30	6.85	7.73	9.26	8.28
of which:										
groundnut	,, ,,	3.71	4.70	4.26	4.41	5.73	4.63	5.13	6.11	5.71
Rapeseed and mustard	,, ,,	0.80	1.35	1.30	1.23	1.57	1.35	1.56	1.98	1.45
(b) Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	,, ,,	7.43	11.40	12.77	9.50	9.79	12.83	13.78	12.98	11.73
(c) Cotton (Lint)	Million bales †	3.99	5.24	4.58	4.97	5.45	5.14	5.26	4.50	6.53
(d) Jute	,, ,,	4.48	4.13	4.48	5.36	6.32	2.93	5.66	4.94	5.71
(e) Mesta	,, ,,	1.17	1.13	1.30	1.22	1.27	0.91	1.13	1.26	1.13

*Figures from 1955-56 to 1965-66 are adjusted estimates with 1965-66 fully revised estimates as base. From 1966-67 onwards the figures are provisional and subject to revision.

**Includes groundnuts, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed and castor seed.

† Bale=180 Kgs.

Note : Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

1.6 : STATEWISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS, 1967-68 to 1971-72

(Thousand Tonnes)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals		Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total foodgrains
				Jowar, Bajra & Maize	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1967-68	4673.8	2.7	1740.7	491.1	6908.3	277.4	7185.7
	1968-69	4340.5	3.0	1817.8	435.5	6596.8	250.1	6846.9
	1969-70	4700.0	4.0	1980.9	452.1	7137.0	262.6	7399.6
	1970-71	4786.4	10.3	1601.5	558.0	6956.2	449.5	7405·7
	1971-72	4301.6	3.4	1579.3	367.1	6251.4	197.8	6449.2
Assam	1967-68	1979.8	4.3	13.1	3.2	2000.4	36.9	2037.3
	1968-69	2250.8	4.7	14.0	3.0	2272.5	31.9	2304.4
	1969-70	2057.5	6.9	6.5	2.3	2073.2	35.7	2108.9
	1970-71	1980.5	12.1	6.7	2.7	2002.0	32.2	2034.2
	1971-72	1908.2	48.0	6.4	2.9	1965.5	30.9	1996.4
Bihar	1967-68	4731.6	913.5	1145.0	552.9	7343.0	1284.0	8627.0
	1968-69	5197.4	1259.0	1029.3	378.0	7863.7	1006.2	8869.9
	1969-70	4009.0	1200.0	878.2	350.3	6437.5	1108.2	7545.7
	1970-71	4154.3	1258.9	1128.9	351.7	6893.8	987.4	7811.2
	1971-72	5006.2	2493.7	142.4	305.9	7948.2	955.3	8903.5
Gujarat	1967-68	463.5	700.4	1859.0	154.7	3177.6	152.8	3330.4
	1968-69	230.0	620.5	1265.7	105.9	2222.1	123.8	2345.9
	1969-70	447.4	591.6	1880.1	172.3	3091.4	129.6	3221.0
	1970-71	597.5	939.4	2516.4	187.6	4240.9	165.2	4406.1
	1971-72	517.5	897.4	2459.8	186.0	4060.7	161.3	4222.0
Haryana	1967-68	287.0	1466.4	640.0	287.1	2680.5	1311.5	399.2
	1968-69	265.0	1522.0	399.0	195.0	2381.0	625.2	3006.2
	1969-70	371.0	2119.5	709.0	180.1	3379.6	1187.8	4567.4
	1970-71	460.0	2342.0	1013.0	123.1	3938.1	813.2	4751.3
	1971-72	530.0	2394.0	806.0	111.1	3841.1	698.3	4539.4
Himachal Pradesh	1967-68	110.3	262.8	436.5	67.8	877.4	20.3	897.7
	1968-69	98.5	259.1	500.0	81.2	938.8	22.1	960.9
	1969-70	113.8	300.0	443.7	103.6	961.1	21.2	982.3
	1970-71	123.9	246.2	482.6	65.4	918.1	31.6	949.7
	1971-72	103.6	375.0	330.3	57.6	866.5	28.6	895.1
Jammu & Kashmir	1967-68	279.6	142.2	200.1	24.0	645.9	35.9	681.8
	1968-69	487.3	210.0	332.6	35.0	1064.9	34.3	1099.2
	1969-70	482.1	250.0	370.1	18.3	1120.5	31.0	1151.5
	1970-71	396.9	124.8	377.4	14.9	914.0	30.4	944.4
	1971-72	370.1	200.0	374.3	15.0	959.4	28.9	988.3
Kerala	1967-68	1123.9	..	0.5	10.1	1134.5	16.7	1151.2
	1968-69	1400.0	..	0.5	10.2	1410.7	16.7	1427.4
	1969-70	1214.9	..	0.6	11.1	1226.6	16.0	1242.6
	1970-71	1298.0	..	0.8	8.1	1306.9	14.0	1320.9
	1971-72	1335.9	..	0.8	7.6	1344.3	13.1	1357.4

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals		Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total foodgrains
				Jowar, Bajra & Maize	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh . .	1967–68	3192.8	1881.6	2905.3	589.5	8569.2	1662.9	10232.1
	1968–69	3004.6	2007.5	2311.1	490.3	7813.5	1646.5	9460.0
	1969–70	3201.6	2216.0	2053.0	540.9	8011.5	1757.6	9769.1
	1970–71	3697.3	2592.2	2083.4	557.1	8930.0	1991.6	10921.6
	1971–72	3665.7	2046.4	1877.2	524.2	9113.5	2205.2	11318.7
Maharashtra . . .	1967–68	1437.3	360.4	3938.4	267.1	6003.2	821.8	6825.0
	1968–69	1368.8	428.1	4198.2	288.5	6283.6	873.6	7157.2
	1969–70	1431.3	390.5	4034.6	218.1	6074.5	839.4	6913.9
	1970–71	1662.9	451.1	2420.5	279.6	4814.1	775.9	5590.0
	1971–72	1368.5	502.8	2188.8	249.9	4310.0	642.9	4952.9
Meghalaya . . .	1967–68	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
	1968–69	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
	1969–70	@	0.2	8.0	0.8	9.0	0.8	9.8
	1970–71	113.9	0.2	7.1	0.3	121.5	0.9	122.4
	1971–72	108.0	0.2	7.5	0.9	116.6	0.9	117.5
Manipur . . .	1967–68	246.0	..	5.0	..	251.0	..	251.0
	1968–69	300.0	..	18.7	..	318.7	..	318.7
	1969–70	232.0	..	12.8	..	244.8	..	244.8
	1970–71	159.8	..	6.8	..	166.6	..	166.6
	1971–72	163.7	..	17.1	..	180.8	..	180.8
Mysore	1967–68	1796.9	133.4	1680.2	699.6	4310.1	355.1	4665.2
	1968–69	2001.1	160.0	1917.4	585.3	4663.8	385.6	5049.4
	1969–70	2290.0	136.3	2131.5	931.3	5489.1	401.6	5890.7
	1970–71	1952.9	94.6	2492.5	1018.7	5558.7	403.6	5962.3
	1971–72	2097.1	187.2	2343.6	970.5	5598.4	466.1	6064.5
Nagaland . . .	1967–68	51.0	..	..	..	51.0	..	51.0
	1968–69	52.9	..	..	..	52.9	..	52.9
	1969–70	49.8	..	..	..	49.8	..	49.8
	1970–71	54.1	..	..	..	54.1	..	54.1
	1971–72	54.1	..	..	..	54.1	..	54.1
Orissa	1967–68	3755.5	15.3	59.9	164.9	3995.6	339.0	4334.6
	1966–69	4698.6	17.4	67.9	245.5	5029.4	400.0	5429.4
	1969–70	4316.6	18.9	76.8	221.5	4633.8	399.1	5032.9
	1970–71	4341.1	18.5	71.6	206.3	4637.5	466.6	5104.1
	1971–72	3906.0	31.4	69.9	194.2	4201.5	445.0	4646.5
Punjab	1967–68	415.0	3352.0	986.0	148.1	4901.1	505.6	5406.7
	1968–69	460.0	4520.0	954.0	70.2	6004.2	247.9	6252.1
	1969–70	572.9	4800.0	1051.7	80.2	6504.8	431.9	6936.7
	1970–71	688.0	5145.0	1106.8	57.4	6997.2	309.1	7306.3
	1971–72	919.0	5598.0	1017.7	52.2	7586.9	313.0	7899.9

Rajasthan . . .	1967–68	95.3	1319.1	2877.9	798.0	5090.3	1511.6	6601.9
	1968–69	57.0	1178.1	1321.9	593.2	3150.2	856.6	4006.8
	1969–70	98.9	1275.3	1739.7	531.0	3644.9	1104.6	4749.5
	1970–71	134.5	1951.2	4176.3	798.8	7060.8	1777.3	8838.1
	1971–72	159.0	1904.4	2378.2	613.6	5055.2	1318.5	6373.7
Tamil Nadu . . .	1967–68	4115.6	0.4	861.4	686.5	5663.9	96.8	5760.7
	1968–69	3940.0	0.4	730.5	652.3	5323.2	92.1	5415.3
	1969–70	4532.2	0.4	898.9	698.0	6129.5	109.5	6239.0
	1970–71	5303.4	0.5	883.3	670.4	6857.6	116.5	6974.1
	1971–72	5362.0	0.9	868.2	693.4	6924.5	108.0	7032.5
Tripura	1967–68	207.5	..	..	..	207.5	1.3	208.8
	1968–69	205.1	..	..	..	205.1	1.1	206.2
	1969–70	234.7	..	..	..	234.7	1.1	235.8
	1970–71	256.1	..	..	..	256.1	1.3	257.4
	1971–72	310.0	..	..	..	310.0	1.4	311.4
Uttar Pradesh . . .	1967–68	3262.1	5840.7	2094.8	2295.3	13492.9	3286.1	16779.0
	1968–69	2922.1	6086.8	2368.6	1634.5	13012.0	3284.2	16296.2
	1969–70	3532.9	6314.3	2376.3	1979.8	14203.3	3343.9	17547.2
	1970–71	3700.9	7689.5	3164.3	1960.8	16515.5	3078.2	19593.7
	1971–72	3776.3	7549.0	1613.5	1829.1	14767.9	2837.4	17605.3
West Bengal . . .	1967–68	5208.2	71.1	47.3	48.1	5374.7	366.0	5740.7
	1968–69	6250.0	300.0	40.2	63.8	6654.0	508.3	7162.3
	1969–70	6350.0	400.0	45.9	64.9	6860.8	503.0	7363.8
	1970–71	6140.1	868.1	48.5	59.3	7116.0	375.0	7491.0
	1971–72	6508.4	1152.0	38.2	60.6	7759.2	596.6	8355.8
All India . . .	1967–68	37612.2	16540.1	21502.4	7295.0	82949.7	12102.7	95052.4
	1968–69	39761.2	18651.6	19306.5	5875.5	83594.8	10417.8	94012.6
	1969–70	40429.7	20093.3	20722.1	6565.5	87810.6	11690.7	99501.3
	1970–71	42225.2	23832.5	23619.3	6927.2	96604.2	11817.8	108422.0
	1971–72	42734.6	26477.4	18135.5	6250.6	93598.1	11057.4	104655.5

@Included under Assam.

NOTE: Productions figures from 1967–68 onwards are provisional and subject to revision.

1.7 : NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Cereals					Pulses	Per capita net availability per day					
	Population (millions)	Net Production (million tonnes)	Net imports (million tonnes)	Change in Govt. stock (million tonnes)	Net availability† (million tonnes)	Net availability (million tonnes)	Cereals (In ounces)	Pulses (In ounces)	Total (In ounces)	Cereals (In grams)	Pulses (In grams)	Total (In grams)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1956. . . .	397.3	50.44	1.39	(—)0.60	52.43	10.25	12.72	2.49	15.21	360.6	70.5	431.1
1961. . . .	442.2	60.77	3.49	(—)0.17	64.43	11.15	14.08	2.44	16.52	399.2	69.1	468.3
1962. . . .	451.7	62.27	3.64	(—)0.36	66 .27	10.31	14.18	2.20	16.38	402.0	62.5	464.5
1963. . . .	561.5	60.18	4.55	(—)0.02	64.75	10.08	13.56	2.11	15.67	384.4	59.8	444.2
1964 . . .	471.6	61.76	6.26	(—)1.24	69.26	8.81	14.16	1.80	15.96	401.3	51.0	452.3
1965 . . .	482.0	67.31	7.45	(+)1.06	73.70	10.86	14.78	2.18	16.96	418.9	61.7	480.6
1966 . . .	492.7	54.60	10.34	(+)0.14	64.80	8 .68	12.71	1.70	14.41	360.3	48.3	408.6
1967* . . .	503.6	57.65	8.67	(—)0.26	66.58	7.30	12.78	1.40	14.18	362.2	39.7	401.9
1968* . . .	514.9	72.58	5.69	(+)2.04	76.23	10.57	14.27	1.98	16.25	404.5	56.1	460.6
1969* . . .	526.4	73.15	3.85	(+)0.46	76.54	9.09	14.05	1.67	15.72	398.4	47.3	445.7
1970* . . .	538.3	76.83	3.58	(+)1.2	79.29	10.20	14.24	1.83	16.07	403.6	51.9	455.5
1971* . . .	550.2	84.53	2.21	(+)2.57	84.17	10.33	14.78	1.81	16 .59	419.1	51.4	470.5
1972* . . .	561.9	81.90	0.50	(+)4.00	78.40	9.67	13.45	1.66	15.11	381.2	47.0	428.3

*Provisional.

†Net availability—Col. (3) + (4) – (5).

NOTES: 1. Population figures relate to mid-year revised estimates prepared by the Office of the Registrar General of India, Revised in the light of 1971 Census data.

2. Production figures relate to agricultural year July—June; 1956 figures correspond to the Production of 1955–56 and so on for subsequent years. Figures upto 1965–66 are adjusted estimates of production with 1965–66 fully revised estimates as base, from 1966–67 onwards the figures are provisional and subject to change.

3. Net production has been taken as 87.5% of the gross production, 12.5 being provided for feed, seed requirements and wastage.

4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers over a year are not known. The estimates of net availability above should not therefore be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.

1.8 : NET AVAILABILITY, PROCUREMENT AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS

Year	Net-Production of foodgrains (Million Tonnes)	Imports (Million Tonnes)	Net Availability@ of foodgrains (Million Tonnes)	Procurement (Million Tonnes)	Public Distribution (Million Tonnes)	Col. 3 as % of Col.4	Col. 5 as % of Col. 2	Col. 6 as % of Col.4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1956	60.69	1.44	62.68	0.04	2.08	2.3	0.1	3.3
1961	71.92	3.50	75.58	0.54	3.98	4.6	0.8	5.3
1962	72.58	3.64	76.58	0.48	4.37	4.8	0.7	5.7
1963	70.26	4.56	74.83	0.75	5.18	6.1	1.1	6.9
1964	70.57	6.27	78.07	1.43	8.67	8.0	2.0	11.1
1965	78.17	7.46	84.56	4.03	10.08	8.8	5.2	11.9
1966	63.28	10.36	73.48	4.01	14.09	14.1	6.3	19.2
1967£	64.95	8.67	73.88	4.46	13.17	11.7	6.9	17.8
1968£	83.15	5.69	86.80	6.81	10.22	6.6	8.2	11.8
1969£	82.24	3.87	85.63	6.38	9.39	4.5	7.8	11.0
1970£	87.03	3.63	89.49	6.71	8.84	4.1	7.7	9.9
1971£	94.86	2.05	94.50	8.86	7.83	2.2	9.3	8.3
1972£	91.57	0.50	88.07	7.70	10.50	0.6	8.4	11.9

£Provisional.

@Net availability = Net Production + Net imports + change in Government stocks.

1.9: PER CAPUT AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

	Edible oils@ (Kgs.)	Vanaspati (Kgs.)	Sugar Nov-Oct. (Kgs.)	Cotton Cloth@@ (Metres)	Man-Made fibre Fabrics@@ (Metres)	Tea (Grams)	Coffee* (Grams)	Electricity (Domestic use) (Kwh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955-56	2.5	0.7	5.0	14.4	N.A.	257	67	2.4£
1960-61	3.2	0.8	4.7	13.8	1.2	287	80	3.4
1961-62	3.2	0.7	5.8	14.8	1.2	309	57	3.8
1962-63	3.1	0.8	5.6	14.4	1.2	294	72	4.2
1963-64	2.7	0.8	4.9	14.7	1.2	298	76	4.4
1964-65	3.6	3.8	5.1	15.2	1.6	309	78	4.7
1965-66	2.6	0.8	5.7	14.7	1.7	337	70	4.8
1966-67	2.6	0.7	5.2	14.0	1.7	366	85	5.2
1967-68	3.2	0.8	4.3††	13.6	1.8	351	53	5.7
1968-69	2.4	0.9	5.0	14.4	1.9	353	75	6.0
1969-70	2.8	0.9	6.1	13.8	1.8	378	59	6.5
1970-71	3.3	1.0	7.3	15.2	1.9	387	113	7.0
1971-72†	2.7	1.1	6.7	14.1	1.9	393	47**	N.A.

†Provisional.

@include groundnut oil, rapeseed and mustard oil, coconut oil and sesamum oil but excludes oil used for manufacture of vanaspati.

@@Relate to Calendar years : figures for 1955 are shown against 1955-56 and so on.

*Figures relate to Coffee season.

††From 1967-68 the sugar season is Oct.-Sept.

£Relates to 1956.

**As on 15-9-1972.

1.10 : PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND TOTAL AVAILABILITY OF FERTILISERS

(In '000 tonnes of nutrients)

	Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)			Phosphatic Fertilizers (P_2O_5) (Including bonemeal)			Potassic Fertilizers* K_2O
	Production	Imports	Total Availability	Production	Imports	Total Availability	Imports@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1955-56	80	54	134	12	..	12	10
1956-57	79	56	135	15	..	15	15
1957-58	78	111	189	26	..	26	11
1958-59	81	99	180	30	2	32	22
1959-60	81	164	245	49	9	58	34
1960-61	98	119	217	52	..	52	23
1961-62	145	142	287	66	..	66	32
1962-63	178	252	430	81	10	91	40
1963-64	222	226	448	107	12	119	64
1964-65	240	233	473	131	12	143	57
1965-66	233	326	559	111	14	125	85
1966-67	308	632	940	145	148	293	118
1967-68	367	867	1234	194	349	343	270
1968-69	545	842	1387	210	138	348	213
1969-70	716	667	1383	222	94	316	120
1970-71	830	477	1307	230	32	262	120
1971-72	952	481	1433	278	248	526	268

*There is no local production.

@The figures of K_2O imports upto 1964-65 are on July-June basis and thereafter on financial year basis.

1.11 :—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (BASE : 1960=100)

	Weight	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	January-June* 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. *MINING AND QUARRYING of which :*	**9.72**	**+5.4**	**+9.3**	**+6.9**	**—3.1**	**+10.3**	**+3.3**	**+0.2**	**+6.2**	**+2.2**	**+1.1**	**+3.0**	**+8.2**
Coal	6.71	+7.0	+9.3	+10.3	—4.7	+8.9	+2.2	+0.7	+5.8	+5.5	—5.2	—2.1	+4.6
Iron ore	0.59	+13.0	+5.3	+4.2	+4.0	+11.6	+11.8	—3.1	+7.7	+6.0	+6.2	+7.9	—1.4
II. *MANUFACTURING*	**84.91**	**+9.2**	**+9.5**	**+7.9.**	**+9.4**	**+9.1**	**—1.5**	**—1.4**	**+6.1**	**+7.5**	**+2.5**	**+2.3**	**+6.7**
(*a*) *Consumer goods of which*	32.61	+7.4	+1.6	+1.6	+6.9	+4.3	+5.5	—4.0	+9.0	+8.6	+4.3	+2.5	+9.1
Food manufacturing	12.09	+8.6	+1.5	—1.5	+8.9	+3.3	+6.8	—12.3	+4.1	+18.6	+11.5	+0.1	—2.9
Tea**	5.12	+11.6	—3.0	+0.1	+8.9	—3.4	+2.6	+2.3	+4.7	—2.2	+4.7	+3.7	+5.0
Vansaspati	1.09	+0.4	+9.0	+3.8	—6.5	+19.7	—16.4	+9.6	+20.6	+1.6	+8.2	+13.2	+1.4
Sugar	3.58	+10.0	—1.8	—17.4	+13.8	+22.9	+4.1	—35.3	+0.6	+76.4	+10.9	—14.3	—20.5
Cotton cloth	9.39	+0.2	—2.1	—2.3	+5.3	—0.9	—7.1	—3.0	+6.8	—4.9	+1.3	—3.5	+5.1
Matches	0.50	—2.9	—6.0	—5.9	+1.4	+6.1	+2.6	—5.7	+18.2	+0.4	—17.1	—8.9	+4.4
Radioreceivers	0.61	+21.6	+5.2	+21.8	+13.0	+23.4	+22.2	+19.5	+60.7	+26.8	+2.2	+9.9	+8.9
Motorcycles & scooters	0.11	+44.8	—5.1	+7.4	+36.5	+23.8	+8.8	+18.5	+21.2	+27.8	+21.1	+5.1	+17.0
Bicycles	0.51	—0.1	+6.4	+4.4	+18.4	+11.6	+6.0	+3.8	+15.3	—1.0	+5.9	—7.6	+7.4
(*b*) *Intermediate goods of which*	35.94	+8.3	+11.0	+12.3	+6.3	+5.6	—0.1	+0.5	+6.6	+6.0	+2.0	+3.5	+6.4
Cotton yarn	11.79	+8.4	+0.8	+3.6	+8.0	—1.1	—3.0	—0.5	+6.3	—0.7	+3.1	—7.3	+8.7
Jute manufactures	3.97	—10.9	+24.4	+7.2	—3.0	+4.4	—16.5	+3.7	—7.4	—19.3	+9.4	+11.3	+9.1
Tyres and tubes	1.48	+14.2	+9.0	+14.1	+9.3	+11.8	+0.3	+6.5	+22.7	—12.0	+1.3	+14.4	+14.6
Basic industrial chemicals	2.20	+13.9	+13.4	+9.1	+8.8	+8.4	+6.8	+8.5	+6.8	+11.4	+11.4	+4.3	—5.2
Fertilisers	0.46	+38.9	+20.8	+33.4	+7.9	+4.5	+10.1	+26.6	+28.4	+28.1	+15.7	+25.8	+12.9
Petroleum refinery product	1.34	+6.0	+8.1	+16.1	+10.2	+8.2	+23.4	+19.5	+10.9	+8.8	+5.2	+6.6	+4.5
Electric cables & wires	0.68	+4.2	+26.0	+15.1	+13.7	+15.4	—1.2	+4.4	—6.9	+5.5	+9.7	+16.4	+18.9
Cement	1.17	+5.1	+4.2	+8.9	+3.5	+9.1	+4.6	+2.2	+5.6	+14.1	+2.4	+7.0	+6.9
Basic metals	7.38	+18.7	+20.5	+20.0	+1.6	+3.7	+5.9	—4.0	+5.9	+9.8	—3.8	+1.5	+6.0
Paper and paper products	1.61	+5.8	+3.4	+19.0	+5.5	+7.2	+8.7	+4.4	+10.7	+9.0	+7.3	+4.2	+8.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(c) *Capital goods of which* .	10.98	+17.3	+28.4	+10.3	+20.8	+18.4	—13.5	—5.3	—1.4	+3.6	—1.4	+3.4	+3.4
Diesel engines (vehicular) .	0.10	—8.9	—19.5	+13.6	—8.9	+0.7	—29.5	—58.3	—19.1	+9.9	+32.0	—34.8	—76.4
Diesel engines (stationary)	0.14	+9.6	—3.6	+20.9	+10.3	+19.2	+20.7	—12.3	—1.6	+13.3	—18.8	—7.7	—20.4
Industrial machinery . .	0.93	+11.0	+15.0	+15.0	+7.2	—2.3	— 4.8	—8.6	+18.1	+11.9	+31.7	—28.4	+19.3
Power transformers . .	0.38	+40.1	+28.5	+13.9	+26.0	+30.3	+11.0	+9.3	—7.7	+4.3	+40.8	+23.8	—1.3
Electric motors . .	0.27	+19.3	+19.0	+20.4	+10.6	+29.3	+17.1	+3.4	—7.3	+8.9	+34.7	—17.2	+2.5
Railroad equimpment .	3.50	+26.3	+45.7	+10.1	+20.1	+5.8	+29.8	—21.5	—11.8	—6.6	—19.9	—26.3	+6.9
Automobiles (motors vehicles)	2.51	+4.2	+4.8	—9.7	+27.4	+8.3	+0.1	—3.2	+13.4	—2.9	+8.7	+6.7	—1.7
III. *ELECTRICITY GENERATED*	**5.37**	**+16.3**	**+12.4**	**+15.5**	**+15.0**	**+10.0**	**+8.9**	**+11.0**	**+15.6**	**+12.9**	**+10.9**	**+7.3**	**+11.9**
V. *ALL INDUSTRIES* .	**100.00**	**+9.1**	**+9.7**	**+8.3**	**+8.6**	**+9.2**	**—0.4**	**—0.4**	**+6.8**	**+7.5**	**+3.1**	**+2.9**	**+7.3**

*Provisional

**Indices upto 1964 are based on total production figures of tea as furnished by the United Planters Association of Southern India and Indian Tea Association and the rest are based on those furnished by the Tea Board.

†In respect of Railway wagons the Index upto 1964 is based on production figures relating to the private sector only. Thereafter both public and private sectors are included.

NOTE:—The weight shown against each of the categories consumer goods, Intermediate goods and Capital goods covers about 90% of the total weight which could be attributed to that category. The three categories together cover more than 90 % of the weight of the Manufacturing group.

1.12 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	Unit	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*	1971-72* Ist Qr.	1971-72* 2nd Qr.	1971-72* 3rd Qr.	1971-72* 4th Qr.	1972-73* Ist Qr.	1972-73* 2nd Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. MINING :															
1. Coal (including lignite) .	Million tonnes	55.7	70.3	70.9	72.0	75.4	80.0	74.3	74.0	18.2	18.0	18.4	19.4	19.5	19.2
2. Iron ore @ . .	Million tonnes	11.0	18.1	19.3	19.1	21.2	21.2	22.5	23.2	5.8	5.3	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.7
II. METALURGICAL INDUSTRIES :															
3. Pig iron . . .	Million tonnes	4.31	7.09	7.00	6.89	7.29	7.39	6.99	6.80	1.70	1.53	1.75	1.82	1.61	1.78
4. Steel ingots . . .	Million tonnes	3.42	6.53	6.60	6.33	6.51	6.43	6.14	6.41	1.67	1.57	1.63	1.74	1.54	1.73
5. Finished steel . .	Million tonnes	2.39	4.51	4.49	4.05	4.70	4.80	4.48	4.79	1.18	1.11	1.13	1.37	1.08	1.21
6. Steel Casting . .	'000 tonnes	34	57	53	51	49	46	62	54	12	12	14	16	14	13
7. Aluminum . . .	'000 tonnes	18.3	62.1	72.9	100.4	125.3	135.1	166.8	181.5	43.8	44.7	46.4	46.6	47.2	40.5
8. Copper (virgin metal) .	'000 tonnes	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.3	8.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.0	2.5	3.4
III. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES :															
9. Machine tools . .	Million rupees	70	294	354	285	254	329	430	550	127	128	141	154	150	157
10. Cotton textile Machinery	Million rupees	104	216	169	158	143	196	303	335	95	89	81	70	61	51
11. Sugar mill machinery .	Million rupees	44	77	94	85	115	139	139	177	35	52	41	49	48	53
12. Cement machinery .	Million rupees	6	49	64	79	74	101	42	22	8	5	4	5	5	4
13. Railway wagons@@ .	'000 nos.	11.9	33.5	21.2	17.6	16.5	14.9	11.1	8.5	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.9
14. Automobiles (total)	'000 nos.	55.0	70.7	75.1	69.5	79.5	79.8	87.9	91.3	20.1	21.9	24.2	25.1	19.3	20.8
(i) Commercial vehicles ++	'000 nos.	28.4	35.3	35.5	30.8	35.9	35.5	41.2	39.5	9.2	10.4	10.0	9.9	7.2	9.0
(ii) Cars, jeeps & land rovers	'000 nos.	26.6	35.4	39.6	38.7	43.6	44.3	46.7	51.8	10.9	11.5	14.2	15.2	12.1	11.8
15. Motors cycles & scooters	'000 nos.	19.4	40.7	47.8	56.9	70.8	91.0	97.0	112.7	27.8	28.0	28.4	28.5	30.3	23.0
16. Power driven pumps	'000 nos	109	244	311	288	317	359	259	208	44	38	66	60	53	56
17. Diesel engines (stationery).	'000 nos.	44.7	93.1	112.2	114.0	119.5	134.2	65.7	69.9	20.8	19.9	16.6	12.6	14.4	18.6
18. Diesel engines (vehicular)	'000 nos.	10.8	8.1	6.7	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.2	1.5	0.7	0.8	Nil+	Nil+	0.8	0.1
19. Bycycles. . . .	'000 nos.	1071	1574	1719	1684	1954	1976	2042	1766	415	419	458	474	606	588
20. Sewing machines . .	'000 nos,	303	430	400	370	429	340	235	312	89	72	76	75	82	82
IV. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES :															
21. Power transformers .	'000 Kva.	1413	4458	4949	5329	4729	5663	8086	8871	2224	1923	2191	2533	2079	1896
22. Electric motors . .	'ooo h.p.	728	1753	2095	2028	1865	2283	2721	2348	643	553	507	645	639	627
23. Electric fans . . .	'000 nos.	1059	1358	1364	1376	1480	1551	1716	2067	509	447	479	632	661	543
24. Electric lamps . .	Million nos.	43.5	72.1	83.3	73.9	97.8	98.8	119.3	120.6	28.9	29.1	28.6	34.0	34.5	34.6

25. Radio receivers	'000 nos.	282	606	761	929	1485	1746	1794	2004	460	524	541	479	485	497
26. Electric cables :															
(i) Aluminum Conductors	'000 tonnes	23.6	40.6	52.9	72.6	56.1	64.2	64.2	79.7	17.1	18.7	20.0	23.9	19.9	18.6
(ii) Bare copper conductors	'000 tonnes	10.1	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
V. CHEMICAL & ALLIED INDUSTRIES :															
27. Nitrogenous fertilizers (N)	'000 tonnes	98	233	308	367	543	716	830	952	184	225	255	288	248	252
28. Phosphatic fertilisers (P_2O_5)	'000 tonnes	52	111	145	191	210	222	229	278	63	70	68	77	76	77
29. Sulphuric acid	'000 tonnes	368	662	702	858	1034	1197	1053	975	259	267	190	259	265	315
30. Soda ash	'000 tonnes	152	331	348	371	408	427	449	489	116	125	120	128	118	113
31. Caustic soda	'000 tonnes	101	218	233	278	314	354	371	385	90	95	100	100	97	100
32. Paper and paper board	'000 tonnes	350	558	580	660	658	723	755	803	190	202	204	207	194	164
33. Rubber tyres and tubes :															
(i) Automobile tyres	Millions nos.	1.44	2.31	2.43	2.47	3.41	3.62	3.79	4.33	0.93	1.10	1.17	1.13	1.02	1.19
(ii) Automobile tubes	Million nos.	1.35	2.27	2.40	2.77	3.04	2.90	3.45	4.24	0.91	1.07	1.14	1.12	1.04	1.18
(iii) Bicycle tyres	Million nos.	11.15	18.46	20.34	22.79	24.58	21.32	19.20	22.36	3.96	5.54	6.67	6.19	4.95	5.84
(iv) Bicycle tubes	Million nos.	13.27	18.62	20.75	18.63	17.73	16.79	13.81	14.35	2.63	3.85	4.07	3.80	3.56	4.02
34. Cement	Million tonnes	8.0	10.8	11.1	11.5	12.2	13.8	14.4	15.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.6
35. Refractors	'000 tonnes	567	695	730	749	630	685	683	808	204	203	201	200	200	198
36. Refined petroleum products	Millions tonnes	5.8	9.4	11.9	13.8	15.4	16.6	17.1	18.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5
VI. TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :															
37. Jute textiles	'000 tonnes	1097	1302	1117	1150	998	944	958	1129	273	267	291	298	282	271
38. Cotton yarn	Million Kgs.	801	907	902	926	972	962	929	902	214	227	230	231	241	256
39. Cotton cloth (total)	Million metres	6738	7440	7303	7511	7902	7753	7596	7547	1853	1894	1879	1921	2030	2084
(i) Mill sector	Million metres	4649	4401	4202	4258	4297	4192	4055	4039	979	997	1027	1036	1059	1096
(ii) Decentralised Sector	Million metres	2089	3039	3101	3253	3605	3561	3541	3508	874	897	852	885	971	988
40. Rayon yarn†††	'000 tonnes	43.8	75.6	80.6	92.2	99.2	98.8	98.1	102.3	27.6	27.1	19.4	28.2	26.6	29.1
41. Artsilk fabrics	Million metres	544††	878	862	917	1011	863	947	968	256	255	224	233	N.A.	N.A.

(*Contd.*)

1.12 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES—(*Concld.*)

	Unit	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*	1971-72* 1st Qr.	1971-72* 2nd Qr.	1971-72* 3rd Qr.	1971-72* 4th Qr.	1972-73* 1st Qr.	1972-73* 2nd Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
VII. FOOD INDUSTRIES :															
42. Sugar**	'000 tonnes	3029	3510	2147	2249	3558	4261	3740	3110	601	52	869	1919	259	64
43. Tea	Million Kgs.	322	376	369	387	398	401	421	429	107	185	116	21	121	194
44. Coffee	'000 tonnes	54.1	62.1	71.0	72.6	66.6	64.6	72.7	95.6	34.5	17.2	15.1	28.8	26.9	10.4
45. Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	340	401	366	423	466	477	558	594	140	136	158	160	141	154
VIII. ELECTRICITY :															
GENERATED*** . .	Billion Kwh.	16.9	33.0	36.4	41.2	47.4	52.0	55.8	60.7	14.6	14.7	15.3	16.1	16.2	15.9

* Provisional.

@Excludes production in Goa

†Includes spinning weaving and processing machinery.

@@Production is inclusive of output in railway workshops.

+Due to strike.

††Includes buses, trucks and tempo 3 and 4 wheelers.

†††Includes viscose yarn, acetate yarn and staple fibre.

++Relates to calendar year.

**The annual figures relate to the sugar season which was November to October upto 1966-67 and October to September thereafter.

***Relates to public utilities ony.

N.A. Not available.

1.13: RATIO OF STOCKS TO PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

		1970		1971				1972*		
		III Qr.	IV Qr.	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.	IV Qr.	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. *Stock Ratio Rising Tendency*										
Air conditioners (nos.)	Production	1386	1179	1982	2558	1510	1303	2128	2404	2329
	Stocks	443	363	582	263	737	1729	69 2	1227	1965
	Ratio (%)	32	31	29	10	49	135	33	51	84
Refrigerators(domestic) (nos.)	Production	5458	5922	6488	7502	7722	7579	6413	7175	7598
	Stocks	6053	6736	3993	3399	9321	16652	5416	4776	11775
	Ratio (%)	111	114	62	45	121	220	84	67	155
Power transformers (1000 Kva)	Production	587	681	816	741	641	730	844	693	632
	Stocks	480	536	492	581	658	706	500	530	937
	Ratio (%)	82	79	60	78	103	97	59	76	148
Sulphuric acid ('000 tonnes)	Production	99	103	90	86	89	63	86	88	105
	Stocks	37	39	37	53	29	30	32	94	65
	Ratio (%)	37	38	41	62	33	48	37	107	62
Radio receivers ('000 nos.)	Production	152	170	142	153	175	180	160	162	166
	Stocks	67	74	100	52	100	80	83	165	137
	Ratio (%)	44	44	70	34	57	44	52	102	83
Bicycle tubes ('000 nos.)	Production	1290	1154	734	875	1282	1357	1268	1187	1341
	Stocks	474	312	789	384	398	364	513	575	855
	Ratio (%)	37	27	107	44	31	27	40	48	64
Electric fans ('000 nos.)	Production	127	160	169	170	149	160	211	220	181
	Stocks	115	131	130	108	200	210	135	208	265
	Ratio (%)	91	82	77	64	134	131	64	95	146
Sewing machines ('000 nos.)	Production	15	28	30	30	24	25	25	27	27
	Stocks	11	19	17	23	20	26	23	24	25
	Ratio (%)	73	68	57	77	83	104	92	89	93
Coal ('000 tonnes)	Production	6153	6191	6050	6070	6004	6135	6476	6488	6402
	Stocks	8490	9724	9240	9160	8960	8310	7830	7610	7180
	Ratio (%)	138	157	153	151	149	135	121	117	112
Electric motors ('000 h.p.)	Production	221	212	203	214	184	169	215	213	209
	Stocks	240	276	292	325	347	400	324	293	328
	Ratio (%)	109	130	144	152	189	237	151	138	157
Bicycles ('000 nos.)	Production	160	171	165	139	140	153	158	202	196
	Stocks	109	114	122	176	61	150	154	171	190
	Ratio (%)	68	67	74	127	44	98	97	85	97
II. *Stock Ratio: Fluctuations in both directions.*										
Diesel buses (nos.)	Production	939	619	989	727	874	815	800	331	825
	Stocks	725	757	469	801	898	783	248	89	683
	Ratio (%)	77	122	47	110	103	96	31	27	83
Bicycle tyres ('000 nos.)	Production	1743	1803	1378	1319	1848	2223	2062	1650	1945
	Stocks	352	273	413	454	553	563	770	675	456
	Ratio (%)	20	15	30	34	30	25	37	41	23
Automobile tubes ('000 nos.)	Production	279	290	322	303	356	379	377	347	393
	Stocks	118	78	107	109	7	129	98	125	125
	Ratio (%)	42	27	33	36	27	34	26	36	32
Automobile tyres ('000 nos.)	Production	322	324	331	308	366	391	378	340	398
	Stocks	90	67	102	101	98	84	75	97	104
	Ratio (%)	28	21	31	33	27	21	20	29	26

1.13 : RATIO OF STOCKS TO PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (Concld.)

		1970		1971				1972*		
		III Qr.	IV Qr.	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.	IV Qr.	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Caustic Soda . .	Production	30	31	30	30	32	33	33	32	33
('000 tonnes)	Stocks	8	9	8	8	8	9	19	10	11
	Ratio (%)	27	29	27	27	25	27	58	31	33
Steel castings . .	Production	4238	4321	4428	3865	4069	4499	5191	4631	4494
(tonnes)	Stocks	8978	10178	9330	9834	10100	10140	9587	9713	10801
	Ratio (%)	212	236	211	254	248	223	185	211	240
Heavy structurals .	Production	5000	4633	4500	3733	3532	4509	4309	4500	4556
(tonnes)	Stocks	2200	2100	2300	3200	3700	3100	3833	2500	2412
	Ratio (%)	44	45	51	86	105	69	89	58	53
Finished steel . .	Production	340	383	437	393	369	376	458	359	402
('000 tonnes)	Stocks	176	184	165	158	141	174	163	180	195
	Ratio (%)	52	48	38	40	38	46	36	50	49
III. *Stock Ratio : Declining Tendency*										
Power driven pumps	Production	21	26	19	15	13	22	20	18	19
(000' nos.)	Stocks	39	31	27	26	33	37	33	25	22
	Ratio (%)	186	119	142	173	254	168	165	139	116
Diesel engines . .										
(stationary) . .	Production	3710	5692	8869	6943	6629	5522	4209	4787	6199
	Stocks	17795	9606	6901	12295	16044	14263	10915	7139	4137
(nos.) . . .	Ratio (%—)	480	169	78	177	242	258	259	149	67
Soda ash . .	Production	36	40	39	39	4209	40	43	39	38
('000 tonnes) .	Stocks	12	12	17	9	16	18	13	6	7
	Ratio (%)	33	30	44	23	38	45	30	15	18
Iron Ore . .	Production	1751	2051	2033	1941	1762	2029	2006	1820	1891
('000 tonnes) .	Stocks	1578	1651	1684	1753	1458	2056	1840	1882	2006
	Ratio (%)	90	80	83	90	83	101	92	103	106
Razor blades . .	Production	85	79	43	29	38	93	65	75	92
(milliom nos.) .	Stocks	175	137	122	50	48	82	106	117	54
	Ratio (%)	206	173	284	172	126	88	163	156	59
Cement . . .	Production	1167	1231	1291	1200	1241	1246	1327	1310	1190
('000 tonnes) .	Stocks	283	290	285	293	302	291	279	232	216
	Ratio (%)	24	24	22	24	24	23	21	18	18
Jute textiles . .	Production	87	63	85	91	89	97	99	97	90
('000 tonnes) .	Stocks	131	104	96	85	109	110	104	81	110
	Ratio (%)	151	165	113	93	122	113	105	84	122
Cotton cloth (Mill) .	Production	350	331	318	326	332	342	345	353	365
(million metres) .	Stocks	173	147	191	178	154	180	131	138	129
	Ratio (%)	49	44	60	55	46	53	38	39	35
Diesel trucks . .	Production	1987	2128	2155	1893	1998	1942	1896	1411	1638
(nos.) . . .	Stocks	1831	1457	382	997	1284	1056	335	610	753
	Ratio (%)	92	68	18	53	64	54	18	43	46

*Provisional

NOTES:—

1. Production figures are the monthly averages for the qurarters.
2. Stocks figures are for the end of the quarters.
3. Ratios are stocks to production.
4. The break-up of this table under the three heads is based on a broad comparison of the stock ration in the third quarter of 1972 with the corresponding quarter or 1970 and on the over all movement in the ratio over the entire period.

2. *Budegetary Transactions*

2.1 : BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND SATATE GOVERNMENT AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. crores)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (R.E.)	1972-73 (B.E.)
I. *Total outlay*	**7375**	**8352**	**10175**	**10205**
A. Development (a)	**4166**	**4716**	**5746**	**5981**
1. Plan (b)	2135	2432	2985	3676
2. Non-Plan	2031	2284(c)	2761(d)	2305
B. Non-Development	**3209**	**3636**	**4429**	**4224**
1. Defence (Net)	1101	1199	1411	1408
2. Interest on public debt	654	746	811	878
3. Tax collection charges	142	184	208	228
4. Police	311	335	385	403
5. Others (e)	1001	1172	1614(f)	1307
II. *Current Revenue*	**5533**	**6064**	**7036**	**8001**
A. Tax Revenue	**4200**	**4752**	**5552**	**6316**
1. Income & Corporation Tax	802	844	985	1076
2. Customs	423	524	652	720
3. Union Excise Duties	1524	1759	2103	2465
4. Sales Tax	684	786	864	965
5. Others	767	839	948	1090
B. *Non-Tax Revenue* (g)	**1333**	**1312**	**1448**	**1685**
(Of which contribution to Plan by Public undertakings)	(240)	(239)	(274)	(320)
III. *Gap (I-II)*	**1842**	**2288**	**3139**	**2204**
Financed by :				
IV. Capital Receipts (net)	**1799**	**1864**	**2499**	**1911**
A. Internal (net)	**1225**	**1482**	**1877**	**1521**
1. Market loans (net) (h)	320	328	477	433
2. Small savings, Prize Bonds, Premium Prize Bonds and Gold Bonds (net)	126	183	206	229
3. Compensation bonds in respect of nationalised banks	..	79	..	..
4. State Provident Fund and compulsory deposits/Income tax Annuity deposits (net)	134	150	157	169
5. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)	645	742	1037(i)	690
B. External (net)	**574**	**382**	**502**	**380**
1. Loans (gross) (excl. PL 470)	501	432	564	614
Less repayments	176	190	191	245
Loans (net)	325	242	373	369
2. Grants (excl. PL 480) (i)	31	36	44	15
3. PL 480 assistance	218	104	85	—4
(i) PL 480 loans (net)	*129*	*90*	*97*	*5*
Dollar credit	72	44	90	11
Rupee credit	57	46	7	(—) 6
(ii) Investment of deposits of U.S. Govt. counterpart funds (net)	85	12	—22	—12
(iii) PL 480 Grants	4	2	10	3
C. External assistance for refugees from Bangladesh	..	..	**120**	**10**
V. *Overall Budgetary Deficit* (k)	43	**424**	**640**	**293**

(a) Includes Plan expenditure of Railways, Posts & Telegraphs and non-departmental Commercial undertakings out of their own resources as well as development expenditure from loans given by the Central and State Governments to local bodies non-departmental commercial undertakings (including Electricity Boards) and to other parties.

(*b*) Excludes plan outlay financed by retained profits of Reserve Bank, borrowings by financial institutions including FCI and contribution from IDC, ARC, REC, DVC and Central power generation units Inclusive of Plan outlay financed from these sources, the total Annual Plan outlay for 1972-73 is estmiated at Rs. 3973 crores.

(*c*) Includes Rs. 84 crores compensation paid to nationalised banks.

(*d*) Includes a notional amount of Rs. 212 crores of conversion of loan capital into equity capital given to non-departmental commercial undertakings.

(*e*) Includes general administration, persions and privy purses, famine relief, food subsidy, grants and loans to foreign countries (including Bangladesh) and loans to other parties (non developmental purposes). For 1970-71 the figure is inclusive of additional subscriptions to IMF and purchase of shares of IBRD in non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities amounting to Rs. 116 crores.

(*f*) Includes relief expenditure of Rs. 325 crore on Bangladesh refugees and Rs. 88 crores on account of contingency fund transactions.

(*g*) Includes contribution of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and non-departmental commercial undertakings for the Plan.

(*h*) Inclusive of borrowings by Electricity Boards.

(*i*) Includes notional amount of Rs. 212 crores as repayment of loans by public undertakings and Rs. 88 crores on account of contingency funds.

(*j*) Includes special food gifts from Canada, U.K. and Australia

(*k*) Overall budgetary deficit denotes net change in the holdings of treasury bills in the Reseve Bank, increase in ways and means advances to State Governments from Reserve Bank plus changes in cash balances of Central and State Governments. Actual deficit for 1971-72 has been estimated at Rs. 738 crores.

2.2 : TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. Crores)

	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (R.E.)	1972-73 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Final Outlays . . .	**1853.6**	**3406.0**	**6701.1**	**314.8**	**421.8**	**740.4**	**1629.5**	**1746.9**	**1661.5**	**1870.0**	**2188.7**	**2528.1**	**2690.2**
(a) Government consumption expenditure . . .	1241.3	1961.5	4256.0	234.7	269.1	433.0	1109.1	1279.8	1385.6	1476.9	1669.4	1916.8	1965.9
(b) Gross Capital Formation .	612.3	1444.5	2445.1	80.1	152.7	307.4	520.4	467.1	275.9	393.1	519.3	611.3	724.3
2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy . . .	**931.9**	**1816.4**	**3483.8**	**116.9**	**251.3**	**495.2**	**885.7**	**1249.2**	**1176.1**	**1354.7**	**1432.4**	**2091.8**	**2060.9**
(a) Current transfers . .	809.2	1567.1	2982.9	110.9	202.8	426.5	753.8	1112.1	1048.0†	1163.0	1239.1	1807.4	1758.5
(b) Capital transfers . .	122.7	249.3	500.9	6.0	48.5	68.7	131.9	137.1	128.1	191.7	193.3	284.4	302.4
3. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy (Gross)	**965.7**	**2600.2**	**5075.9**	**72.0**	**301.4**	**570.0**	**1425.4***	**1501.1**	**1688.2@**	**1700.0**	**1758.2****	**2102.6**	**2118.4**
4. Total Expenditure. . .	**3751.2**	**7822.6**	**15260.8**	**503.7**	**974.5**	**1805.6**	**3940.6***	**4497.2**	**4525.8**	**4924.7**	**5379.3****	**6722.5**	**6869.5**

* For 1965-66 excludes Rs. 53 crores as additional payments to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB following the change in the par value of the rupee. This is a nominal outlay as it is met by the issue of non-negotiable Govt. of India Securities.

† Excludes conversion of loans amounting to Rs. 33 crores into grants towards amortisation of State market loans.

@ Excludes national loans of Rs. 4 crores for 1968-69 to Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the renewal of its past loans.

** Excludes Compensation paid to nationalised banks estimated at Rs. 83.7 crores and additional subscription to the IMF and IBRD paid in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities, estimated at Rs. 113.6 crores.

2.3 : GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF THE BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (R.E.)	1972-73 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Gross Capital formation by the Central Government													
(a) Fixed Assets . . .	593.9	1362.3	2355.4	79.5	177.4	302.0	549.1	455.4	448.7	430.3	485.0	592.0	757.0
(b) Works Stores . . .	9.8	8.3	99.5	9.9	5.1	(—)38.4	1.2	7.2	(—)10.1	(—)27.5	8.3	26.9	3.0
(c) Increase in Stocks of foodgrains	8.6	73.9	(—)9.8	(—)9.3	(—)29.8	43.8	(—)29.9	4.5	(—)162.7 (—)104.7*)	(—)10.2	26.0	(—)7.6	(—)35.7
TOTAL . . .	**612.3**	**1444.5**	**2445.1**	**80.1**	**152.7**	**307.4**	**520.4**	**467.1**	**275.9 (333.9*)**	**392.6**	**519.3**	**611.3**	**724.3**
B. Gross Financial Assistance for Capital Formation													
(a) To State Governments .	815.7	1373.2	2837.4	41.1	275.2	319.3	739.4	693.1	708.6	692.2	740.2	889.0	899.2
(b) To Non-Departmental Commercial Undertakings†	81.1	932.4	1658.8	5.2	22.0	210.7	492.6	460.5	623.0 (433.0)**	444.2	447.0@	558.1	673.5
(c) To others†† . . .	95.9	154.7	210.4	2.4	33.4	24.6	53.0	54.0	52.1	83.1	98.3	118.7	143.7
TOTAL . . .	**992.7**	**2460.3**	**4706.6**	**48.7**	**330.6**	**554.6**	**1285.0**	**1207.6**	**1383.7 (1193.7)****	**1219.5**	**1285.5@**	**1565.8**	**1716.4**
C. Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources of the Central Government (A+B)	**1605.0**	**3904.8**	**7151.7**	**128.8**	**483.3**	**862.0**	**1805.4**	**1674.7**	**1659.6 (1527.6)**	**1612.1**	**1804.8@**	**2177.1**	**2440.7**

† Public undertakings operated by autonomous Corporations and Companies.

†† Includes loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.

* Excludes transfer of foodgrains to the Food Corporation amounting to Rs. 58 crores.

** Excludes loans to Food Corporation of India for stock-piling of foodgrains amounting to Rs. 190 crores.

@ Excludes Rs. 83.7 crores as compensation paid to Nationalised Banks.

2. *Budgetary Transactions*

2.4 : PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRAL STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Third Plan Actuals	Annual Plans			Fourth Five Year Plan				
		1966-67 Actuals	1967-68 Actuals	1968-69 Actuals	Fourth Plan Original Outlay (1969-74)	1969-70 Actuals	1970-71 Antici-pated	1971-72 Outlay	1972-73 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture and allied sectors	1088.9	334.3	313.6	459.2*	2728.2*	325.1*	505.2*	554.2*	782.4*
2. Irrigation and flood control .	664.7	149.4	145.1	176.5	1086.6	195.8	213.5	231.6	260.3
3. Power	1252.3	403.7	396.2	412.6	2447.6	472.7	524.4	529.0	602.8
4. Village & Small Industries .	240.8	43.0	42.6	40.5	293.1	37.3	42.7	46.3	62.6
5. Industry and Minerals . .	1726.3	514.2	470.6	525.6	3337.7	429.1	452.6	609.3	730.8
6. Transport & Communications	2111.7	423.9	397.9	400.6	3237.3	408.5	498.2	632.2	728.4
7. Education	588.7	89.3	101.1	116.4	822.6	87.1	115.8	157.7	194.5
8. Scientific Research . .	71.6	14.5	15.8	16.8	140.3	13.8	17.5	27.2	42.4
9. Health	225.9	44.8	43.1	52.3	433.5	40.0	50.1	74.1	87.3
10. Family Planning . . .	24.9	13.4	26.5	30.5	315.0	37.2	47.1	60.6	63.1
11. Water Supply and Sanitation	105.7	28.9	34.3	39.5	407.3	46.6	68.3	83.8	102.0
12. Housing, urban and regional development . . .	127.6	26.6	23.1	23.6	237.0	32.6	39.4	54.3	61.9
13. Welfare of backward classes .	99.1	23.8	23.6	26.2	142.4	21.5	25 7	30.2	42.1
14. Social Welfare . . .	19.4	3.3	3.8	4.1	41.4	3.7	4.8	17.3	154.0
15. Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training . . .	55.8	10.8	12.4	11.6	39.9	3.9	4.3	7.0	8.0
16. Other Programmes . .	173.1	40.6	35.2	40.0	192.3	28.4	32.9	42.9	50.8
TOTAL . . .	8576.5	2164.5	2084.9	2376.0	15902.2	2182.3	2642.5	3157.7	3973.4

*Includes buffer stocks:—Rs. 140 crores for 1968-69, Rs. 17 crores for 1969-70.
Rs. 116 crores for 1970-71 and Rs. 69 crores for 1971-72. The Fourth Plan provision is Rs. 255 crores.

2. *Budget Transactions*

2.5 : PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRAL STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Heads of Development	Third Plan Actuals	Annual Plans			Fourth Five Year Plan				
		1966-67 Actuals	1967-68 Actuals	1968-69 Actuals	Fourth Plan Original Outlay (1969-74)	1969-70 Actuals	1970-71 Antici-pated	1971-72 Outlay	1972-73 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture and allied sectors	12.7	15.4	15.0	19.3	17.2	14.9	19.1	17.5	19.7
2. Irrigation and flood control	7.8	6.9	7.0	7.4	6.8	8.9	8.1	7.3	6.5
3. Power.	14.6	18.7	19.0	17.4	15.4	21.7	19.8	16.8	15.2
4. Village & Small Industries .	2.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
5. Industry and Minerals . .	20.1	23.7	22.6	22.1	21.0	19.7	17.1	19.3	18.4
6. Transport & Communications	24.6	19.6	19.1	16.8	20.3	18.7	18.8	20.0	18.3
7. Education	6.9	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.0	4.4	5.0	4.9
8. Scientific Research . .	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1
9. Health	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.2
10. Family Planning . . .	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6
11. Water Supply and Sanitation.	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.5
12. Housing, urban and regional development . . .	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5
13. Welfare of backward classes .	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
14. Social Welfare . . .	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	3.9
15. Labour Welfare and Craftsmen training	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
16. Other Programmes . .	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
TOTAL . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.1 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

(Figures in lakhs)

	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967	March 1968	March 1969	March 1970**	March 1971**	March 1972**£
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. By Branch of Public Sector												
1. Central Government . . .	20.90	21.86	23.29	24.34	25.68	26.36	26.88	27.15	17.13	27.25	27.71	28.38
2. State Government	30.14	30.87	31.98	34.33	35.85	37.23	37.67	38.03	39.01	39.97	41.52	42.65
3. Quasi:-Government	7.73	8.79	9.95	10.97	12.06	13.18	14.02	14.84	16.55†	17.94	19.29	21.63
4. Local Bodies .	11.73	12.65	14.31	14.90	15.98	17.01	17.78	18.00	18.25	18.58	18.78	19.22
TOTAL . .	70.50	74.17	79.53	84.54	89.57	93.78	96.34	98.02	100.95†	103.74	107.31	111.89@
B. By Industrial Classification												
Division Brief Description												
O. Plantations, Forestry etc.	1.80	1.74	1.82	2.03	2.09	2.26	2.32	2.46	2.61	2.64	2.76	2.83
1. Mining & Quarrying . . .	1.29	1.45	1.60	1.57	1.61	1.60	1.76	1.74	1.74	1.77	1.82	2.55*
2. & 3. Manufacturing	3.69	4.21	5.09	5.81	6.35	6.70	6.95	7.31	7.57	7.82	8.06	8.70
4. Construction .	6.03	6.41	6.62	7.15	7.40	7.66	7.63	7.56	7.88	7.97	8.80	9.15
5. Electricity, gas, water etc. .	2.24	2.34	2.44	2.64	2.91	3.03	3.37	3.46	3.69	4.02	4.34	4.58
6. Trade and Commerce .	0.94	1.09	1.20	1.33	1.43	1.55	1.66	1.77	2.64†	2.88	3.28	3.74
7. Transport & Communication .	17.24	17.97	18.86	19.37	20.44	20.94	21.15	21.37	21.60	21.88	22.16	22.49
8. Services . .	37.27	38.96	41.90	44.64	47.34	50.04	51.50	52.36	53.21	54.75	56.07	57.85
TOTAL .	70.50	74.17	79.53	84.54	89.57	93.78	96.34	98.02	100.95†	103.74	107.31	111.89@

£ Provisional

† Figures derived after the transfer of the employment data of the 14 Nationalised Banks from private to public sector.

*The sudden rise in Employment in the public sector was mainly caused by the take over of cooking coal mines by the Government and the consequent transfer of employment from private to public sector.

** Includes employment data in respect of the union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu, since March 1970 onwards.

@ Figures for Manipur have been repeated and the figures for Mizoram not taken into account due to non-receipt of returns.

The figures may not necessarily add up to the total due to rounding off.

3.2 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

(Figures in lakhs)

Industry		March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967	March 1968	March 1969	March 1970**	March 1971**	March 1972**
Division	Brief Description												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0.	Plantations, Forestry etc.@@ . .	6.7	7.4	7.4	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.1
1.	Mining and Quarrying . . .	5.5	4.8	5.2	6.0	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5††
2 & 3	Manufacturing .	30.2	30.5	32.7	34.2	36.1	38.6	37.5	37.1	37.8	39.0	39.7	39.7
4.	Construction* .	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7
5.	Electricity, gas and water etc. . .	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
6.	Trade and Commerce	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.9†	2.9	3.0	3.0
7.	Transport and Communication . .	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
8.	Services . . .	2.8	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.8	8.0	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.3
	TOTAL . . .	50.4	51.6	54.5	57.8	60.4	68.1	66.8	65.2	65.3†	67.0	67.6	67.5@

£ Provisional.

@@ This includes most of the plantations excluding coffee plantations in which case the coverage is inadequate.

* Coverage in construction particularly on private account is known to be inadequate.

** Includes employment data in respect of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu from March, 1970 onwards.

†† The sudden decline in employment in the private sector was mainly caused by the take-over of coking coal mines by the Govt. and the consequent transfer of employment from private to public sector.

† Figures derived after transfer of employment data of the 14 Nationalised Banks from Private Sector to Public Sector.

@ Figures for Manipur have been repeated and those for Mizoram not taken into account due to non-receipt of returns.

NOTE : (i) From March, 1961 to March, 1965 the data relate to non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 or more workers. Since March, 1966, the coverage has been extended so as to include establishments employing 10 to 24 workers also, on a voluntary basis.

(ii) The figures may not necessarily add up to the total due to rounding off.

4.1 : ANALYSIS OF MONEY SUPPLY VARIATIONS

(Rs. Crores)

	Variations during								Outstanding as on January 12, 1973a
	1966-67 March 31 to March 31	1967-68 March 31 to March 31	1968-69 March 31 to March 31	1969-70 March 31 to March 31	1970-71 March 31 to March 31	1971-72 March 31 to March 31	1971-72 March 31 to Jan. 14, 1972	1972-73 March 31 to Jan. 12, 1973a	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Money with the public (1+2) .	380	451	438	632	719	930	611	625	8759
1. Currency with public. .	144	186	302	337	362	423	367	272	5094
2. Deposit money (b) . .	236	265	136	295	356	507	244	353	3665
B. Factors Affecting Money supply Variations (1+2+3+4—5—6)									
1. Net Bank Credit to Government (a+b) . . .	273(c)	261	359	108	515	1148e	922(e)	980	7398
(a) Reserve Bank net credit to Govt. (i+ii) . .	189(c)	166	242	13	332	846(e)	623(e)	480	5174
(i) To Central Govt.	327(c)	104	130	84	107	589	498	555(f)	5045
(ii) To State Govts .	—138	62	112	—71	224	257	125	—75(f)	129
(b) Banks' holdings of Govt. securities . .	83	96	117	96	183	302	299	500	2224
2. Net Bank Credit to Commercial Sector (a+b) .	186	207	124	338	346	73	—180	—487	1858
(a) Reserve Bank credit to commercial sector .	5	17	2	7	50	100	64	—23	209
(b) Banks net credit to Commercial sector (i—ii) .	181	190	122	331	296	—27	—244	—464	1649
(i) Banks' advances and holdings of private securities . .	424	438	539	734	818	689	446	355	6640
(ii) Banks' time deposits .	243	248	418	403	522	716	690	819	4991
3. Net foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (a+b) .	—16(c)	22	81(d)	255	—36	50(e)	68	—76	537
(a) Net foreign exchange assets of RBI	—28(c)	35	68(d)	270	—47	78	73	—76	521
(b) Banks net foreign exchange assets . .	12	—13	13	—15	12	—27	—5	—	16
4. Governments' net currency liability to the public . .	23	7	24	20	24	15	25	19	430
5. Net non-monetary liabilities of Reserve Bank . . .	56(c)	—19	101(d)	11	109	381(e)	228	—51	1033
6. Non-identifiable net non-monetary liabilities of Banks (including some errors and omissions)	30	65	49	78	21	—23	—4	—138	431

(a) Provisional.

(b) Inclusive of other deposits, with Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Adjusted for revaluation of Reserve Banks' assets after the change in the par value of the rupee.

(d) Adjusted for the revaluation of gold held in the Issue Department of Reserve Bank.

(e) Net of some accounting adjustments effected during the year 1971-72, the increase in "Net Bank Credit to Government" works out to Rs. 973 crores and RBI credit to Government Rs. 671 crores. These accounting adjustments have not affected figures of "money supply" since adjustments have been so made as to neutralise the expansionary influence of one by the contractionary influence of another. However, they have in effect overstated, 'Net Bank Credit to Government Sector' by Rs. 175 crores and resulted in an appreciation of RBI's net foreign exchange assets by Rs. 23 crores during 1971-72. These have been offset by an increase in the non-monetary liabilities of the RBI by Rs. 198 crores which have contractionary effect on money supply.

(f) Excludes notional transfers of Rs. 416 crores on account of Ways and Means advances given by the Centre to the States for clearing overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India.

NOTE : Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

4.2 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : SEASONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. crores)

	1969-70 Busy Season	1970 Slack Season	1970-71 Busy Season	1971 Slack Season	1971-72 Busy Season	1972 Slack Season	1971-72 Busy Season (from Oct. 29 to Jan. 14, 1972)	1972-73 Busy Season from Oct. 27 to Jan. 12, 1973@	Outstanding as on Jan. 12, 1973@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Deposit expansion:									
Demand Deposits . .	172	174	190	202	310	228	63	146	3517
Time Deposits . . .	149	274	245	422	314	422	167	225	4746
TOTAL	321	448	435	624	624	650	230	371	8263
II. Credit (Increase) . .	563	226	394	163	355	32	192	331	5556
III. Net flow of funds (I—II) .	—242	222	41	461	269	618	38	40	
IV. Borrowings from RBI (Increase—) . . .	—203	86	—40	172	—4	16	—147	—6	13
V. Investment in Govt. Securities	—101	155	39	209	144	527	84	—100	2139
VI. Other Sources/Advances .	62	—19	42	80	129	75	101	146	
VII. Slack Season variations expressed as percentage of variations in the preceding busy season	1970		1971		1972				
1. Return flow of Credit	—40		—41		—9				
2. Liquidation of borrowings from RBI	42		430		400				

@Provisional.

4.3 : SECURED ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

Nature of Security	Variations (in Rs. Crores) during				Outstanding as on June 11, 1971	Variations (in percentage during)		
	1969-70 Busy season (Oct. 31 to April 24)	1970 Slack season (Apr. 24 to Oct. 30)	1970-71 Busy season (Oct. 30 to April 30)	1971 Slack season (Apr. 30 to June 11)		1970 Slack season (Apr. 24 to Oct. 30)	1970-71 Busy season (Oct. 30 to April 30)	1971 Slack season (April 30 to June 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Food Articles	**83.49**	**—78.46**	**82.46**	**76.62**	**442.39**	**21.7**	**29.1**	**20.9**
1. Foodgrains	—25.92	—38.44	12.91	112.69	227.32	—27.4	12.7	98.3
2. Sugar and Gur	98.90	—31.91	57.41	—34.34	191.02	—16.0	34.2	—15.2
3. Vegetable oils (including Vanaspati)	10.51	—8.11	12.14	—1.73	24.05	—37.3	89.0	—6.7
II. Industrial Raw Materials . . .	**93.94**	**—84.61**	**84.46**	**0.13**	**219.08**	**—38.6**	**62.8**	**—0.1**
1. Groundnuts	11.95	—11.48	9.02	—3.56	7.23	—86.6	..	—33.0
2. Other Oilseeds	10.87	—9.48	6.52	—2.55	11.66	—55.2	84.8	—17.9
3. Cotton & Kapas	57.94	—55.63	62.85	9.17	170.17	—36.2	64.0	5.7
4. Raw Jute	13.18	—8.02	6.07	—2.93	30.02	—23.0	22.6	—8.9
III. Other Securities	**291.66**	**285.29**	**275.34**	**154.09**	**3264.14**	**10.0**	**8.8**	**—4.5**
Of Which :								
1. Tea	—11.13	19.81	—7.02	—0.87	73.56	32.1	—8.6	—1.2
2. Cotton Textiles	36.02	10.65	18.00	—24.72	279.84	3.9	6.3	—8.1

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Jute Textiles	7.22	13.47	—9.45	0.33	76.54	18.7	—11.0	0.4
4. Iron and Steel and Engineering Products	84.48	82.10	7.51	17.74	726.74	13.3	1.1	2.5
5. Chemicals, dyes paints, drags, pharmaceuticals etc. (including fertilizers) .	5.93	25.54	1.55	2.61	238.73	12.2	0.7	1.1
6. Assets of Industrial concerns . .	33.10	30.04	—12.53	12.11	272.65	12.4	—4.6	4.6
7. Shares of Joint Stock Companies .	4.41	—1.88	—8.57	0.90	77.80	—2.2	—10.0	1.2
IV. Total Secured Advances	**469.09**	**122.22**	**442.26**	**— 77.34**	**3925.60**	**3.6**	**12.4**	**—1.9**
V. Clean Advances	**74.26**	**90.76**	**39.41**	**12.34**	**699.67**	**16.3**	**6.1**	**1.8**
VI. Total Bank Credit	**543.35**	**212.98**	**481.67**	**— 65.00**	**4625.27**	**5.3**	**11.4**	**—1.4**

Data for April 1971 are estimated.

These datas are based on the returns on Form 7 received directly from the branches/offices of the banks. Data in respect of certain securities which were earlier included in this Table are not available from December 1, 1969 onwards on account of changes introduced in Form 7. Hence for purposes of comparability only those items for which datas are available for the year 1970 are included in this Table. Data for the period subsequent to June 1971 are not available due to the discontinuance of the Survey on Form 7 from July 1971.

4.4 : BRANCH EXPANSION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

	Number of Offices As on 19-7-69	Number of Offices As on 30-9-72	Increase between 19-7-69 and 30-9-72	Increase in the Number of Offices in Rural Centres*	% of Column 4 to Column 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. State Bank of India	1571	2644	1073	541	50.4
B. Subsidiaries of State Bank of India	894	1459	565	301	53.3
C. 14 Nationalised Banks	4168	7378	3210	1846	57.5
Total Public Sector Banks (A+B+C)	**6633**	**11481**	**4848**	**2688**	**55.4**
D. Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks	1340	2311	971	477	49.1
E. Foreign Banks	130	130	—	—	—
F. Non-Scheduled Banks	218	107	—III** (decrease)	—	—
Total of all Commercial Banks	**8321**	**14029**	**5708**	**3165**	**55.4**

*Rural centres—Places with a population upto 10,000.

**The reduction in the number of offices of the non-scheduled banks is due to :—

(i) The inclusion of the some of them in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and

(ii) Taking over of certain non-scheduled banks by the State Bank of India and other Scheduled Banks.

NOTE :—The increase in the number of offices in Rural Centres represents the difference between the number of offices at such centres as on the 19th July 1969 (classified on the basis of 1961 Census) and the number of offices at rural centres as on the 30th September, 1972 (classified on the basis 1971 census).

4.5 : ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER HITHERTO NEGLECTED SECTORS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

	June 1969		June 1970		June 1971		June 1972	
	No. of Accounts	Amount out-standing	No. of Accounts	Amount out-standing	No. of Accounts	Amount out-standing	No. of Accounts	Amount out-standing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture								
(a) Direct Finance (excluding plantation)	171880	38.02 (1.26)	615952	153.45 (4.29)	805639	197.40 (4.84)	925145	221.13 (4.87)
(b) Indirect Finance	4756	122.32 (4.05)	18846	139.07 (3.89)	23723	132.71 (3.25)	82645	158.83 (3.49)
2. Small Scale Industry	73987	251.46 (8.34)	121057	369.89 (10.34)	140212	442.20 (10.84)	156367**	523.41 (11.51)
3. Road Transport Operators . . .	2527	6.69 (0.22)	12690	24.74 (0.69)	23776	40.03 (0.98)	30496	50.10 (1.10)
4. Retail Trade and Small Business . .	28037	19.22 (0.64)	125748	64.86 (1.81)	147104	71.95 (1.76)	164761	79.22 (1.74)
5. Professional and Self-Employed Persons	422	0.33 (0.01)	28879	6.75 (0.19)	41657	8.58 (0.21)	56663	12.11 (0.27
6. Education	594	0.46 (0.02)	4995	2.07 (0.06)	7107	3.70 (0.09)	7453	2.91 (0.067)
TOTAL 1 to 6	282203@	438.50@ (14.54)	928167	760.83 (21.27)	1188718	896.57 (21.98)	1423530	1047.71 (23.04)
TOTAL—Advances by these banks .		3016.76		3577.60		4079.76		4546.20

*Provisional.
**No. of units.

Source : Reserve Bank of India.

@These totals differ slightly from the ones arrived at on the basis of state-wise figures collected by the RBI recently and published in the October 1972 issue of RBI Bulletin.

NOTES: (1) Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to total advances of these banks.
(2) Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

4.6 : STATEWISE AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND TOTAL CREDIT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND THEIR ADVANCES TO PRIORITY SECTORS

(Rupees in crores)

State	Bank Credit		Deposits		Share of Priority Sectors in Bank Credit (Percent)	
	June 1969	June 1972	June 1969	June 1972	June 1969	June 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	132.77	201.63	124.22	214.50	24.4	38.7
Assam	17.80	27.06	30.89	54.42	10.3	37.7
Bihar	50.53	95.79	150.65	317.83	9.1	31.6
Gujarat	209.47	340.81	404.92	609.39	15.9	30.9
Haryana	31.71	53.11	49.79	91.09	28.2	43.2
Himachal Pradesh	3.52	3.67	13.49	30.81	2.7	20.2
Jammu & Kashmir	1.19	4.84	16.44	31.62	30.3	53.9
Kerala	78.47	122.76	117.96	176.86	27.6	43.1
Madhya Pradesh	59.00	96.37	110.74	185.90	22.3	35.5
Maharashtra	896.45	1274.05	981.98	1532.94	12.4	16.8
Manipur	0.15	1.17	1.07	1.94	..	81.2
Meghalaya	0.20	4.17	3.41	15.03	50.0	20.9
Mysore	145.55	270.28	184.30	286.89	24.8	28.8
Nagaland	0.05	0.44	0.80	1.15	40.0	59.1
Orissa	15.12	22.09	27.61	53.10	11.2	33.2
Punjab	55.47	96.76	207.78	333.17	27.9	37.9
Rajasthan	39.20	75.81	72.68	128.40	16.8	30.5
Tamil Nadu	318.07	437.12	231.82	370.57	25.5	27.8
Tripura	0.21	0.82	3.86	7.84	9.5	73.2
Uttar Pradesh	188.24	234.54	345.72	715.11	16.9	39.9
West Bengal	513.43	599.52	468.68	758.78	4.4	11.3
Union Territories						
Chandigarh	82.36	181.07	32.87	48.41	4.2	16.3
Delhi	90.05	357.85	355.98	568.12	10.2	7.9
Goa, Daman & Diu	20.14	35.13	48.89	74.33	12.6	17.6
Pondicherry	4.82	9.07	5.27	7.10	12.9	22.9
All Others	0.10	0.27	0.34	1.58	..	92.6
TOTAL	**2954.07**	**4546.20**	**3992.16**	**6516.98**	**14.9**	**23.0**

4.7 : CAPITAL MARKET : SELECTED INDICATORS

(Rs. Crores)

	1961-62	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1971-72 (Upto Sept.)	1972-73 (Upto Sept.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Consents granted by CCI for issue of Capital :*									
Non-Government Companies of which :	181.30	213.98	215.84	129.47	147.52	112.75	182.36	84.45	139.47
(a) Bonus	10.07	4.90	48.53	31.43	39.12**	40.59	41.19	29.54	11.84
(*b*) Others (incl. initial, further debentures and loans) .	171.23	209.08	167.31	98.04	108.40	72.16	141.17	54.91	127.63
2. Capital raised†									
Non-Government Companies of which : .	111.11	106.71	153.11	111.93	114.79	120.99	85.84	65.00	100.83
(a) Bonus	7.47	6.23	84.13	28.04	29.30	51.81	31.81	24.38	23.06
(*b*) Loans	18.10	16.64	3.40	6.26	11.55	6.03	4.04	3.29	5.99
(*c*) Others (incl. initial, further and debentures) . .	85.54	83.84	65.58	77.63	73.94	63.15	49.99	37.33	71.78
3. Deposits with Joint Sotck Companies (Non-financial)@									
(a) No. of companies accepting deposits . . .	1208 (570)	1964 (987)	1649 (987)	1514 (687)	1535 (685)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(*b*) Total amount of deposits	97.5	228.5	354.1*** ††	400.5††	451.4††	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4. Indices of Security Prices@@									
(*i*) Government and Semi-Government Securities .	100.9	94.6	95.5	98.3	99.0	99.0	97.6	97.6†††	97.7†††
(*ii*) Debenture of Joint Stock Companies . . .	101.1	93.9	91.5	92.6	93.5	93.5	92.7	92.7†††	92.4†††
(*iii*) Preference Shares . .	83.2	94.4	87.1	86.1	87.6	87.5	83.3	83.4†††	81.4†††
(*iv*) Variable Dividend Industrial Securities . .	187.3	76.7	76.7	81.7	92.6*c*. 94.5*d*.	101.9	94.5	94.7†††	94.3†††

*Refers to calendar years. Figures from 1967-68 and 1969-70 onwards are not strictly comparable with those of the preceding years on account of the changes made under the Capital Issues (Exemption) Orders, 1966 and 1969. Under 1966 order except for the bonus issues, private companies banking and insurance companies and Government companies are completely exempted from section 3, 4 and 5 of the Capital Issues (Control)Act, 1947 and under 1969 order public limited companies are only required to file a statement of their capital issues proposal provided they conform to stipulated financial criteria; consequently the 'No objections' are substituted by "Acknowledgement of proposals".

**Bonus issues include consents for Rs. 20.4 crores to 3 Government Companies.

†Refers to calendar years.

@Figures outside brackets cover both public and private limited companies and those within brackets relate to private limited companies only.

@@ For 1961-62, the base is 1952-53=100. From 1965-66 to 1972-73 a revised base 1961-62=100 has been used.

N.A.=Not available.

*** Includes about Rs. 1.22 crores and Rs. 2.67 crores on account of exempted loans and deposits respectively in respect of four companies on the basis of figures published in their balance sheets, but does not include an amount estimated at Rs. 2 crores received in the form of unsecured loans by three companies in one group which were not reported as on March 31, 1968.

††Figures of deposits include certain loans and other receipts that have been exempted from the directions of the R.B.I. issued from time to time. These amounted to Rs. 113 crores at the end of March, 1968, Rs. 167 crores at the end of March, 1969 and Rs. 193 crores at the end of March, 1970. Similar data for earlier years are not available.

c. Relates to 47 weeks. d. Relates to 4 weeks.

NOTE :—Consequent upon the nationalisation of some of the banks, all the scripts included in the sub-group 'banks' in the 'Financial' group under the 'Variable Dividend Industrial Securities' have been transferred to sub-group 'Others' of the group 'Other Industries' with effect from March, 1970.

††† upto December.

4.8 : CAPITAL MARKET : FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTION @

(Rs. Crores)

Name of Institution	1961-62		1965-66		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		Apr. Sept. 1971		Apr.-Sept. 1972	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India . . .	26.7	8.3	45.9	27.1	20.0	23.9	22.7	19.5	18.6	17.5	32.3	17.4	32.1	20.3	12.4	8.9	28.3	12.3
2. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India . . .	15.8	7.0	29.6	25.3	15.2	20.3	37.0	16.2	22.8	19.8	43.9	28.9	39.7	30.3	14.5	14.8	25.2	18.7
3. Industrial Development Bank of India . . .	..	..	66.8	35.3	27.5	41.6	48.6	28.2	53.1	45.1	80.6	55.8	142.6	78.8	70.6	47.2	68.5	36.4
4. State Financial Corporations .	13.3	9.0	25.3	18.0	20.0	16.3	19.6	18.4	33.4	22.3	49.6	33.5	64.1	39.6	25.4	14.4	N.A.	N.A.
5. State Industrial Development Corporation . .	..	..	1.7	1.4	4.3	2.9	4.4	3.5	25.9	11.6	19.3	11.0	22.1	12.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6. National Industrial Development Corporation .	4.8	2.5	..	0.8	..	0.4	..	0.3	..	0.1	..	0.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7. Unit Trust of India	..	..	2.2	1.8	8.3	9.5	10.3	10.3	9.9	8.1	10.7	5.1	15.0	1.6	7.4	1.2	4.2	4.8
8. Life Insurance Corporation of India:																		
(a) Private Sector†		†10.5*		23.9		10.1		20.6		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.
(b) Co-operative Sector . .		2.9*		12.4		18.6		8.2		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.

NOTES :—1. In the case of I.F.C. and I.C.I.C.I., figures from 1965-66 are on post-devaluation basis.

2. Prior to the institution of the I.D.B.I., the Refinance Corporation for Industry had given refinance facilities of the total value of Rs. 65.5 crores since its inception in 1958 to 31st August, 1964, of which the refinance disbursed totalled Rs. 42.2 crores during the period July, 1964 to June, 1965 I.D.B.I. which took over the R.C.I. disbursed refinancing facilities of Rs. 21.2 crores.

3. Data in respect of S.I.D.Cs. relate to 10 S.I.D.Cs for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, 16 S.I.D.C.s. and 2 S.I.I.Cs. for the year. 1969-70 and 1970-71 and 13 S.I.D.Cs. and 25.1.1 Co. for the year 1971-72.

† Relates to debentures, preference shares and ordinary share in the Private Sector only.

* Calendar year.

@ Except in the case of L.I.C., figures are on financial year basis (April-March). Data relating to L.I.C. for financial years only from 1965-66 onwards.

N.A.—Not available.

5. Prices

5.1 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base : 1961-62=100)

	Agricultural commodities*	Food Articles		Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	Industrial Raw materials	Chemicals	Machinery & Transport Equipment	Manufactures			All Commodities
		Total	Foodgrains						Total	Intermediate products	Finished products	
Weight	33.2	41.3	14.8	2.5	6.1	12.1	0.7	7.9	29.4	5.7	23.7	100.0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Last Week of :												
1965—66	148	150	159	133	131	144	133	120	124	130	122	137.5
1966—67	182	188	208	133	136	166	151	130	130	148	126	158.9
1967—68	173	194	207	167	147	141	162	132	130	144	127	160.3
1968—69	182	186	193	216	153	172	177	133	139	149	136	165.1
1969—70	201	200	214	188	160	186	193	140	149	174	143	175.7
1970—71	195	200	200	185	163	191	189	151	160	185	155	180.6
1971—72	198	216	223	209	178	179	199	163	173	208	165	192.3
Average of weeks												
1965—66	142	145	154	133	124	133	126	118	118	125	116	131.6
1966—67	167	171	183	134	134	158	144	126	128	140	124	149.9
1967—68	188	208	228	152	142	156	157	132	131	147	127	167.3
1968—69	179	197	201	192	149	157	169	133	134	145	132	165.4
1969—70	195	197	208	195	155	180	184	136	144	160	140	171.6
1970—71	201	204	207	185	162	197	188	148	155	179	149	181.1
1971—72	200	210	215	195	172	191	197	159	167	197	160	188.4
1971—												
January	200	201	203	185	163	206	190	150	162	189	155	183.3
February	197	199	201	184	163	199	187	151	161	187	154	181.4
March	195	201	200	184	163	194	188	151	160	186	154	181.6
April	195	202	200	182	162	191	189	152	162	188	156	182.2
May	196	203	201	180	162	187	191	154	162	187	155	181.9
June	196	206	205	194	172	189	195	156	164	190	158	185.3
July	202	210	211	190	173	196	196	158	165	195	158	188.0
August	207	216	220	192	173	200	198	158	166	197	158	191.4
September	207	218	222	194	173	201	198	159	167	198	159	192.4
October	203	214	220	198	174	198	198	160	167	198	160	191.0
November	198	209	220	199	174	187	202	160	168	196	161	188.0
December	194	204	215	199	174	185	202	162	168	196	162	185.9
1972—												
January	200	210	221	202	175	190	200	162	171	204	163	191.3
February	199	213	222	203	175	186	198	162	172	205	164	191.3
March	198	216	223	204	176	182	199	163	173	207	165	192.2
April	196	216	222	216	178	176	199	165	173	205	166	192.3
May	198	219	224	218	178	173	200	166	173	204	166	193.2
June	204	228	234	216	177	182	200	166	174	204	166	197.9
July	214	236	243	223	179	189	199	167	174	204	166	202.5
August	220	246	252	236	179	193	199	167	176	210	167	207.5
September	221	245	253	241	179	198	199	168	175	210	167	208.0
October	228	247	254	239	180	203	199	168	176	210	168	210.1
November	226	244	253	239	181	213	202	170	177	214	168	210.6
December†	227	244	252	239	181	218	202	170	178	217	169	211.4

*Derived Series : Weighted average of the indices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi, gram, arhar, mung, masur, urad, potatoes, onions, oranges, bananas, cashewnuts, tea, coffee, spices and condiments, betelnuts, tobacco-raw, cotton raw, jute raw, mesta, hemp raw, groundnuts, linseed, castorseed, gingelly seed, rape seed, cotton seed, copra, tanning materials, sugar cane, rubber, logs timber, bamboos and coir fibre. Figures given under this head against last week of the years are for the month of March of every year.

†Provisional.

5.2 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—SELECTED COMMODITIES

(Base : 1961-62—100)

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Edible oils	Vanas-pati	Coal	Raw cotton	Raw jute & mesta	Ground nuts	Cotton yarn	Pig iron	Semis	Alumi-nium sheets, circles	Cop-per sheets	Mill cloth manu-factu-res	Jute manu-factu-res	Iron & steel	Soap
Weight .	6.69	3.22	2.68	5.37	0.99	1.31	2.24	1.16	2.52	1.69	0.21	1.23	0.29	0.32	5.59	2.38	3.59	0.44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Last week of :																		
1965-66 .	153	150	180	170	151	125	119	160	164	111	149	116	121	244	112	134	124	131
1966-67 .	180	216	259	206	185	131	134	124	205	133	149	119	121	278	118	119	128	141
1967-68 .	196	200	265	144	130	158	146	175	130	129	158	135	121	282	123	106	139	126
1968-69 .	185	205	205	184	163	163	163	175	187	134	175	138	121	300	129	153	150	138
1969-70 .	197	234	248	220	188	168	182	129	210	159	200	152	133	406	131	157	157	137
1970-71 .	195	208	228	209	182	168	239	135	187	197	200	152	133	366	152	172	166	145
1971-72 .	208	215	284	197	174	175	166	135	190	218	200	197	132	378	161	200	189	147
Average of weeks																		
1965-66 .	137	149	191	151	131	122	119	127	142	113	132	115	117	227	108	119	121	122
1966-67 .	169	178	225	196	180	128	127	141	188	123	149	118	121	252	116	124	126	144
1967-68 .	200	214	328	182	157	148	142	102	165	132	157	133	123	278	122	106	137	133
1968-69 .	196	204	223	162	143	161	155	157	149	130	170	137	119	288	126	133	145	131
1969-70 .	196	215	239	206	174	166	171	139	199	145	182	142	125	358	130	154	151	137
1970-71 .	201	209	240	232	193	168	209	141	215	174	200	152	133	379	139	171	164	142
1971-72 .	204	208	272	203	176	171	222	131	197	207	200	176	133	368	157	194	174	146
1971—																		
January .	190	212	247	234	185	168	253	133	210	206	200	152	133	366	146	182	166	145
February .	192	211	235	221	184	168	250	124	208	200	200	152	133	373	149	175	166	145
March .	194	210	230	217	182	168	239	131	195	199	200	152	133	366	151	171	166	145
April .	197	205	227	207	182	168	230	149	188	197	200	172	133	367	151	188	166	145
May .	200	201	230	200	179	168	220	147	187	192	200	172	133	363	153	182	171	146
June . .	203	200	242	200	175	168	228	144	184	196	200	172	133	354	154	189	178	146
July . .	208	200	256	204	175	168	236	141	204	205	200	172	133	361	154	191	178	147
August .	213	205	282	215	179	168	241	131	216	207	200	172	..	369	156	189	178	147
September .	214	206	286	211	178	168	249	122	213	210	200	172	..	369	156	190	172	147
October .	210	205	288	208	178	170	244	114	210	212	200	172	..	368	158	192	172	147
November	205	210	290	200	176	172	217	111	191	210	200	172	..	369	159	197	173	147
December	196	211	286	196	173	175	207	114	190	206	200	178	..	363	159	194	177	147
1972—																		
January .	199	219	294	201	174	175	214	133	198	216	200	185	133	377	159	202	182	147
February .	201	219	292	197	174	175	203	134	194	216	200	185	132	378	160	212	182	147
March .	204	218	286	198	174	175	181	136	195	219	200	191	132	378	161	202	187	147
April .	211	207	279	196	173	175	164	129	186	212	200	197	132	375	161	203	190	147
May . .	217	203	282	190	171	175	160	133	184	208	200	197	135	373	161	199	190	147
June . .	222	207	311	202	172	170	159	145	200	200	200	197	135	375	161	196	194	147
July . .	232	212	323	214	177	170	160	146	214	198	200	204	135	372	161	193	195	147
August .	242	218	332	222	183	170	167	140	225	200	200	214	135	370	161	189	199	147
September .	245	216	330	229	189	170	175	135	234	197	200	214	135	371	162	181	200	147
October .	243	218	338	233	197	176	n.a.	141	243	198	200	214	135	370	162	184	200	147
November .	234	222	355	242	201	176	187	152	249	202	200	214	135	371	163	180	200	147
December .	224	232	358	248	203	176	187	163	262	205	200	214	135	383	163	182	199	147

5.3 : ALL INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

	Working Class		Urban Non-Manual Employees
	Food Index (1949=100)	General Index (1949=100)	General Index (1960=100)
1	2	3	4
Financial Years :			
1955-56	94	96	..
1960-61	125	124	100*
1965-66	174	169	132
1966-67	198	191	146
1967-68	228	213	159
1968-69	223@	212@	161
1969-70	223	215	167
1970-71	233	226	174
1971-72	237	233	180
Calendar Years :			
1955	92	96	..
1960	126	124	100
1965	172	166	130
1966	190	184	142
1967	222	209	157
1968	228**	215**	161
1969	220	213	165
1970	233	223	173
1971	235	231	178
1972		245	

1	2		3		4
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
1971—					
January	228	197	224	184	174
February	227	196	224	184	174
March	226	195	224	184	174
April	226	195	224	184	174
May	226	195	224	184	175
June	230	199	227	187	176
July	235	203	231	190	178
August	242	209	236	194	181
September	245	212	238	196	183
October	245	212	238	196	183
November	245	212	239	197	183
December	241	208	237	195	182
1972—					
January	240	207	236	194	182
February	236	204	235	193	183
March	237	205	236	194	184
April	238	206	237	195	185
May	241	208	238	196	185
June	249	215	244	201	189
July	254	220	249	205	192
August	258	223	252	207	192
September	260	225	253	208	193
October	263	227	254	209	194
November	..	..	255	210	194
December	..	..	255	210	..

(a)=Base 1949=100, (b)=Base 1960=100

*Relates to the period January to March, 1961.

@Based on four months figures in the interim series (1949=100) and eight months figures as estimated from the new series of Index on base 1960=100.

**Based on seven months figures in the interim series (1949=100) and five months figures as estimated from the new series on base 1960=100.

Note : New Series of All India Index on base 1960=100 has been introduced with effect from August 1968. The interim series on base 1949=100 has been simultaneously discontinued. Index Numbers from August 1968 on base 1949=100 have been estimated by equating 100 of the new series to 121.54 of interim series in regard to General Index and 115.74 in regard to Food Index.

5.4 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES : RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Base : 1961-62=100)

	General Index of Wholesale Prices*	Index for manufactures@	Index for Agricultural Commodities@@	Prices of manufactures as per cent of the prices of agricultural commodities
Weight	100.00	32.30	33.20	
1	2	3	4	5
Last month of :				
1965-66	136.8	121.8	147.4	82.6
1966-67	159.4	127.6	181.5	70.3
1967-68	159.7	128.9	172.4	74.8
1968-69	164.8	136.1	181.8	74.9
1969-70	175.9	142.9	200.7	71.2
1970-71	181.6	154.4	194.8	79.3
1971-72	192.2	164.9	197.7	83.4
Average of Months				
1965-66	131.6	117.0	141.7	82.6
1966-67	149.9	125.3	166.6	75.2
1967-68	167.3	129.1	188.2	68.6
1968-69	165.4	132.8	179.4	74.0
1969-70	171.6	139.7	194.8	71.7
1970-71	181.1	149.7	201.4	74.3
1971-72	188.4	160.5	199.6	80.4
1971—				
January	183.3	154.3	200.2	77.1
February	181.4	154.4	197.2	78.3
March	181.6	154.4	194.8	79.3
April	182.2	155.8	195.4	79.5
May	181.9	155.5	195.5	79.5
June	185.2	158.2	196.3	80.6
July	188.1	158.8	201.6	78.8
August	191.4	159.2	207.4	76.8
September	192.5	159.8	206.7	77.3
October	191.0	160.8	202.8	79.3
November	188.0	161.7	199.8	80.9
December	185.9	162.2	194.1	83.6
1972—				
January	191.3	163.6	200.2	81.7
February	191.3	164.7	199.3	82.6
March	192.2	164.9	197.7	83.4
April	192.3	166.3	196.0	84.8
May	193.2	166.5	198.0	84.1
June	197.9	166.8	204.5	81.6
July	202.5	167.2	214.4	78.0
August	207.5	167.8	220.1	76.2
September	208.0	167.6	220.8	75.9
October	210.1	168.4	227.7	74.0
November	210.6	169.1	225.8	74.9
December†	211.4	169.6	226.6	74.8

†Provisional *Average of Weeks.

@Includes 'Chemicals', 'Machinery and Transport Equipment' and 'Finished Products'.

@@Derived Series : Weighted average of the indices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize barley, ragi, gram, arhar, mung, masur, urad, patatoes, onions, oranges, bananas, cashewnuts, spices & condiments tea, coffee, betelnuts, tobacco raw, cotton raw, jute raw & mesta, hemp raw, coir fibre, groundnuts, linseed, castor seed, rape seed, gingelly seed, cotton seed, copra, tanning materials, sugarcane, rubber, logs & timber and bamboos.

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1972

6. *Balance of Payments.*

6.1 : INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(Rs. crores)

End of	Reserves@				Transactions with I.M.F.		
	Gold	SDRs**	Foreign*** exchange	Total (2+3+4)	Drawings	Repurchases	Outstanding Repurchase Obligations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	117.8	..	911.4	1029.2	..	..	47.62
1955-56	117.8	..	784.6	902.4	..	7.14	5.95
1956-57	117.8	..	563.3	681.1	60.71	5.95	60.71
1957-58	117.8	..	303.4	421.2	34.52	..	95.24
1958-59	117.8	..	261.1	378.9	..	..	95.24
1959-60	117.8	..	245.1	362.9	..	23.81	71.43
1960-61	117.8	..	185.8	303.6	..	10.71	60.72
1961-62	117.8	..	179.5	297.3	119.05	60.72	119.05
1962-63	117.8	..	177.3	295.1	11.90	..	130.95
1963-64	117.8	..	188.0	305.8	..	23.81	107.14
1964-65	133.8	..	115.9	249.7	47.62	47.62	107.14
1965-66	115.9	..	182.1	298.0	65.47	35.71	136.90
1966-67	182.5	..	295.9	478.4	89.29	43.09	313.13
					(187.5)	(57.5)	(417.5)
1967-68	182.5	..	356.1	538.6	67.50	43.13	337.50
1968-69	182.5	..	394.2	576.7	..	58.50	279.00
1969-70	182.5	92.0	546.4	820.9	..	125.25	153.75
1970-71	182.5	111.7	438.1	732.3	..	153.75	..
971-72	182.5	185.8	480.4	848.7	..	..	..
1971-72—							
June	182.5	111.0	493.6	787.1	..	..	..
September	182.5	111.0	495.6	789.1	..	..	..
December	182.5	111.0	508.5	802.0	..	..	..
March	182.5	185.8	480.4	848.7	..	..	..
1972-73—							
April	182.5	185.8	486.4	854.7	..	..	..
May	182.5	185.8	486.5	854.8	..	..	..
June	182.5	185.8	477.7	846.0	..	..	..
July	182.5	185.8	454.7	823.0	..	..	..
August*	182.5	185.8	432.9	801.2	..	..	..
September*	182.5	185.8	429.7	798.0	..	..	..
October*	182.5	185.8	425.7	794.0	..	..	..
November*	182.5	184.9	428.0	795.4	..	..	..

@Include (a) 7.1 million ounces of gold till January 7, 1965; 7.4 million ounces till January 21, 1965; 7.7 million ounces till February 18, 1965 : 8 million ounces till February 27, 1966 and 7 million ounces thereafter. Gold has been valued at Rs 53.58 per 10 grams upto May, 1966 and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams thereafter following the change in the par value of the rupee (b) foreign assets of the RBI, (c) Government balances held abroad, (d) borrowings from the I.M.F., and (e) SDRs.

*Provisional.

**SDRs amounting to Rs. 94.50 crores were allocated to India by the IMF in January 1970, Rs. 75.43 crores in January, 1971, and Rs. 74.70 crores in January 1972.

***Holdings of Canadian dollars from June 1970 to June 1972 are valued at the monthly average of spot buying and selling rates in New York. Other foreign exchange holdings are valued at the par values/central rates upto June 1972 except for the holdings of Deutsche Marks from May to November 1971, and Yen and pound sterling from September to November 1971 which are valued at the monthly average of buying and selling rates in London. From July 1972 onwards holdings in sterling are valued at the average of Bank's spot buying and selling rates and other foreign exchange holdings, including those in Canadian dollars, are valued at cross rates based on the monthly averages of spot buying and selling rates in London.

Notes :— 1. Figures below the line are not comparable with those above the line due to devaluation of the rupee in June 1966.

2. Data on transactions with IMF shown in brackets for the year 1966-67 are in Millions of U.S. Dollars at the rate of Rs. 7.50 per U.S. Dollars.

6.2 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*

(Rs. crores)

	1961-62 Final	1964-65 Final	1965-66 Final	1966-67 Revised	1967-68 Preliminary	1968-69 Preliminary	1969-70 Preliminary	1970-71 Preliminary	April-December 1970-71 Preliminary	April-December 1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Imports[1]—c.i.f.	996.3	1387.8	1367.9	1991.4	2042.8	1740.5	1582.3	1720.4	1265.4	1499.0
(*a*) PL 480 Title I**	86.3	229.4	250.3	309.0	292.0	117.9	94.8	49.9	47.1	8.6
(*b*) Others	910.0	1158.4	1117.6	1682.4	1749.9	1622.6	1487.5	1670.5	1218.3	1490.4
2. Exports—f.o.b.	668.3	800.9	784.5	1085.6	1254.6	1367.4	1403.9	1402.7	1059.9	1132.3
3. Trade Balance (2-1)	—328.0	—586.9	—583.4	—905.8	—788.2	—373.1	—178.4	—317.7	—205.5	—366.7
4. Non-monetary gold Movement (net)	..	16.0	..	..	..	..	..	13.1	13.1	..
5. Invisibles—										
(i) Receipts[2]	173.5	170.0	206.2	258.8	280.7	320.5	327.0	333.6	252.2	268.0
(ii) Payments of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits[6]	203.0	254.7	272.1	397.8	440.8	454.9	476.1	502.8	372.2	355.2
	(46.0)	(76.2)	(94.4)	(150.0)	(167.7)	(184.0)	(189.6)	(203.0)	(144.6)	(135.8)
(iii) Net	—29.5	—84.7	—65.9	—139.0	—160.1	—134.4	—149.1	—169.2	—120.0	—87.2
6. Current Account (Net)	**—357.5**	**—555.6**	**—649.3**	**—1044.8**	**—948.3**	**—507.5**	**—327.5**	**—473.8**	**—312.4**	**—453.9**
7 Capital transaction—										
(*a*) Private[3]—										
(*i*) Receipts	30.4	22.7	34.9	20.3	28.4	20.1	11.7	15.7	14.0	11.7
(*ii*) Payments	36.4	34.0	49.7	52.6	43.7	27.4	33.7	29.8	15.5	14.4
(*iii*) Net	—6.0	—11.3	—14.8	—32.3	15.3	—7.3	—22.0	—14.1	—0.6	—2.7
(*b*) Government[4]—										
(*i*) Receipts	108.4	86.9	178.6	158.3	250.6	188.4	175.2	286.4	239.9	169.6
(*ii*) Payments	96.7	37.7	166.4	72.0	110.3	118.5	135.7	278.7	243.6	73.1
(*iii*) Net	11.7	49.2	12.2	86.3	140.3	69.9	39.5	7.7	—3.7	96.5
(*c*) Amortisation payments[6] (gross)	—60.3	—71.1	—84.7	—143.8	—186.5	—184.3	—215.5	—20.0	—183.3	—169.7
(*d*) Repurchase of rupees from IMF	—60.7	—47.6	—35.7	—43.1	—43.2	—58.5	—125.4	—154.0	—105.2	..
(*e*) Banking capitals[5] (net)	—2.5	—13.7	2.6	13.3	18.3	—12.0	25.8	1.2	—2.9	8.4
8. Errors and Omissions	7.8	—48.8	—12.4	7.2	—85.6	—113.7	—14.5	—78.7	—39.4	—27.8
9. Total deficit (6 to 8):	**—457.5**	**804.9**	**—782.1**	**—1157.2**	**—1120.3**	**—813.4**	**—639.6**	**—942.7**	**—847.5**	**—549.2**
Total deficit financed by :										
10. External Assistance—										
(*a*) Loans (excluding PL 480 rupees loans)	225.3	442.3	471.1	597.9	742.9	637.8	614.7	632.2	437.7	505.2
(*b*) Grants (excluding PL 480 Title I Grants)	30.5	29.4	43.5	124.5	87.7	95.8	73.4	96.5	80.4	87.2
(*c*) PL 480 Title I (gross)	86.3	229.4	250.3	309.0	292.9	117.9	94.8	49.9	47.1	8.6
Total (a+b+c)	**342.1**	**701.1**	**764.9**	**1031.4**	**1123.5**	**851.5**	**782.9**	**778.6**	**565.2**	**601.0**

6.2 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)—concld. (Rs. crores)

	1961-62 Final	1964-65 Final	1965-66 Final	1966-67 Revised	1967-68 Preliminary	1968-69 Preliminary	1969-70 Preliminary	1970-71 Preliminary	April—December 1970-71 Preliminary	April—December 1971-72 Preliminary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Drawings from the IMF (gross) .	119.1	47.6	65.5	89.3	67.6	..	..	..	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.5	75.4	..	.
13. Decline in reserves (+) Increase (—) .	6.3	56.2	—48.3	36.5	—70.8	—38.1	—237.8	88.7	82.3	—51.
Total (10—13) .	**467.5**	**804.9**	**782.1**	**1157.2**	**1120.3**	**813.4**	**639.6**	**942.7**	**647.5**	**5498.**

NOTE: Figures shown in this table for some items do not correspond with the similar statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India. The difference is due to adjustments made in the above table in receipts and payments in respect of PL 480 assistance which have been grouped together under External Assistance and imports respectively, and excluded from other heads of account. The presentation of balance of payments statistics in the table above also differs from adjusted balance of payments tables in issues of the Economic Survey prior to 1966-67. In the table above, interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits (unlike in those issues) are inclusive of payments in respect of loans repayable in rupees.

1. Exclude freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U. S. authorities.

2. Exclude receipts on account of freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U. S. authorities and U. S. Embassy expenditure out of PL 480 Title I Funds and Miscellaneous receipts out of PL 665; these also exclude grants under Colombo Plan PL 480 Title, I, II and III etc.

3. Receipts by way of drawings on loans extended to private sector under the external assistance programme including loans out of Cooley Fund and corresponding amortization payments are excluded from items 7(a) (i) and 7(a) (ii) and are included under items 10(a) and 7(c) respectively.

4. Include all official capital transactions not enumerated separately but exclude changes in PL 480/665 balances.

5. The net movement shown here has been adjusted to exclude changes in Cooley Fund account balances arising out of disbursement by way of loans and transfers from and to other accounts.

6. Includes those payable in Rupees as follows :—

(Rs. crores)

Payable in Rupees, other than R.P.A.	1961-62	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	April—December 1970-71	April—December 1971-72
1. Interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits .	7.8	27.6	28.7	40.1	54.0	59.7	62.1	50.6	36.2	35.3
2. Amortisation payments . . .	4.1	11.6	14.7	25.3	28.6	31.1	33.2	34.5	24.7	37.0

*The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

**PL 480 Title I shown under imports Item 1(a) and under external assistance item 10(c) represents the commodity assistance which is payable in rupees. PL 480 convertible currency assistance is included in item 10(a) and imports there against in item I(b).

6.3 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*

	Third Plan Annual Average		1966-67R		1968-69P		1969-70P		1970-71P	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Imports[1]—c..i.f .	1209.6	2540.2	1991.4	2340.6	1740.5	2320.6	1582.3	2109.7	1720.4	2293.9
(a) P. L. 480 Title I** . . .	170.9	358.9	309.0	447.4	117.9	157.2	94.8	126.4	49.9	66.5
(b) Others .	1038.7	2181.3	1682.4	2393.2	1622.6	2163.4	1487.5	1983.3	1670.5	2227.4
2. Exports—f.o.b. .	747.2	1569.1	1085.6	1544.9	1367.4	1823.2	1403.9	1871.8	1402.7	1870.3
3. Trade Balance (2-1)	—462.4	—971.1	—905.8	—1295.7	—373.1	—497.4	—178.4	—237.9	—317.7	—423.6
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	3.2	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.1	17.5
5. Invisibles—										
(i) Receipts[2] .	182.5	383.2	258.8	369.7	320.5	427.3	327.0	436.0	333.6	444.8
(ii) Payments of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits[6] .	236.8	497.2	397.8	565.4	454.9	606.5	476.1	634.8	502.8	670.4
	(68.4)	(143.6)	(150.5)	(214.3)	(184.0)	(245.3)	(189.6)	(252.8)	(203.0)	(270.7)
(iii) Net .	—54.3	—114.0	—139.0	—195.7	—134.4	—179.2	—149.1	—198.8	—169.2	—225.6
6. Current Account (Net) . . .	**—513.5**	**—1078.4**	**—1044.8**	**—1491.4**	**—507.5**	**—676.6**	**327.5**	**—436.7**	**— 473.8**	**—631.7**
7. Capital Transactions—										
(a) Private[3]										
(i) Receipts .	34.4	72.2	20.3	30.1	20.1	26.8	11.7	15.6	15.7	20.9
(ii) Payments .	41.6	87.3	52.6	75.8	27.4	36.5	33.7	44.9	29.8	39.7
(iii) Net .	—7.2	—15.1	—32.3	—45.7	—7.3	—9.7	—22.0	—29.3	—14.1	—18.0
(b) Government[4]—										
(i) Receipts .	99.5	208.9	158.3	223.1	188.4	251.2	175.2	233.6	286.4	381.9
(ii) Payments .	72.6	152.4	72.0	102.4	118.5	158.0	135.7	180.9	278.7	371.6
(iii) Net .	26.9	56.5	86.3	120.7	69.9	93.2	39.5	52.7	7.7	10.3
(c) Amortisation payments[6] (gross)	—66.5	—139.7	—143.8	—201.5	—184.3	—245.7	—215.5	—287.3	—231.0	—308.0
(d) Repurchase of rupees from IMF	—33.6	—70.5	—43.1	—57.4	—58.5	—78.0	—125.4	—167.2	—154.0	—205.3
(e) Banking capital[5] (Net) .	—0.8	—1.7	13.3	16.9	—12.0	—16.0	25.8	34.4	1.2	1.6
8. Errors and omissions	—20.3	—42.6	7.2	21.0	—113.7	—151.7	—14.5	—19.3	—78.7	—105.0
9. Total Deficit (6 to 8)	**—615.0**	**—1291.5**	**—1157.2**	**—1637.4**	**—813.4**	**—1084.5**	**—639.6**	**—852.7**	**—942.7**	**—1256.6**
Total deficit Financed by :										
10. External Assistance—										
(a) Loans (excluding PL 480 loans)	364.8	766.1	597.9	842.7	637.8	850.4	614.7	819.5	632.2	842.9
(b) Grants (excluding PL 480 Title I grants) .	29.3	61.5	124.5	173.4	95.8	127.7	73.4	97.9	96.5	128.7
(c) PL 480 Title I (Gross)	170.9	358.9	309.0	447.4	117.9	157.2	94.8	126.4	49.9	66.5
Total (a+b+c)	**565.0**	**1186.5**	**1031.4**	**1463.5**	**851.5**	**1135.3**	**782.9**	**1043.8**	**778.6**	**1038.1**
11. Drawings from the IMF (Gross)	48.8	102.5	89.3	187.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs	..	..	..	..	..	..	94.5	126.0	75.4	100.5
13. Decline in reserves (+) Increase (—)	1.2	2.5	36.5	—13.6	—38.1	—50.8	—237.8	—317.1	88.7	118.3
Total (10 to 13) .	**615.0**	**1291.5**	**—1157.2**	**1637.4**	**813.4**	**1084.5**	**639.6**	**852.7**	**942.7**	**1256.9**

I. For footnotes, please refer to Table 6.2

R—Revised

P—Preliminary

6.4 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : INVISIBLES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT
(Excluding Grants)

	Third Plan Annual Average		1966-67R		1968-69P	1969-70P	1970-71P	April—December 1970-71P	April—December 1971-72P
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10
1. Foreign Travel—									
Receipts	16.0	33.6	12.7*	18.7*	4.9*	31.7@	27.9@	20.6@	22.9@
Payments	11.0	23.1	14.6	21.7	14.4	15.2	17.8	13.9	13.9
Net	5.0	10.5	—1.9	—3.0	—9.5	16.5	10.1	6.7	19.0
2. Transportation—									
Receipts	52.9	111.1	81.4	115.5	99.3	100.4	106.5	81.1	82.1
Payments	28.7	60.3	46.4	65.9	65.1	72.0	78.4	59.1	51.8
Net	24.2	50.8	35.0	49.6	34.2	28.4	28.1	22.0	30.3
3. Insurance—									
Receipts	8.4	17.6	11.6	16.5	12.7	12.9	11.7	8.5	9.3
Payments	5.4	11.3	5.2	7.4	9.1	13.4	12.2	8.1	12.8
Net	3.0	6.3	6.4	9.1	3.6	—0.5	—0.5	0.4	—3.5
4. Investment income—									
Receipts	11.2	23.5	18.3	25.9	25.8	33.8	48.5	36.1	23.0
Payments	106.4	223.4	210.6	299.9	239.7	251.6	274.2	199.8	187.6
of which interest and service payments on foregin loans and credits	(68.4)	(143.6)	(150.5)	(214.3)	(184.0)	(189.6)	(203.0)	(144.6)	(135.8)
Net	—95.2	—199.9	—192.3	—274.0	—213.9	—217.8	—225.7	—163.7	—164.6
5. Government not included elsewhere—									
Receipts[1]	15.1	31.7	17.1	23.6	24.4	16.6	16.7	10.0	11.8
Payments[2]	20.8	43.7	22.7	31.8	21.0	23.5	23.0	15.5	18.1
Net	—5.7	—12.0	—5.6	—8.2	3.4	—6.9	—6.3	—5.5	—6.3
6. Miscellaneous—									
Receipts[3]	28.2	59.2	43.6	57.5	59.7	41.7	40.8	33.9	31.6
Payments	44.9	94.3	60.8	85.9	72.6	69.4	77.6	62.5	58.2
Net	—16.7	—35.1	—17.2	—28.4	—12.9	—27.7	—36.8	—28.6	—26.6
7. Transfer Payments—									
(a) Official—									
Receipts	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	..	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.1
Payments[4]	4.4	9.2	17.3	23.1	16.7	16.8	6.4	2.9	2.9
Net	—3.7	—7.7	—17.1	—22.8	—16.7	—16.5	—5.4	—2.2	—1.8
(b) Private—									
Receipts	49.9	104.8	73.9	111.7	93.6	89.8	80.5	61.3	86.2
Payments	15.2	31.9	20.2	29.7	16.3	14.2	13.2	10.4	9.9
Net	34.7	72.9	53.7	82.0	77.3	75.6	67.3	50.9	76.3
8. TOTAL (1 to 7)									
RECEIPTS	**182.5**	**383.2**	**258.8**	**369.7**	**320.5**	**327.0**	**333.6**	**252.2**	**268.0**
PAYMENTS	**236.8**	**497.2**	**397.8**	**565.4**	**454.9**	**476.1**	**502.8**	**372.2**	**355.2**
NET	**—54.3**	**—114.0**	**—139.0**	**—195.7**	**—134.4**	**—149.1**	**—169.2**	**—120.0**	**—87.2**

1. Exclude freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U. S. authorities. Also exclude receipts from U.S. Embassy expenditure from PL 480 counterpart Funds.

2. Include Rs. 8.3 crores in each of the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 paid to the IBRD as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty.

3. Exclude receipts out of PL 665 Fund.

4. Include Rs. 8.3 crores in 1964-65 and 1965-66, Rs. 13.0 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 11.2 crores in 1968-69 and 1969-70 paid to the IBRD as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty.

NOTES :(i) This table is a break-down of item 5 in table 6·3

(ii) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end—May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

(iii) Constituent items may not always add up to total due to rounding.

@Provisional estimates.

*The data for 1966-67 and 1968-69 are incomplete.

R—Revised.

P—Preliminary.

6.5 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : SELECTED ITEMS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Third Plan Annual Average		1966-67R		1968-69P	1969-70P	1970-71P	April—December	
								1970-71P	1971-72P
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Private (non-banking)—									
Receipts	34.4	72.2	20.3	30.1	20.1	11.7	15.7	14.9	11.7
Payments	41.6	87.3	52.6	75.8	27.4	33.7	29.8	15.5	14.4
Net	—7.2	—15.1	—32.3	—45.7	—7.3	—22.0	—14.1	—0.6	—2.7
(a) Long-term—									
Receipts	29.1	61.1	14.5	22.1	13.9	8.3	14.5	13.8	11.0
Payments	35.0	73.5	44.5	62.8	24.8	31.6	27.5	14.4	12.7
Net	—5.9	—12.4	—30.0	—40.7	—10.9	—23.3	—13.0	—0.6	—1.7
(b) Short term—									
Receipts	5.3	11.1	5.8	8.0	6.2	3.4	1.2	1.1	0.7
Payments	6.6	13.8	8.1	13.0	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.1	1.7
Net	—1.3	—2.7	—2.3	—5.0	—3.6	1.3	—1.1	—	—1.0
2. Banking (excluding RBI)—									
Receipts	47.0	98.7	96.8	135.2	39.6	59.3	50.2	38.0	37.5
Payments	47.8	100.4	83.5	118.3	51.6	33.5	49.0	40.9	29.1
Net	—0.8	—1.7	13.3	16.9	—12.0	25.8	1.2	—2.9	8.4
3. Government Miscellaneous—									
Receipts	99.5	208.9	158.3	223.1	188.4	175.2	286.4	239.9	169.6
Payments	72.6	152.4	72.0	102.4	118.5	135.7	278.7	243.6	73.1
Net	26.9	56.5	86.3	120.7	69.9	39.5	7.7	—3.7	96.5
4. Total of above items—									
RECEIPTS	**180.9**	**379.8**	**275.4**	**388.1**	**248.1**	**246.2**	**352.3**	**292.8**	**218.8**
PAYMENTS	**162.0**	**340.1**	**208.1**	**296.5**	**197.5**	**202.9**	**357.5**	**300.0**	**116.6**
NET	**18.9**	**39.7**	**67.3**	**91.9**	**50.6**	**43.3**	**—5.2**	**—7.2**	**102.2**

1. Including amortisation receipts.

NOTES: (i) The break-down in this table is of item 7(a), 7(b) and 7(e) of table 6.3.

(ii) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

(iii) Constituent items may not always add up to total due to rounding.

R—Revised

P —Preliminary

6.6 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

(In post-devaluation rupees)

Commodity	1960-61		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		April—June 1971-72		April—June 1972-73	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$@ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs crores	$@ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Consumer Goods . .	**285.7**	**380.9**	**261.0**	**348.0**	**213.0**	**284.0**	**131.2**	**176.1**	**13.0**	**17.3**	**6.8**	**9.3**
Cereal & cereal preparations . .	285.7	380.9	261.0	348.0	213.0	284.0	131.2	176.1	13.0	17.3	6.8	9.3
II. Raw Materials & Intermediate Manufactures	**776.1**	**1034.5**	**746.5**	**995.3**	**877.9**	**1170.5**	**1062.8**	**1429.4**	**291.7**	**388.9**	**240.5**	**330.4**
(*a*) Cashew nuts (unprocessed) .	15.1	20.1	27.6	36.8	29.4	39.2	27.9	37.5	6.0	8.0	10.0	13.7
(b) Copra . . .	18.3	24.4	2.8	3.7	3.2	4.3	1.7	2.3	Neg.	Neg.	0.2	Neg.
(*c*) Crude Rubber including synthetic and reclaimed) .	17.0	22.7	9.6	12.8	3.8	5.1	3.6	4.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5
(*d*) Fibres . .	159.6	212.7	111.1	148.1	113.5	151.3	125.1	168.0	56.3	75.1	30.1	41.4
of which :												
(*i*) Raw wool .	16.4	21.9	16.5	22.0	15.0	20.0	11.7	15.7	4.9	6.5	3.2	4.4
(*ii*) Raw cotton .	128.8	171.7	82.8	110.4	98.4	131.2	113.4	152.3	51.4	68.5	26.9	37.0
(*iii*) Raw jute .	12.0	16.0	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	Nil	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Neg.	Neg.
(*e*) Petroleum oil and lubricants . .	109.1	145.4	137.9	183.9	135.9	181.2	194.1	261.1	47.2	62.9	47.4	65.1
(*f*) Animal and vegetable oils and fats .	7.2	9.6	29.6	39.5	38.5	51.3	46.5	62.7	12.3	16.4	4.3	5.9
(*g*) *Fertilizers and Chemical Products* .	140.9	187.8	214.5	286.0	216.5	288.7	240.1	323.0	55.5	74.0	43.2	59.3
of which :												
(*i*) Fertilizers and fertilizer materials .	23.4	31.2	107.4	143.2	99.9	133.2	113.3	152.8	21.7	28.9	15.7	21.6
(*ii*) Chemical Elements and Compounds .	61.8	82.4	66.8	89.7	68.0	90.7	71.8	96.4	21.4	28.5	13.6	18.7
(*iii*) Dyeing, Tanning and Colouring materials . . .	20.3	27.1	7.1	9.4	9.2	12.3	8.2	11.0	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.9
(*iv*) Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products . . .	16.5	22.0	18.3	24.3	24.3	32.4	26.6	35.7	7.4	9.9	5.7	7.8
(*v*) Plastic materials Regenerated cellulose and Artificial Resins . . .	9.0	12.0	8.4	11.2	8.1	10.8	9.1	12.2	2.4	3.2	2.1	2.9
(*h*) Pulp and Waste paper . . .	10.6	14.1	12.5	16.6	12.3	16.4	9.6	12.9	1.3	1.7	3.8	5.2
(*i*) Paper, paper board & manufactures thereof . .	19.1	25.5	23.7	31.6	25.1	33.5	34.9	47.1	7.1	9.5	5.5	7.6
(*j*) Non-Metallic mineral manufactures .	11.7	15.6	32.2	42.9	33.3	44.4	39.9	53.7	10.1	13.5	12.7	17.4
(*k*) Iron and steel .	193.0	257.3	81.5	108.7	147.0	196.0	237.6	319.6	62.5	83.3	59.4	81.6
(*l*) Non-ferrous metals	74.5	99.3	74.5	99.3	119.4	159.2	101.8	136.7	32.5	43.3	22.8	31.3
III. Capital Goods . .	**560.5**	**747.6**	**403.2**	**537.6**	**403.8**	**538.4**	**466.3**	**626.8**	**114.4**	**152.5**	**117.6**	**161.6**
(*a*) Manufactures of Metals . . .	36.1	48.1	7.3	9.7	9.2	12.3	12.0	16.2	2.6	3.5	3.8	5.2
(*b*) Non-electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances .	320.3	427.2	280.4	373.9	257.8	343.7	268.0	360.0	72.1	96.1	73.2	100.6
(*c*) Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances .	90.1	120.2	64.3	85.7	70.3	93.7	101.0	137.2	20.9	27.9	27.1	37.2
(*d*) Transport Equipment . . .	114.0	152.1	51.2	68.3	66.5	88.7	84.4	113.4	18.8	25.1	15.5	21.3
IV. Others : Unclassified .	**172.7**	**230.3**	**171.4**	**228.6**	**139.5**	**186.0**	**151.7**	**204.2**	**35.0**	**46.7**	**36.3**	**49.9**
Total . .	**1795.0**	**2393.3**	**1582.1**	**2109.5**	**1634.2**	**2178.9**	**1812.0**	**2436.4**	**454.1**	**605.5**	**401.2**	**551.2**

@With effect from December 20, 1971 dollar values have been derived at the rate of Rs. 7.27927 per U.S. dollar.

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade, D.G.C.I & S., Calcutta.

6.7 : PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

(In Rs. crores-post-devaluation)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1960-61		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		April-June 1971-72		April-June 1972-73	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Jute Manufactures	'000 tonnes	799	212.9 (283.8)	571	206.7 (275.5)	561	190.4 (253.9)	671	265.3 (356.1)	122	55.6 (74.1)	192	79.7 (109.5)
2. Tea	Million Kgs.	199	194.7 (259.5)	174	124.5 (166.0)	199	148.3 (197.7)	207	156.3 (210.0)	30	22.4 (29.9)	32	25.0 (34.3)
3. Cotton Fabrics	Value		90.6 (120.8)		69.7 (92.9)		75.3 (100.4)		76.6 (103.1)		14.5 (19.3)		15.8 (21.7)
(i) Mill made	Mill Sq. Metres	602	83.1 (110.8)	410	62.4 (83.2)	415	67.5 (90.0)	382	66.6 (89.7)	75	12.3 (16.4)	70	13.5 (18.5)
(ii) Handloom	Million Metres	26	7.5 (10.0)	27	7.3 (9.7)	28	7.8 (10.4)	29	10.0 (13.4)	7	2.2 (2.9)	6	2.3 (3.2)
4. Coir Yarn and Manufactures	'000 tonnes	71	13.7 (18.3)	54	13.4 (17.9)	49	13.0 (17.3)	47	13.4 (18.0)	10	2.7 (3.6)	9	2.5 (3.4)
5. Iron Ore	Million tonnes	3	26.8 (35.7)	16	94.6 (126.1)	21	117.3 (156.4)	20	104.7 (141.1)	5	26.2 (34.9)	4	21.0 (28.8)
6. Oil Cakes	'000 tonnes	433	22.5 (30.0)	705	41.5 (55.3)	879	55.4 (73.9)	742	40.2 (54.1)	179	9.8 (13.1)	221	11.9 (16.3)
7. Leather & leather manufactures	Value		39.3 (52.4)		81.5 (108.7)		72.2 (96.3)		90.8 (122.3)		20.6 (27.5)		34.7 (47.7)
8. Cashew Kernels	Million Kgs.	44	29.8 (39.7)	61	57.4 (76.5)	50	52.1 (69.5)	60	61.3 (82.2)	14	14.3 (19.1)	20	20.0 (27.5)
9. Tabacco	Million Kgs.	47	24.8 (33.1)	56	33.4 (44.5)	50	32.6 (43.5)	59	45.1 (60.4)	30	25.5 (34.0)	31	26.1 (35.6)
10. Engineering goods	Value		13.4 (17.9)		89.5 (119.3)		103.4 (173.9)		118.4 (158.9)		27.3 (36.4)		30.8 (42.3)
11. Coffee	Million Kgs.	20	11.4 (15.2)	32	19.6 (26.2)	32	25.1 (33.5)	36	22.1 (29.6)	12	7.9 (10.5)	13	7.6 (10.4)
12. Mica	Million Kgs.	28	16.0 (21.3)	24	15.2 (20.3)	27	15.6 (20.8)	23	15.4 (20.7)	7	4.0 (5.3)	5	3.5 (4.8
13. Sugar	'000 tonnes	56	3.8 (5.1)	82	8.6 (11.4)	348	27.6 (36.8)	316	30.0 (40.1)	145	17.4 (23.2)	68	8.1 (11.1)
14. Pepper	Million Kgs.	17	13.4 (17.9)	22	16.2 (21.6)	18	15.3 (20.4)	19	14.8 (20.0)	2	2.0 (2.7)	5	(3.1) (4.3)
15. Manganese Ore	'000 tonnes	1166	22.1 (29.5)	1160	11.1 (14.8)	1636	14.0 (18.7)	1047	10.6 (14.3)	320	3.0 (4.0)	206	2.0 2.7
16. Hides & Skins Raw and Fur Skins	Value		14.9 (19.9)		8.4 (11.3)		3.8 (5.1)		0.7 (1.0)		0.2 (0.3)		0.2 (0.3)
17. Raw Cotton	000' tonnes	33	13.7 (18.3)	36	14.7 (19.6)	32	14.0 (18.7)	32	16.6 (22.3)	6	3.2 (4.3)	9	4.4 (6.0)
18. Mineral, Fuels, Lubricants etc.	Value		11.7 (15.6)		9.5 (12.7)		12.6 (16.8)		7.9 (10.6)		2.1 (2.8)		2.7 (3.7
19. Iron & Steel (excluding Ferro-Manganese & Ferro Alloys)	Value		8.7 (11.6)		77.2 (102.9)		67.2 (89.6)		25.6 (34.2)		6.8 (9.1)		5.6 (7.7)
20. Chemical & Allied Products.	Value		5.4 (7.2)		22.2 (29.6)		29.4 (39.2)		27.6 (37.1)		6.6 (8.8)		7.2 (9.9)
21. Fish & Fish preparation.	Million Kgs.	20	7.3 (9.7)	30	31.5 (42.0)	33	31.3 (41.7)	33	42.0 (56.6)	8	8.0 (10.7)	10	14.8 (20.3)
22. Art Silk Fabrics	Million Metres	27	5.0 (6.7)	15	3.6 (4.7)	20	5.2 (6.9)	25	7.4 (9.9)	8	2.1 (2.8)	4	1.5 (2.1)
23. Footwear	Million Pairs	5	4.9 (6.5)	12	9.0 (12.0)	13	11.3 (15.1)	15	11.6 (15.6)	3	3.1 (4.2)	3	2.8 (3.8)
24. Vegetable oils (Essential and non-essential)	Million Kgs.	63	19.9 (26.5)	24	9.3 (12.3)	23	10.8 (14.4)	24	11.1 (15.0)	9	3.9 (5.2)	7	2.9 (4.0)
TOTAL (Including others)			**1039.8 (1386.4)**		**1413.3 (1884.4)**		**1535.2 (2046.9)**		**1606.6* (2160.7)**		**369.7 (492.9)**		**458.3 (626.6)**

NOTE : The Figures in brackets are in million U.S. dollars. With effect from December 20, 1971 dollar values have been derived at the rate of Rs. 7.27927 per U.S. dollar.

*This includes substantial exports (approximately Rs. 38 crores) to Bangladesh for which commodity details are still awaited.

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, D.G.C.I.&S., Calcutta.

6.8 : SHARE OF IMPORTS IN TOTAL ESTIMATED SUPPLIES

(a) Total estimated supplies

(b) Percentage of imports to total estimated supplies.

Commodity	Unit		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Foodgrains .	(Million tonnes)	(a)	60.6	71.9	84.5	86.9	101.9	104.5	107.2	109.0
		(b)	(5.9)	(1.7)	(4.7)	(9.7)	(5.6)	(3.9)	(2.8)	(2.3)
2. Raw Cotton .	(Lakh bales of 180 kgs. each)	(a)	39.9	49.6	58.4	64.3	69.9	66.2	72.8	73.6
		(b)	(27.8)	(12.3)	(16.4)	(10.9)	(10.2)	(10.9)	(11.1)	(9.5)*
3. Sugar Mill Machinery	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	100	419	545	776	1196	1407	1398	177
		(b)	(100)	(95.2)	(19.3)	(0.8)	(3.8)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(10.1
4. Textile machinery (including spares and accessories)@	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	N.A.	1233	3361	7507	5023	5148	6759	7841
		(b)	N.A.	(67.6)	(69.1)	(37.9)	(31.4)	(18.9)	(13.2)	(15.3)
5. Machine Tools—Metal working	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	295	528	1990	6093	4750	3880	5192	5893
		(b)	(89.8)	(84.8)	(64.8)	(61.8)	(62.1)	(42.8)	(30.4)	(37.8)
6. Iron and Steel .	('000 tonnes)	(a)	1391	2162	3715	5416	4775	5216	5173	5864
		(b)	(25.2)	(39.9)	(35.7)	(16.7)	(9.3)	(8.0)	(13.4)	(22.9)
7. Aluminium .	('000 tonnes)	(a)	14.7	23.5	43.7	82.4	135.1	137.6	174.2	203.2
		(b)	(72.8)	(68.5)	(58.1)	(24.6)	(7.2)	(1.8)	(3.7)	(10.3)
8. Soda Ash .	('000 tonnes)	(a)	75	154	251.6	366.7	399.0	427.0	449	500.1
		(b)	(40.0)	(46.7)	(39.6)	(9.7)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(2.2)
9. Caustic Soda .	('000 tonnes)	(a)	34	96	139.8	292.2	313.8	354.0	371.1	388.7
		(b)	(64.7)	(62.5)	(27.7)	(25.4)	(0.2)	(Neg,)	(Neg.)	(1.3)
10. Bleaching Powder	('000 tonnes)	(a)	9.4	8.2	7.7	9.2	13.0	15.3	14.3	17.3
		(b)	(61.7)	(61.0)	(20.8)	(20.6)	(10.0)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)
11. Bicycles . .	('000 Nos.)	(a)	264	661	1071	1582	1954	1976	2027	1907
		(b)	(62.5)	(22.4)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)
12. Sewing Machines	('000 Nos.)	(a)	56	125	304	433	428	328	236	313
		(b)	(41.1)	(11.2)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
13. Newsprint .	('000 tonnes)	(a)	76	84	96	115	146	193	181	247
		(b)	(100)	(95.2)	(76.0)	(73.9)	(78.7)	(80.4)	(79.6)	(83.8)
14. Paper and paper Boards etc.	('000 tonnes)	(a)	151	260	378	584	674	737	770	817
		(b)	(23.2)	(26.9)	(7.4)	(4.5)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.7)
15. Ammonium Sulphate.	('000 tonnes)	(a)	423	607	755	1273	1841	1403	722	808
		(b)	(88.9)	(34.1)	(47.3)	(67.0)	(68.2)	(56.3)	(11.5)	(23.0)
16. Manmade fibre and yarn.	('000 tonnes)	(a)	N.A.	31.9	84.2	125.5	173.6	169.3	191.6	197.3
		(b)	(N.A.)	(20.7)	(25.4)	(6.0)	(2.9)	(2.5)	(10.0)	(9.9)

NOTES :—(1) In case of raw cotton the total estimated supplies relate to the crop/agricultural years. For foodgrains total supplies have been estimated on the basis of production for agricultural years and imports on financial years.

(2) In the case of foodgrains and raw cotton the figures are three-years moving average of a year before, the year concerned and a year after; except for 1971-72 where the average refers to two years 1970-71 and 1971-72 in respect of foodgrains.

(3) Imports of Ammonium sulphate relate to those imported for Central Fertilizer Pool.

(4) For man-made fibre and yarn, production relates to calendar years and imports to fiscal years.

@Due to change in source of data, the figures from 1965-66 are not strictly comparable with earlier figures.

* Partially estimated.

7.1 : OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. Crores)

	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)	PL 480/665 etc. assistance: Repayable in rupees	PL 480/665 etc. assistance: Repayable in convertible currency	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. AUTHORISATIONS :						
Upto the end of Third Plan	3808.8	392.0	4200.8	1510.8	..	5711.6
1966-67	1034.1	79.7	1113.8	392.7	..	1506.5
1967-68	398.5	16.8	415.3	235.9	67.6	718.8
1968-69	753.1	68.4	821.5	71.6	53.7	946.8
1969-70	421.8	26.0	447.8	73.6	112.9	634.3
1970-71	705.4	56.5	761.9	..	..	761.9
1971-72	774.5	36.0	810.5	22.5	96.2	929.2
TOTAL	7896.2	675.4	8571.6	2307.1	330.4	11209.1
B. UTILISATIONS :						
Upto the end of Third Plan	2768.7	336.9	3105.6	1403.2	..	4508.8
1966-67	674.7	97.1	771.8	359.6	..	1131.4
1967-68	793.2	60.7	853.9	310.9	30.8	1195.6
1968-69	679.8	65.2	745.0	84.5	73.1	902.6
1969-70	660.7	26.1	686.8	107.5	62.0	856.3
1970-71	658.9	43.5	702.4	37.7	51.3	791.4
1971-72	671.7	50.5	722.2	8.8	103.1	834.1
TOTAL	6907.7	680.0	7587.7	2312.2	320.3	10220.2

Notes :—

1. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 4.7619) upto the end of the Third Plan, and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years upto 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees of aid authorisations and utilisations.
2. Constituent items may not add upto total because of rounding.
3. Loan amounts are net of surrenders, de-obligations and cancellations etc. In case of PL 480, amounts are net o flapsed agreement.
4. The figures of aid authorised based on commitments made may not tally with those on the basis of agreements signed.
5. Broad indicators for 1972-73 are given in Table 7.5.

7.2 : AUTHORISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Up to the end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. *Consortium Members*	..	5048.5	1188.7	699.1	943.0	627.6	759.1	926.9
(*a*) Loans	..	3181.1	727.9	387.2	753.1	421.8	705.4	774.5
(*b*) Grants	..	356.6	68.1	8.4	64.6	19.3	53.7	33.7
(*c*) PL. 480/665 etc. assistance :								
(*i*) repayable in rupees	..	1510.8	392.7	235.9	71.6	73.6	..	22.5
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency	..	..	..	67.6	53.7	112.9	..	96.2
Country-wise Distribution :								
(*i*) Austria	Loans	8.4	3.5	3.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7
	Grants	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	..
	Total	8.4	3.5	3.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.7
(*ii*) Belgium	Loans	11.4	..	2.8	9.4	2.3	10.1	3.0
(*iii*) Canada	Loans	45.6	41.3	47.8	26.0	49.5	26.9	39.1
	Grants	174.5	57.7	7.1	52.8	7.0	31.9	27.9
	Total	220.1	99.0	54.9	78.8	56.5	58.8	67.0
(*iv*) Denmark	Loans	2.4	3.2	3.0	4.0	..	..	..
	Grants	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..
	Total	2.4	3.2	3.0	4.0	0.8	..	..
(*v*) France	Loans	67.1	21.0	..	40.7	..	41.9*	24.0
	Grants	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	..
	Total	67.1	21.0	..	40.7	1.4	41.9	24.0
(*iv*) West Germany	Loans	442.5	48.2	48.8	45.4	46.8	51.8	51.4
	Grants	2.7	1.7	0.6	4.0	6.5	3.5	3.9
	Total	445.2	49.9	49.4	49.4	53.3	55.3	55.3
(*vii*) Italy	Loans	81.0	23.3	..	4.1	17.5	6.0	6.0
(*viii*) Japan	Loans	165.4	33.3	39.0	33.8	33.8	24.3†	110.1
	Grants	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	165.9	33.3	39.0	33.8	33.8	24.3	110.1
(*ix*) Netherlands	Loans	22.8	8.3	8.3	6.8	8.3	8.3	10.4
	Grants	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Total	22.8	8.3	8.3	7.2	8.8	8.8	10.9
(*x*) Norway	Loans	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..
	Grants	5.1	2.2	..	..	..	1.3	..
	Total	5.1	2.2	..	1.5	..	1.3	..
(*xi*) Sweden	Loans	2.2	3.5	..	10.9	..	18.1	3.7
	Grants	3.8	2.0	..	0.8	..	..	..
	Total	6.0	5.5	..	11.7	..	18.1	3.7
(*xiii*) U. K.	Loans	356.2	75.9	59.4	64.8	98.1	84.8	98.1
	Grants	1.8	0.1	0.1	5.1	2.2	1.0	1.4
	Total	358.0	76.0	59.5	69.9	100.3	85.8	99.5
(*xiii*) U. S. A.								
(*a*) Loans		1251.5	235.6	144.6	400.1	35.0	264.9@	48.5
(*b*) Grants		168.2	4.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	15.1	..
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :								
(*i*) repayable in rupees		1510.8	392.7	235.9	71.6	73.6	..	22.5
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	67.7	53.7	112.9	..	96.2
Total		2930.5	632.7	448.7	526.5	222.2	280.0	167.2
(*xiv*) I. B. R. D.		449.5	1.3	30.0	11.3	41.6	41.3	45.0
(*xv*) I. D. A.		275.1	229.5	..	93.8	88.1	125.9	334.5

7.2 : AUTHORISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE—*concld.*

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Up to the end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. *USSR & East European Countries :*								
	Loans	604.9	306.2	11.3	..	..	..	..
	Grants	5.4	2.5	0.8	0.7	..	..	..
	Total	610.3	308.7	12.1	0.7	..	..	..
Country-wise Distribution :								
(*i*) Bulgaria	Loans	..	..	11.3	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Czechoslovakia	Loans	61.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grants	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	61.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Hungary	Loans	..	25.0	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Poland	Loans	36.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) U. S. S. R.	Loans	489.6	250.0	..	..	..	..	..
	Grants	5.0	2.5	0.8	0.7	..	..	..
	Total	494.6	252.5	0.8	0.7	..	..	..
(*vi*) Yogoslavia	Loans	18.1	31.2	..	..	..	..	..
III. *Others :*								
	Loans	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grants	30.0	9.1	7.6	3.2	6.7	2.8	2.3
	Total	52.9	9.1	7.6	3.2	6.7	2.8	2.3
Country-wise Distribution :								
(*i*) Australia	Grants	25.7	8.9	7.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.3
(*ii*) New Zealand	Grants	4.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Switzerland	Loans	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) European Economic Community .	Grants	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		5711.6	1506.5	718.8	946.8	634.3	761.9	929.2
(*a*) Loans		3808.8	1034.1	398.5	753.1	421.8	705.4	774.5
(*b*) Grants		392.0	79.7	16.8	68.4	26.0	56.5	36.0
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :								
(*i*) repayable in rupee . .		1510.8	392.7	235.9	71.6	73.6		22.5
(*ii*) repayable in convertable currency . . .				67.6	53.7	112.9		26.6

NOTES :—

1. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($I—Rs. 4.7619) up to the end of the Third Plan, and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($I—Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years up to 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees of aid authorisations.
2. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.

*Of this Rs. 20.6 crores is for the year 1969-70.

†Excludes Rs. 19.0 crores for the tenth Yen Credit signed in April 1971 and which is for the year 1970-71.

@Includes Rs. 120 crores Production Loan No. 207 which is for the year 1969-70.

7.3 : UTILISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Up to the end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. *Consortium Members*		4158.5	1051.0	1124.4	810.0	774.8	733.1	811.6
(*a*) Loans		2446.9	611.5	731.0	591.4	586.7	601.9	651.8
(*b*) Grants		308.4	79.9	51.7	61.0	18.6	42.2	47.9
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :								
(*i*) repayable in rupees		1403.2	359.6	310.9	84.5	107.5	37.7	8.8
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	30.8	73.1	62.0	51.3	103.1
Country-wise Distribution :								
(*i*) Austria	Loans	4.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.7	1.7	0.7
	Grants	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	..
	Total	4.7	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.1	0.7
(*ii*) Belgium	Loans	4.9	neg.	1.9	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.2
(*iii*) Canada	Loans	27.3	11.9	18.4	29.7	39.4	46.5	49.4
	Grants	134.4	68.3	45.5	48.2	10.0	34.6	27.8
	Total	161.7	80.2	63.9	77.9	49.4	81.1	77.2
(*iv*) Denmark	Loans	0.6	2.8	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4
	Grants	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..
	Total	0.6	2.8	2.9	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4
(*v*) France	Loans	21.0	4.3	32.3	15.6	15.6	36.8	44.8
(*vi*) West Germany	Loans	339.6	63.6	67.6	57.6	61.3	53.6	68.2
	Grants	2.5	1.6	0.6	4.0	6.7	3.5	3.9
	Total	342.1	65.2	68.2	61.6	68.0	57.1	72.1
(*vii*) Italy	Loans	11.6	0.2	1.5	54.4	25.8	10.7	12.0
(*viii*) Japan	Loans	112.9	30.2	46.7	68.0	45.3	36.5	41.8
	Grants	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	113.4	30.2	46.7	68.0	45.3	36.5	41.8
(*ix*) Netherlands	Loans	9.5	6.6	8.4	5.7	9.1	16.2	11.6
	Grants	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Total	9.5	6.6	8.4	6.1	9.6	16.7	12.1
(*x*) Norway	Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
	Grants	5.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	..	..	1.7
	Total	5.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	..	..	1.8
(*xi*) Sweden	Loans	..	1.4	1.3	2.1	0.9	4.0	8.4
	Grants	3.5	2.2	0.1	0.7	..	..	..
	Total	3.5	3.6	1.4	2.8	0.9	4.0	8.4
(*xii*) U. K.	Loans	292.3	90.5	80.6	54.9	81.1	75.3	91.4
	Grants	1.3	0.1	0.5	4.9	0.2	3.2	1.5
	Total	293.6	90.6	81.1	59.8	81.3	78.5	92.9
(*xiii*) U. S. A.								
(a) Loans		1042.0	235.6	269.7	208.7	185.6	227.9	209.2
(b) Grants		161.0	7.1	4.5	1.9	neg.	..	12.5
(c) PL480/665 etc. assistance :								
(i) repayable in rupees		1403.2	359.6	310.9	84.5	107.5	77.3	8.8
(ii) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	30.8	73.1	62.0	51.3	103.1
Total		2606.2	602.3	615.9	368.2	355.1	316.9	333.6
(*xiv*) I. B. R. D.		380.0	25.8	34.0	30.5	32.1	41.7	29.1
(*xv*) I. D. A.		200.6	134.7	162.5	57.5	83.7	44.5	79.5

7.3 : UTILISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE—*Concld.*

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Up to the end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. *U.S.S.R. & East European Countries*	Loans	315.7	55.8	59.1	86.3	72.0	54.9	17.8
	Grants	5.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	..	..	..
	Total	321.1	56.8	60.2	87.0	72.0	54.9	17.8
Country-wise Distribution :								
(*i*) Bulgaria	Loans	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	..	..
(*ii*) Czechoslovakia	Loans	12.6	13.1	7.4	16.1	8.2	1.3	1.4
	Grants	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	13.0	13.1	7.4	16.1	8.2	1.3	1.4
(*iii*) Hungary	Loans	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	..
(*iv*) Poland	Loans	11.3	1.0	1.8	1.4	4.2	2.8	2.4
(*v*) U.S.S.R.	Loans	282.1	36.1	46.4	56.6	49.4	36.8	14.0
	Grants	5.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	..	..	..
	Total	287.1	37.1	47.5	57.3	49.4	36.8	14.0
(*vi*) Yugoslavia	Loans	9.7	5.6	3.4	12.0	10.0	13.3	..
III. *Others*	Loans	6.0	7.6	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
	Grants	23.3	16.2	7.9	3.5	7.5	1.3	2.6
	Total	29.3	23.8	11.0	5.6	9.5	3.4	4.7
Country-wise Distribution :								
(*i*) Australia	Grants	19.6	16.0	7.8	3.5	3.7	1.3	2.6
(*ii*) New Zealand	Grants	3.7	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Switzerland	Loans	6.0	7.6	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
(*vi*) European Economic Community	Grants	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		4508.8	1131.4	1195.6	902.6	856.3	791.4	834.1
(*a*) Loans		2768.7	674.7	793.2	679.8	660.7	658.9	671.7
(*b*) Grants		336.9	97.1	60.7	65.2	26.1	43.5	50.5
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :								
(*i*) repayable in rupees		1403.2	359.6	310.9	84.5	107.5	37.7	8.8
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	30.8	73.1	62.0	51.3	103.1

NOTES : (i) Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($I-Rs. 4.7619) up to the end of the Third Plan and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($I-Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years up to 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees of aid utilisations.

(ii) Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.

7.4 : SHARE OF GRANTS AND UNITED CREDITS* IN EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. Crores)**

Period	Total External Assistance	Grants	Share of grants in total assistance (per cent)	United Credits	Share of United Credits in total assistance (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto First Plan	317.7	110.6	34.8	53.2	16.8
During Second Plan	2252.6	253.0	11.2	516.0	22.9
During Third Plan	4531.0	167.0	3.7	603.3	13.3
1966-67	1131.4	97.1	8.6	163.6	14.5
1967-68	1195.6	60.7	5.1	199.2	16.7
1968-69	902.6	65.2	7.2	91.5	10.1
1969-70	856.3	26.1	3.0	116.7	13.6
1970-71	791.4	43.5	5.5	90.2	11.4
1971-72	834.1	50.5	6.1	117.3	14.1
TOTAL	12812.7	873.7	6.8	1951.0	15.2

*Comprise loans from IBRD, IDA, Sweden and some loans from U.S.A. and West Germany.

**Amounts expressed in foreign currencies have been converted into rupees at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 7.50) upto 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees.

7.5 : EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE DURING 1972-73

A. Authorisations :

(Rs. crores)

Country/Institution	Aid Agreements signed during April–December		
	Non-Project aid including debt relief	Project aid	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Austria	1.80	..	1.80
2. Belgium	3.75	..	3.75
3. Canada	34.88	2.89	37.77†
4. France	16.20	16.50	32.70
5. Germany, West	45.20	18.08	63.28
6. Italy	5.62	..	5.62
7. Japan	..	..	..
8. Netherlands	15.75	..	15.75
9. Sweden	38.56	7.50	46.06
10. U.K.	64.40	31.50	95.90
11. U. S. A.	16.50	..	16.50
12. I. B. R. D.	..	..	..
13. I. D. A.	56.00	87.40	143.40
TOTAL	298.66	163.87	462.53

†In addition, an Agreement has been signed for a grant of about Rs. 9 crores with Canada for skimmed milk powder.

B. Utilisations :

Type of Assistance	Disbursements*
TOTAL	626
of which :	
(i) Non-project aid	303
(ii) Project aid	314
(iii) P.L. 480 food aid	..
(iv) PL 480 non-food aid	..
(v) Other food aid	9

*Estimates for the year.

7.6 : EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICING

(Rs. crores)

	Amortisation	Interest Payments	Total Debt Servicing
1	2	3	4
First Plan	10.5	13.3	23.8
Second Plan	55.2	64.2	119·4
Third Plan	305.6	237.0	542.6
1966-67	159.7	114.8	274.5
1967-68	210.7	122.3	333.0
1968-69	236.2	138.8	375.0
1969-70	268.5	144.0	412.5
1970-71	289.5	160.5	450.0
1971-72	299.3	180.0	479.3
1972-73*	314.0	188.4	502.6

Note :—

These figures relate to payments made in foreign exchange and through export of goods. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange($1 = Rs. 4.7619) for the first three Plans and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1 = Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years utpo 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees of amortisation payments; but, the central rates have been used for computing the rupee equivalent of interest payment effected between December 20, 1971 and March 31, 1972.

*Estimates.

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सरकार
का
1973-74
का
बजट
BUDGET
OF THE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR
1973-74

(जैसा कि संसद् के सम्मुख 1973 में प्रस्तुत किया गया)
(As laid before Parliament in 1973)

वित्त मंत्रालय
नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 1973
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
New Delhi, the 28th February, 1973

एम० जी० कौल,
सचिव, भारत सरकार
M. G. KAUL,
Secretary to the Government of India

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विवरण क—प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां—	REVENUE RECEIPTS—					
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—					
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs		6,95,67,41	7,20,40,00	8,10,00,00	9,76,00,00
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties		20,61,09,69	24,19,05,27	24,28,18,00	27,03,42,00
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax		4,72,07,50	4,93,50,00	5,58,00,00	6,08,00,00
निगम-कर से भिन्न आय संबंधी कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax		74,53,27	1,20,48,00	1,09,61,42	1,34,73,06
सम्पदा-शुल्क	Estate Duty		1,39,27	33,93	1,74,40	45,95
धन-कर	Taxes on Wealth		25,14,46	43,00,00	43,00,00	43,00,00
व्यय-कर	Expenditure Tax		(—)1,39	73	1,36	..
दान-कर	Gift Tax		3,51,77	2,50,00	3,75,00	3,50,00
अन्य शीर्षक	Other Heads	B	69,18,05	84,99,63	83,59,58	81,96,07
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE		34,02,60,03	38,84,27,56	40,37,89,76	45,51,07,08

विवरण क—प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश—जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय—	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE—					
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES .	B	52,28,45	57,79,36	58,00,72	63,46,30
ऋण-व्यवस्था . . .	DEBT SERVICES . .	,,	6,70,11,49	7,30,00,61	7,68,63,72	8,34,84,60
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं . . .	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	2,57,07,72	2,67,55,65	2,73,87,81	2,79,44,31
सामाजिक और विकास संबंधी सेवाएं .	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES .	,,	3,56,88,91	4,33,20,57	4,40,81,97	4,58,67,33
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं . .	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . . .	,,	19,39,86	16,79,42	19.00,24	32,92,86

विवरण क--प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश--जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I--भारत की समेकित निधि--	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
ऋण-व्यवस्था . . .	DEBT SERVICES . .	B	5,99,23,62	6,86,66,63	7,19,83,45	7,71,04,81
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं . . .	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	13,82,27	11,99,87	14,68,80	14,68,76
सामाजिक और विकास संबंधी सेवाएं .	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES .	,,	51,09,05	51,68,37	63,79,44	58,22,81
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली परियोजनाएं . .	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . . .	,,	9,94,62	16,72,98	10,63,36	16,87,20
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण संबंधी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं . . .	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS . .	,,	8,19,65	7,82,63	7,47,21	7,43,80
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) .	,,	16,95,96	15,93,66	13,87,88	15,08,67
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT .	,,	1,30,10,88	1,45,30,49	1,46,96,97	1,54,56,71
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS . .		2,09,41,28	1,22,91,68	1,19,83,81	50,63,12
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन (रेलों तथा डाक और तार के अंशदानों से भिन्न) . . .	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS (OTHER THAN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS AND P. & T.)	,, ,,	22,10,53	27,62,01	27,54,41	34,35,35
रेलों का अंशदान . . .	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS . . .	,,	19,78,05	19,35,49	18,64,70	16,65,07
डाक और तार का अंशदान . .	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	,,	2,37,18	3,03,50	3,35,30	3,26,37
असाधारण मदें . . .	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	,,	16,93,28	11,19,30	9,59,30	3,00,02
जोड़--राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS . .		45,02,56,40	50,04,54,17	51,94,14,39	56,96,89,77
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अथवा घाटा	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE OR DEFICIT		99,95,37	..	..	..
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL		46,02,51,77	50,04,54,17	51,94,14,39	56,96,89,77

विवरण क--प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश--जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I--भारत की समेकित निधि--	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण संबंधी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं . . .	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS . .	B	43,24,25	40,17,94	46,91,54	46,95,85
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	,,	24,91,15	25,94,21	25,76,62	26,70,85
मुद्रा और टकसाल . . .	CURRENCY AND MINT .	,,	25,81,82	22,03,43	21,08,83	20,62,58
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS . .	,,	4,17,58,54	4,05,02,59	5,17,10,36	6,75,94,16
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन .	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS . . .	,,	13,80,74,04	14,33,97,36	15,70,74,59	15,12,70,44
असाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	,,	7,62,04	10,60,47	10,58,95	10,60,35
रक्षा सेवाएं (क)	DEFENCE SERVICES (A) .	,,	13,46,83,50	12,18,59,00	14,04,13,73	14,04,82,00
जोड़--राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE .	,,	46,02,51,77	46,61,70,61	51,56,69,08	53,67,71,63
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS . . .	,,	..	3,42,83,56	37,45,31	3,29,18,14
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL	,,	46,02,51,77	50,04,54,17	51,94,14,39	56,96,89,77

(क) शुद्ध आंकड़ें, प्राप्तियां व्यय में से घटा दी गयी हैं ।

(A) Figures shown net; the receipts have been deducted.

विवरण क--प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश--जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I--भारत की समेकित निधि--	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व अधिशेष (जैसा कि पृष्ठ 5 पर दिखाया गया है)	REVENUE SURPLUS (AS SHOWN IN PAGE 5) .		..	3,42,83,56	37,45,31	3,29,18,14
सरकारी ऋण--	PUBLIC DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण--	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण .	Debt raised in India . .	B	7,31,46,55	5,15,00,00	8,78,42,50	8,80,00,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण .	Debt raised outside India .		5,40,35,58	6,25,73,00	5,56,40,22	6,61,80,20
अस्थायी ऋण--	FLOATING DEBT—					
राजकोष हुण्डियां (शुद्ध) . .	Treasury Bills (net) . .	,,	2,49,56,64	2,52,00,00	8,65,90,00	85,36,00
अन्य अस्थायी ऋण (शुद्ध) . .	Other Floating Debt (net) .	,,	21,57,11	2,12,20	2,51,75	40,55
ऋणों और अग्रिमों का परिशोधन .	REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territory Governments . . .	,,	8,54,39,24	7,60,00,00	7,25,00,00	8,50,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances .	,,	4,42,36.86	2,69,00,00	5,30,00,00	2,95,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़--I--भारत की समेकित निधि--	TOTAL—I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA . .	,,	28,39,71,98	27,66,68,76	35,95,69,78	31,01,74,89

विवरण क--प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश--जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक भुगतात Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I--भारत की समेकित निधि--	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व का घाटा (जो पृष्ठ 4 पर दिखाया गया है) . . .	Revenue Deficit (as Shown in Page 4) . . .		99,95,37	..	..	..
राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE—					
सामाजिक और विकास संबंधी सेवाएं .	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES .	B	5,23,15,15	3,09,26,74	4,01,87,51	3,41,28,91
बहुप्रयोजिनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं . .	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . . .	,,	56,80,30	70,77,80	68,26,67	68,98,67
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण संबंधी सुधार की विविध योजनाएं . . .	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS . .		93,62,74	1,25,39,02	1,36,38,44	1,30,53,43
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न) .	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	,,	15,62,69	19,77,08	18,85,91	12,76,94
मुद्रा और टकसाल . . .	CURRENCY & MINT .	,,	6,01,04	20,65,94	16,56,15	20,02,31
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS . .	,,	29,27,43	-1,25,69,12	-1,48,14,52	-50,26,56
रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय . .	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY . . .		1,78,50,59	1,89,77,00	1,95,62,00	1,95,18,00
रेलों की पूंजी (जो रेलों के बजट में दिखायी गयी है) . . .	RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET) . .		1,90,84,03	1,58,70,00	1,97,81,00	1,72,00,00
डाक और तार . . .	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS		22,80,87	53,00,00	48,38,00	11,00,00
जोड़--राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय . . .	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE		11,16,64,84	8,21,64,46	9,35,61,16	9,01,51,70
ऋण परिशोधन . . .	REPAYMENT OF DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण . . .	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण .	Debt raised in India .	B	3,33,73,82	3,01,20,53	3,01,24,80	5,54,36,59
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India .	,,	1,93,78,27	2,51,97,34	2,26,50,36	2,62,18,96
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम--	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territory Governments . . .		12,08,63,11	10,97,58,51	19,41,80,25	13,42,01,17
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances .		5,98,12,13	7,69,19,34	7,82,59,03	6,31,16,43
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा .	INTER STATE SETTLEMENT		22,15	31,68	32,76	
जोड़ I--भारत की समेकित निधि .	TOTAL—I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA . .		35,51,09,69	32,41,91,86	41,88,08,36	36,91,24,85

विवरण क--प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश--जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	(हजार रुपयों में) ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
II--भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA . . .	C	70,00,60	..	2,55,22	..
III--सार्वजनिक खाता--	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण--	UNFUNDED DEBT—					
अल्प बचतें (शुद्ध) . . .	Small Savings (Net)* . .	D	2,24,00,99	2,30,35,00	3,00,40,00	3,25,35,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां (शुद्ध) .	State Provident Funds (Net) .	,,	1,03,17,27	95,10,43	99,83,71	1,11,02,96
लोक भविष्य निधि (शुद्ध) .	Public Provident Fund (Net) .	,,	2,97,42	4,00,00	3,50,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा (शुद्ध) .	Income tax Annuity Deposits (Net) . .	,,	—12,67,21	—15,25,00	—16,75,00	—17,50,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध . .	Compulsory Deposits (Net) .	,,	—88,85	—1,00,00	—50,00	—40,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध) . .	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counter-part Funds (Net) . .	,,	—21,63,00	—12,34,00	—20,83,00	37,16,00
अन्य मदें (शुद्ध) . . .	Other Items (Net) . . .	,,	—14,30,49	3,17,77	90,03	—5,05,49
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL		2,80,66,13	3,04,04,20	3,66,55,74	4,54,58,47
जमा और अग्रिम--	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध) . . .	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (net) . .	,,	63,08,77	12,13,57	19,18,86	31,46,78
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम, आदि (शुद्ध) ०	Other Deposits and Advances, etc. (Net)	,,	1,26,14,45	2,45,26,42	2,57,25,58	88,35,23
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL		1,89,23,22	2,57,39,99	2,76,44,44	1,19,82,01
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध) . . .	REMITTANCES (Net) . .	,,	..	..	14,06,13	15,19,48
इगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अंतरण (शुद्ध) . .	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA (NET) . . .	,,	37,82,71	..	..	..
जोड़--III--सार्वजनिक खाता .	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT . . .		5,07,72,06	5,61,44,19	6,57,06,31	5,89,59,96
जोड़--प्राप्तियां . .	TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .		34,17,44,64	33,28,12,95	45,55,31,31	36,91,34,85
अथ शेष . . .	Opening Balance . . .		2,30,16,04	50,14,67	60,41,07	55,10,00
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL		36,47,60,68	33,78,27,62	43,15,72,38	37,46,44,85

*टिप्पणी:-इसमें "सरकारी ऋण" में सम्मिलित वार्षिकी-पत्र शामिल नहीं हैं।

*Note—Excludes Annuity Certificates included under "Public Debt."

विवरण क--प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश--समाप्त

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—concld.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
II--भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि--	II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA— . . .	C	1,18	70,00,00	72,54,02	..
III--सार्वजनिक खाता--	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
जमा और अग्रिम--	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध) . . .	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net) . . .	D	..	..	..	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम, आदि (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances etc. (Net)	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL		..	..	..	..
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध) . . .	REMITTANCES (NET) .	,,	38,24,49	15,31,77	..	..
इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अंतरण (शुद्ध) . .	Transfer of cash between England and India (Net) .	,,	..	..	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा (शुद्ध) . .	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS (Net)	,, ,,	—2,15,75	..	..	..
जोड़-III--सार्वजनिक खाता . .	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT . . .		36,08,74	15,31,77	..	..
जोड़--भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS		35,87,19,61	33,27,23,63	42,60,62,38	36,91,24,85
इति शेष	Closing Balance . . .		60,41,07	51,03,99	55,10,00	55,20,00
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL		36,47,60,68	33,78,27,62	43,15,72,38	37,46,44,85

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान
STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—				
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—				
I—सीमा-शुल्क	I.—Customs	6,95,67,41	7,20,40,00	8,10,00,00	9,76,00,00
II—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	II.—Union Excise Duties	20,61,09,69	24,19,05,27	24,28,18,00	27,03,42,00
III—निगम-कर	III.—Corporation Tax	4,72,07,50	4,93,50,00	5,58,00,00	6,08,00,00
IV—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय संबंधी कर	IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	74,53,27	1,20,48,00	1,09,61,42	1,34,73,06
V—सम्पदा शुल्क	V.—Estate Duty	1,39,27	33,93	1,74,40	45,95
VI—धन कर	VI.—Taxes on Wealth	25,14,46	43,00,00	43,00,00	43,00,00
VII—व्यय कर	VII.—Expenditure Tax	—1,39	73	1,36	..
VIII—दान-कर	VIII.—Gift Tax	3,51,77	2,50,00	3,75,00	3,50,00
IX—भू-राजस्व	IX.—Land Revenue	27,98	20,21	33,23	36,38
X—राज्य-उत्पादन-शुल्क	X.—State Excise Duties	5,72,42	5,57,97	7,16,25	7,47,29
XI—गाड़ियों पर कर	XI.—Taxes on Vehicles	2,74,40	3,03,87	3,20,79	3,62,12
XII—बिक्री-कर	XII.—Sales Tax	30,87,44	32,38,05	35,28,79	38,24,38
XIII—अन्य कर और शुल्क	XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	20,73,92	35,12,84	27,38,66	22,16,29
XIV—स्टाम्प	XIV.—Stamps	8,58,10	8,41,01	9,97,46	9,84,50
XV—रजिस्ट्री फीस	XV.—Registration Fees	23,79	25,68	24,40	25,11
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE	34,02,60,03	38,84,27,56	40,37,89,76	45,51,07,08
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
XVI—ब्याज—	XVI.—Interest—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्यक्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments	2,96,28,75	3,45,00,00	3,45,00,00	3,85,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज	Interest from Railways	1,31,46,41	1,40,33,92	1,44,53,47	1,55,96,39
डाक और तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs	10,64,92	13,04,89	13,86,80	14,43,20
ब्याज संबंधी अन्य प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts	1,60,83,54	1,88,27,82	2,16,43,18	2,15,65,22
जोड़—ऋण—व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES	5,99,23,62	6,86,66,63	7,19,83,45	7,71,04,81

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—				
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह—	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES—				
1—सीमा-शुल्क	1.—Customs	9,47,62	11,32,50	10,75,79	13,39,86
2—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	2.—Union Excise Duties . . .	15,57,34	17,30,87	17,19,42	18,30,54
3—निगम-कर	3.—Corporation Tax . . .	2,58,93	2,68,40	2,73,10	2,86,03
4—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	18,12,49	18,80,88	19,68,17	20,72,09
5—सम्पदा-शुल्क	5.—Estate Duty	17,66	16,21	17,42	17,07
6—धन-कर	6.—Taxes on Wealth . . .	48,50	87,10	80,99	79,35
7—व्यय-कर	7.—Expenditure Tax . . .	4	1	3	..
8—दान-कर	8.—Gift Tax	7,01	5,06	7,06	6,46
9—भू-राजस्व	9.—Land Revenue	16,64	19,33	18,17	19,20
10—राज्य उत्पादन-शुल्क	10.—State Excise Duties . . .	5,97	6,61	12,44	12,16
11—गाड़ियों पर कर	11.—Taxes on Vehicles	11,84	12,08	12,18	12,43
12—बिक्री-कर	12.—Sales Tax	50,18	54,78	54,69	55,53
13—अन्य कर और शुल्क	13.—Other Taxes and Duties . . .	46,15	47,25	37,88	56,53
14—स्टाम्प	14.—Stamps	4,45,58	5,15,55	5,20,45	5,55,96
15—रजिस्ट्री फीस	15.—Registration Fees	2,50	2,73	2,93	3,09
जोड़—करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	52,28,45	57,79,36	58,00,72	63,46,30
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
16—ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज	16.—Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	6,70,11,49	7,30,00,61	7,68,63,72	8,34,84,60

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)			
		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
XVII—न्याय प्रशासन	XVII.—Administration of Justice .	57,50	56,63	53,70	56,75
XVIII—जेल	XVIII.—Jails	4,72	4,70	5,71	5,72
XIX—पुलिस	XIX.—Police	2,24,25	1,75,74	2,37,48	2,37,44
XX—पूर्ति और निपटान	XX.—Supplies and Disposals . . .	8,02,62	6,75,91	7,88,31	7,93,11
XXI—विविध विभाग	XXI.—Miscellaneous Departments .	2,93,18	2,86,89	3,83,60	3,75,74
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	13,82,27	11,99,87	14,68,80	14,68,76
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
XXII—शिक्षा	XXII.—Education	1,63,55	1,65,78	3,61,00	3,58,97
XXIII—चिकित्सा	XXIII.—Medical	2,40,24	1,30,12	1,36,22	1,31,28
XXIV—लोक स्वास्थ्य	XXIV.—Public Health	85,21	1,26,04	1,04,72	97,09
XXIV-क—परिवार नियोजन	XXIV-A.—Family Planning . . .	1,76,80	5,68,00	9,83,53	3,80,63
XXV—कृषि	XXV.—Agriculture	3,26,16	1,67,68	2,13,21	2,43,89
XXVII—पशु-पालन	XXVII.—Animal Husbandry . . .	28,55	53,32	41,85	52,62
XXVIII—सहकारिता	XXVIII.—Co-operation . . .	53,85	3,82	3,89	3,52
XXIX—उद्योग	XXIX.—Industries	4,27,54	4,09,11	4,86,50	6,59,48
XXX—प्रसारण	XXX.—Broadcasting . . .	23,49,37	22,71,47	24,32,78	24,80,80
XXXI—सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	XXXI.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works . .	1,91	1,99	2,34	1,96
XXXII—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन	XXXII.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations . .	12,55,87	12,71,04	16,13,40	14,12,57
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES . .	51,09,05	51,68,37	63,79,44	58,22,81

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
18—संसद, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों के विधान मंडल	18.—Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	15,19,97	9,53,45	9,45,88	8,78,00
19—सामान्य प्रशासन	19.—General Administration . . .	47,11,31	50,39,30	50,57,80	52,88,90
20—लेखा-परीक्षा	20.—Audit	26,58,24	31,92,16	31,67,90	38,30,67
21—न्याय प्रशासन	21.—Administration of Justice . .	1,17,33	1,41,95	1,40,25	1,53,21
22—जेल	22.—Jails	47,05	27,70	38,16	29,82
23—पुलिस	23.—Police	1,18,82,16	1,20,42,66	1,31,06,27	1,24,37,57
24—वैदेशिक कार्य	24.—External Affairs	27,08,62	31,25,80	27,71,65	29,62,64
25—पूर्ति और निपटान	25.—Supplies and Disposals . . .	4,84,76	5,60,01	5,22,89	5,35,77
26—विविध विभाग	26.—Miscellaneous Departments . .	15,78,28	16,72,62	16,37,01	18,27,73
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	2,57,07,72	2,67,55,65	2,73,87,81	2,79,44,31

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)			
		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	1.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
XXXIII—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	XXXIII.—Multipurpose River Schemes .	15,07	14,57	15,86	16,32
XXXV—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जलनिकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माणकार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	XXXV.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-commercial)	2,64	3,00	6,31	6,45
XXXVI—बिजली योजनाएं	XXXVI.—Electricity Schemes . .	9,76,91	16,55,41	10,41,19	16,64,43
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES .	9,94,62	16,72,98	10,63,36	16,87,20

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (in thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
27—वैज्ञानिक विभाग	27.—Scientific Departments . . .	80,77,86	99,13,50	93,64,11	98,75,88
28—शिक्षा	28.—Education	97,34,31	1,13,89,67	1,20,46,11	1,12,47,91
29—चिकित्सा	29.—Medical	20,34,93	22,57,86	22,64,43	23,54,21
30—लोक-स्वास्थ्य	30.—Public Health	6,22,19	7,25,00	6,67,23	6,71,74
30क—परिवार नियोजन	30A.—Family Planning . . .	5,03,73	7,27,37	6,11,11	6,08,67
31—कृषि	31.—Agriculture	36,09,10	56,48,48	53,37,56	61,10,97
32—ग्राम-विकास	32.—Rural Development . . .	47	10	3	..
33—पशुपालन	33.—Animal Husbandry . . .	4,53,51	6,18,98	5,39,88	5,45,43
34—सहकारिता	34.—Co-operation	2,75,89	3,29,19	4,22,16	1,74,46
35—उद्योग	35.—Industries	37,00,56	43,88,74	54,04,22	56,54,46
36—प्रसारण	36.—Broadcasting	13,44,17	15,01,68	14,20,36	15,84,30
37—सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	37.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works . . .	1,11,66	2,00,56	1,60,11	1,66,96
38—श्रम और रोजगार	38.—Labour and Employment . .	14,36,81	17,35,34	16,68,52	20,77,45
39—सामाजिक और विकास संबंधी विविध संगठन	39.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations . . .	37,82,39	38,79,92	41,72,65	47,90,79
40—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला औद्योगिक विकास संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय	40.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development from Revenue . . .	77	1,10	1,10	1,10
41—राजस्व खाते के अन्तर्गत प्रसारण सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	41.—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting within the Revenue Account . . .	56	3,08	2,39	3,00
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	3,56,88,91	4,33,20,57	4,40,81,97	4,58,67,33

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	(हज़ार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)			
		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
लोक निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
XXXVII—लोक निर्माण-कार्य	XXXVII.—Public Works . . .	8,19,65	7,82,63	7,47,21	7,43,80
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
XXXIX—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन	XXXIX.—Ports and Pilotage . . .	66,59	59,47	68,00	68,00
XL—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	XL.—Mercantile Marine . . .	17,82	18,94	18,31	17,91
XLI—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	XLI.—Lighthouses and Lightships .	1,47,68	1,56,04	1,55,47	1,56,72
XLII—विमानन	XLII.—Aviation	6,77,74	3,88,71	1,69,15	2,04,59
XLIII—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	XLIII.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	68,91	77,00	74,30	76,30
XLIV—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	XLIV.—Overseas Communications Service	7,17,22	8,93,50	9,02,65	9,85,15
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	16,95,96	15,93,66	13,87,88	15,08,67

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं—	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
42—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	42.—Multi-purpose River Schemes . .	2,24,29	3,24,32	2,96,98	3,12,11
44—सिंचाई, नौ-परिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	44.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	32,43	41,72	53,71	54,3 3
45—बिजली योजनाएं	45.—Electricity Schemes	16,83,14	13,13,38	15,49,55	29,26,42
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . .	19,39,86	16,79,42	19,00,24	32,92,86
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण संबंधी सुधारों की विविध योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
50—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य	50.—Public Works	41,83,03	39,09,79	45,58,63	45,45,61
52—राजस्व से किये जाने वाले लोक-निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	52.—Capital outlay on Public Works met from Revenue	1,41,22	1,08,15	1,32,91	1,50,24
जोड़—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS . . .	43,24,25	40,17,94	46,91,54	46,95,85
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)—	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)				
53—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन	53.—Ports and Pilotage	1,21,88	1,06,49	1,41,52	1,16,93
54—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	54.—Mercantile Marine . . .	4,91,19	6,49,62	5,88,15	5,60,81
55—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	55.—Lighthouses and Lightships . .	1,21,56	1,34,51	1,34,50	1,38,50
56—विमानन	56.—Aviation	11,99,54	10,31,74	10,75,06	11,26,22
57—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	57.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	1,13,97	1,48,61	1,35,10	1,32,04
58—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	58.—Overseas Communications Service .	4,43,01	5,23,24	5,02,29	5,96,35
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS . . . (OTHER THAN ROADS) . . .	24,91,15	25,94,21	25,76,62	26,70,85

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
XLV—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	XLV.—Currency and Coinage . .	1,24,65,36	1,43,84,14	1,45,12,75	1,52,58,09
XLVI—टकसाल	XLVI.—Mint	3,22,47	1,46,35	1,84,22	1,98,62
XLVI-क-कोलार की सोने की खानें	XLVI-A.—Kolar Gold Mines . .	2,23,05	..	..	..
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT .	1,30,10,88	1,45,30,49	1,46,96,97	1,54,56,71
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
XLVIII-पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए अंशदान और वसूलियां	XLVIII.—Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement benefits	1,89,69	2,28,21	1,89,53	1,96,37
XLIX—लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	XLIX.—Stationery and Printing . .	1,21,73	1,32,65	1,25,28	1,26,28
L—अफीम और एल्कलायड के कारखाने	L.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories .	13,56,17	16,00,00	16,19,96	15,69,98
LI—वन	LI.—Forest	3,74,90	3,71,92	3,95,91	4,05,89
LII—विविध	LII.—Miscellaneous	1,88,98,79	99,58,90	96,53,13	27,64,60
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS . .	2,09,41,28	1,22,91,68	1,19,83,81	50,63,12
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
LIII—रेलों का अंशदान	LIII.—Contributions from Railways .	19,78,05	19,35,49	18,64,70	16,65,07
LIV—डाक और तार का अंशदान	LIV.—Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs	2,37,18	3,03,50	3,35,30	3,26,37
XVIII—वाणिज्यिक और अन्य उपक्रमों से लाभांश आदि	LVIII.—Dividends etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings . . .	22,10,53	27,62,01	27,54,41	34,35,35
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	44,25,76	50,01,00	49,54,41	54,26,79

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हज़ार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
62—मुद्रा और सिक्का-ढलाई	62.—Currency and Coinage . . .	13,48,64	16,56,40	15,50,36	14,62,43
63—टकसाल	63.—Mint	4,99,24	5,47,03	5,58,47	6,00,15
63-क—कोलार की सोने की खानें	63.A.—Kolar Gold Mines . . .	7,33,94	..	..	..
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT .	25,81,82	22,03,43	21,08,83	20,62,58
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS				
64—दुर्भिक्ष सहायता	64.—Famine Relief	31,30	2,21	18,78	21
65—पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	65.—Pensions and Other Rertirement Benefits	10,86,22	12,49,61	12,36,89	14,06,61
66—प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशनें	66.—Territorial and Political Pensions .	20,00	2,27,95	2,27,94	10,17,88
67—भारतीय राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स और भत्ते	67.—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	3,53,10	..	..	..
68—लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	68.—Stationery and Printing . . .	7,86,18	5,08,51	4,13,07	5,73,89
69—अफीम और एल्कलायड के कारखाने	69.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories .	6,24,90	8,76,45	10,42,64	11,65,33
70—वन	70.—Forest	6,04,85	6,44,32	6,45,20	6,35,93
71—विविध	71.—Miscellaneous	3,82,51,99	3,69,93,54	4,81,25,84	6,27,94,31
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—	4,17,58,54	4,05,02,59	5,17,10,36	6,75,94,16
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन					
73—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	73.—Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties	4,74,62,23	5,37,43,60	5,66,07,24	6,15,60,08
74—राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	74.—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments . . .	8,90,74,57	8,79,86,94	9,85,48,52	8,81,13,49
75—केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	75.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	41,30	51,82	51,82	60,53
76—अन्य विविध अंशदान और समर्पण	76.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments	14,95,94	16,15,00	18,67,01	15,36,34
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS .	13,80,74,04	14,33,97,36	15,70,74,59	15,12,70,44

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS-contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Extimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
असाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
LX—असाधारण प्राप्तियां	LX.—Extraordinary Receipts . .	16,93,28	11,19,30	9,59,30	3,00,02
रक्षा सेवाएं	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
LXII—रक्षा सेवाएं-सक्रिय	LXII.—Defence Services—Effective .	66,81,98	72,83,00	73,87,00	76,57,00
LXIII—रक्षा सेवाएं निष्क्रिय	LXIII.—Defence Services—Non-effective .	2,22,50	2,27,00	2,26,00	2,24,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES .	69,04,48	75,10,00	76,13,00	78,81,00
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—				
LXIX—डाक और तार—	LXIX.—Posts and Telegraphs . .	2,99,81,01	3,10,00,00	3,22,75,00	3,62,00,00
रेलें—	RAILWAYS—				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेलों का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget .	10,96,96,89	11,43,33,13	11,74,50,30	12,64,55,49
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS . .	59,68,38,78	65,32,97,30	67,67,52,69	74,02,26,26
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृ० 26 देखिए)	Carried Over (See page 26)				
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अथवा घाटा	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit	99,95,37	..	..	..

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B– CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—Contd.

(हज़ार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA–contd.				
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
77—असाधारण व्यय	77.—Extraordinary Charges . . .	7,61,57	10,55,75	10,55,75	10,55,75
78—विभाजन-पूर्व की अदायगियां	78.—Pre-partition Payments . .	47	4,72	3,20	4,60
जोड़—असाधारण मदें—	TOTAL-EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	7,62,04	10,60,47	10,58,95	10,60,35
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCE SERVICE.—				
79—रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—स्थल सेना	79.—Defence Services, Effective—Army .	10,18,33,18	8,99,68,00	10,51,43,00	10,05,00,00
80—रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—नौ सेना	80.—Defence Service, Effective-Navy .	69,47,03	67,98,00	72,09,50	87,35,40
81—रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—वायु सेना	81.—Defence Services, Effective-Air Force	2,76,87,43	2,71,93,00	2,99,64,20	3,30,87,50
82—रक्षा सेवाएं–निष्क्रिय	82.—Defence Services-Non-effective .	51,20,34	54,10,00	57,10,03	60,40,10
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES . .	14,15,87,98	12,93,69,00	14,80,26,73	14,83,63,00
डाक और तार—	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—				
90—डाक और तार—कार्यचालन व्यय	90.—Posts & Telegraphs Working Expenses	2,49,64,68	2,64,88,02	2,65,54,35	2,93,01,39
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues . .	13,02,10	16,08,39	17,22,10	17,69,57
डाक और तार विभाग के अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriation from P.&T. Surplus .	37,14,23	29,03,59	39,98,55	51,29,04
जोड़—डाक और तार	TOTAL—POSTS & TELEGRAPHS .	2,99,81,01	3,10,00,00	3,22,75,00	3,62,00,00
रेलें—रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों का व्यय	RAILWAYS—Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget	10,96,96,89	11,43,33,13	11,74,50,30	12,64,55,49
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 27 देखिए)	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE Carried Over (See page27)	60,68,34,15	61,90,13,74	67,30,07,38	70,73,08,12
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS . .	..	3,42,83,56	37,45,31	3,29,18,14

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS- contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-contd.. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—SOCIAL & DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES.—				
94—लोक-स्वास्थ्य का सुधार	94.—Improvement of public Health .	64,65	46,95	46,00	39,13
95—कृषि सम्बन्धी सुधार और अनुसंधान	95.—Agricultural Improvement and Research	91,26	1,54,57	80,70	1,60,37
96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास	96.—Industrial and Economic Development	5,17,04,66	2,99,22,42	3,94,27,53	3,29,88,34
97—प्रसारण	97.—Broadcasting	4,54,58	8,02,80	6,33,28	9,41,07
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES . . .	5,23,15,15	3,09,26,74	4,01,87,51	3,41,28,91
बहु-प्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.—				
98—बहु-प्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	98.—Multipurpose River Schemes . .	9,64,91	12,74,95	10,82,67	8,02,49
99—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (वाणिज्यिक)	99.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Draingage Works (Commercial)	51	1,00	60	30
100—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल निकासी संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	100.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commerical)	1,77,05	1,91,81	1,93,24	2,08,32
101—बिजली योजनाएं	101.—Electricity Schemes . . .	45,37,83	56,10,04	55,50,16	58,87,56
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . .	56,80,30	70,77,80	68,26,67	68,98,67
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—				
103—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य	103.—Public Works	70,75,71	99,31,29	1,09,61,83	1,02,40,44
104—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय	104.—Delhi Capital Outlay . .	13,40,00	12,58,68	13,26,19	12,75,98
105—चण्डीगढ़ पूंजी परिव्यय	105.—Chandgarh Capital Outlay . .	1,02,65	50,00	46,00	1,08,83
108—दण्डकारण्य विकास योजनाएं	108.—Dandakaranya Development Schemes	2,55,93	3,73,00	3,38,50	3,51,44
108-क—विदेशी व्यापार पर पूंजी परिव्यय	108A.—Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade	4,69	6,42	5,60	28,30
109—अन्य निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	109.—Capital Outlay on Other Works .	5,83,76	9,19,63	9,60,32	10,48,44
जोड़—लोक निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण संबंधी सुधारों की विविध योजनाएं	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	93,62,74	1,25,39,02	1,36,38,44	1,30,53,43

विवरण ख — भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान — जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS-contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLI DATED FUND OF INDIA contd.				
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)—	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
110—पत्तन	110.—Ports	6,38,94	9,43,98	8,72,04	5,24,08
111—प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और प्रकाश-पोत	111.—Lighthouses and Lightships . .	6,77	1,01,38	1,20,95	1,69,08
112—विमानन	112.—Aviation	6,73,30	5,68,79	4,72,95	3,83,53
114—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	114.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	..	1,00	1,22	22
115—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	115.—Overseas Communications Service .	1,10,06	1,99,15	1,82,62	1,64,00
116—जहाजरानी, तेलवाहक जहाजों आदि पर पूंजी परिव्यय	116.—Capital Outlay on Shipping Tankers etc.	1,33,62	1,62,78	2,36,13	36,03
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNCIATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	15,62,69	19,77,08	18,85,91	12,76,94
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
117—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	117.—Currency and Coinage . . .	4,99,78	20,02,48	15,69,56	19,02,54
118—टकसाल	118.—Mint	14,85	63,46	86,59	99,77
118-क—कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	118.—A.—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines	86,41	..	..	..
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT .	6,01,04	20,65,94	16,56,15	20,02,31

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—Contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	1.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-contd.				
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
93—सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस	93.—Security Printing Press . .	9,12	1.02,19	68,43	78,76
119—वन	119.—Forest	1,49	10,50	5,00	10,50
119—क—अफीम और एल्कलायड के कारखानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	119.—A.—Capital Outlay on Opium and Alkaloid Factories	36,77	91,07	88,21	57,18
120—पेंशनों के राशीकृत मूल्य की अदायगी	120.—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	6,49,14	7,73,25	4,78,10	4,44,01
121—स्टर्लिंग पेंशनों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	121.—Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	–4,02,61	–4,08,55	–4,08,55	–4,12,64
124—सरकारी व्यापार की योजनायें	124.—Schemes of Government Trading .	–35,27,31	–53,38,33	–60,04,75	–33,08,70
जोड़—आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	TOTAL—Carried over	–32,33,40	–47,69,87	–57,73,56	–31,30,89

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENT—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-contd.				
आगे लायी गई रकम	Brought Forward	–32,33,40	–47,69,87	–57,73,56	–31,30,89
125—आकस्मिकता निधि में विनियोग	125.—Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	70,00,00	–70,00,00	–70,00,00	..
126—विकास अनुदान	126.—Grants for development. . .	–1,83,43	–1,43,51	–13,85,22	–12,39,93
129—सिंधु नदी जल सन्धि के अनुसार अदायगियों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	129.—Captial Outlay on Payments under Indus Water Treaty	–6,55,74	–6,55,74	–6,55,74	–6,55,74
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL,—MISCELLANEOUS . .	29,27,43	—1,25,69,12	–1,48,14,52	–50,26,56
130—रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	130.—Defence Capital Outlay . .	1,78,50,59	1,89,77,00	1,95,62,00	1,95,18,00
131/132—रेल पूंजी (जो रेलवे बजट में दिखाई गई है)	131/132.—Railway Capital (as shown in the Railway Budget)	1,90,84,03	1,58,70,00	1,97,81,00	1,72,00,00
134—डाक और तार	134.—Posts and Telegraphs . .	22,80,87	53,00,00	43,38,00	11,00,00
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT	11,16,64,84	8,21,64,46	9,35,61,16	9,01,51,70

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA —contd.				
सरकारी ऋण	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	A.—Debt raised in India—				
I—स्थायी ऋण	I.—PERMANENT DEBT				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans	7.26,94,71	5,15,00,00	8,78,42,00	8,80,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	4,51,84	..	50	..
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	7,31,46,55	5,15,00,00	8,78,42,50	8,80,00,00
II—अस्थायी ऋण—	II.—FLOATING DEBT				
राजकोष हुंडियां	Treasury Bills	1,12,39,48,17	1,22,52,00,00	88,65,90,00	1,00,85,36,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	..	6,12,50	6,52,20	4,41,00
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT	1,12,39,48,17	1,22,58,12,50	88,72,42,20	1,00,89,77,00
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—Debt raised outside India	5,40,35,58	6,25,73,00	5,56,40,22	6,61,80,20
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	1,25,11,30,30	1,33,98,85,50	1,03,07,24,92	1,16,31,57,20
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments	8,54,39,24	7,60,00,00	7,25,00,00	8,50,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	4,42,36,86	2,69,00,00	5,30,00,00	2,95,00,00
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	12,96,76,10	10,29,00,00	12,55,00,00	11,45,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	..	..	..	..
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां—(पृष्ठ 20 से आगे लायी गई रकम)	Total—Revenue Receipts—(Brought Forward from Page 20)	59,68,38,78	65,32,97,30	67,67,52,69	74,02,26,26
जोड़—1—भारत की समेकित निधि—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL-I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-RECEIPTS	1,97,76,45,18	2,09,60,82,80	1,83,29,77,61	2,01,78,83,40

विवरण ख -- भारत की समेकित निधि -- प्राप्तियां और भुगतान -- समाप्त

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—concld.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
I--भारत की समेकित निधि--समाप्त	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA —concld.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	11,16,64,84	8,21,64,46	9,35,61,16	9,01,51,70
सरकारी ऋण--	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क-भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	A.—Debt raised in India . . .				
I--स्थायी ऋण--	I.—PERMANENT DEBT.—				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans	3,33,08,15	3,00,22,00	3,00,22,00	5,53,59,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	65,67	98,53	1,02,80	77,59
जोड़--स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT . .	3,33,73,82	3,01,20,53	3,01,24,80	5,54,36,59
II--अस्थायी ऋण--	II.—FLOATING DEBT.—				
राजकोष हुंडियां	Treasury Bills	1,09,89,91,53	1,20,00,00,00	80,00,00,00	1,00,00,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	-21,57,11	4,00,30	4,00,45	4,00,45
जोड़--अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT . .	1,09,68,34,42,	1,20,04,00,30	80,04,00,45	1,00,04,00,45
ख--भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—Debt raised outside India . .	1,93,78,27	2,51,97,34	2,26,50,36	2,62,18,96
जोड़--सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT . . .	1,14,95,86,51	1,25,57,18,17	85,31,75,61	1,08,20,56,00
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम--	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments	12,08,63,11	10,97,58,51	19,41,80,25	13,42,01,17
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other loans and Advances . . .	5,98,12,13	7,69,19,34	7,82,59,03	6,31,16,43
जोड़--केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	18,06,75,24	18,66,77,85	27,24,39,28	19,73,17,60
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT . .	22,15	31,68	32,76	..
जोड़-राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय (पृष्ठ 21 से आगे लायी गयी रकम)	Total—Expenditure met from Revenue (Brought forward from Page 21) .	60,68,34,15	61,90,13,74	67,30,07,38	70,73,08,12
जोड़--I--भारत की समेकित निधि-- भुगतान	TOTAL-I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	2,04,87,82,89	2,14,36,05,90	1,89,22,16,19	2,07,68,33,42

विवरण ख 1 — भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभावित' भुगतान

STATEMENT B I—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actuals 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय—.	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE				
1. सीमा-शुल्क	1. Customs	21	44	44	44
2. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	2. Union Excise Duties . . .	45	70	70	70
4. निगम कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	67	2,04	1,57	2,06
16. ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज	16. Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	6,70,11,49	7,30,00,61	7,68,63,72	8,34,84,60
18. संसद, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधान मण्डल	18. Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	1,78	1,94	1,93	1,94
19. सामान्य प्रशासन	19. General Administration . . .	1,50,65	1,63,83	1,68,11	1,72,57
20. लेखा-परीक्षा	20. Audit	49,77	55,15	55,15	64,50
21. न्याय प्रशासन	21. Administration of Justice . .	95,80	1,06,91	1,16,90	1,23,99
25. पूर्ति और निपटान	25. Supplies and Disposals . . .	5	..	1,70	..
27. वैज्ञानिक विभाग	27. Scientific Departments . . .	..	..	10	..
28. शिक्षा	28. Education	..	1	1	1
30. लोक स्वास्थ्य	30. Public Health	2	..	..	..
35. उद्योग	35. Industries	37,53	15,00	19,17	25,00
38. श्रम और रोजगार	38. Labour and Employment . .	..	5	5	5
39. सामाजिक और विकास संबंधी विविध संगठन	39. Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations . . .	..	5	6	5
50. लोक निर्माण कार्य	50. Public Works	36,38	38,20	39,14	38,11
52. लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय (राजस्व खाते के अन्तर्गत पूंजी खाता)	52. Capital Outlay on Public Works (Capital Account Within the Revenue Account)	64	33	33	30
54. व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	54. Mercantile Marine	..	5	5	5
57. सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	57. Road and Water Transport Schemes	60	20	31	20
65. पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	65. Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits.	6,58	6,60	7,86	7,86
67. भारतीय राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स और भत्ते	67. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers	3,51,65	..	..	..
68. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	68. Stationery and Printing . . .	..	3	1,49	1,03
69. अफीम और एल्कलायड के कारखाने	69. Opium and Alkaloid Factories .	..	1	1	1
71. विविध	71. Miscellaneous	1,59	78	1,65	1,41

विवरण ख I— भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभारित' भुगतान

STATEMENT B I—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actuals 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
73. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगियां	73. Payments of states' share of Union Excise Duties	4,74,62,23	5,37,43,60	5,66,07,24	6,15,60,08
74. राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	74. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Govts.	1,52,00,34	1 60,23,02	1,59,68,72	1,45,72,66
78. विभाजन पूर्व की अदायगियां	78. Prepartition Payments	4	4,47	2,90	4,33
79. रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय–स्थल– सेना	79. Defence Services, Effective Army	4,01	9,00	9,00	9,00
80. रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय–नौ–सेना	80. Defence Services, Effective-Navy	..	50	50	40
81. रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय-वायु-सेना	81. Defence Services, Effective-Air Force	55	1,20	1,20	1,50
82. रक्षा सेवाएं, निष्क्रिय	82. Defence Services, Non-Effective	..	..	3	10
83. भारतीय रेल	83. Indian Railways	66,71	81,01	1,00,11	93,95
90. डाक और तार-कार्यचालन व्यय	90. Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses	5	10	10	50
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	Total Expenditure met from revenue	13,04,79,79	14,[illegible],55,83	14,99,70,25	16,01,67,40
राजस्व खाते से बाहर पूंजी खाता—	CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT —				
98. बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	98. Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	..	..	..	4,75
100. सिंचाई, नौ परिवहन, तटबंध और जल निकासी संबंधी निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय (अवाणिज्यिक)	100. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	3,66	1,12	40	40
103. लोक निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	103. Capital Outlay on Public Works	15,41	12,00	12,37	12,00
104. दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय	104. Delhi Capital Outlay	3,80,69	2,19,50	3,33,74	2,84,50
105. चण्डीगढ़ पूंजी परिव्यय	105. Chandigarh Capital Outlay	5,65	4,00	6,00	6,00
108. दण्डकारण्य योजना पर पूंजी परिव्यय	108. Capital Outlay on Dhanda Karanya Scheme	6	..	..	..
110. पत्तनों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	110. Capital Outlay on Ports	7,92	5,00	5,00	5,00
112. विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	112. Capital Outlay on Aviation	1,78	2,00	2,68	3,50
120. पेंशनों के राशीकृत मूल्य की अदायगियां	120. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	40	80	80	80
124. सरकारी व्यापार की योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading	70	3,05	5,87	4,10
130. रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय	130. Defence Capital Outlay	13,17	20,00	20,00	20,00
131. रेलों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	131. Capital Outlay on Railways	63,40	5,93	46,53	6,30
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances by the central Government	11,90,99,66	10,87,04,04	19,27,92,45	13,28,38,16
सरकारी ऋण	Public debt	1,14,95,86,51,	1,25,57,18,17	85,31,75,61	1,08,20,56,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	Inter State Settlement	22,15	31,68	32,76	..
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर पूंजी खाता	Total Capital account outside the revenue account	1,26,92,01,16	1,36,47,27,29	1,04,64,34,21	1,21,52,41,51
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि पर प्रभारित व्यय	Total Expenditure 'Charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India	1,39,96,80,95	1,50,79,83,12	1,19,64,04,46	1,37,54,08,91

विवरण ग—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान

STATEMENT C—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA-RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1973-74
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA				
समेकित निधि या अन्य किसी प्रारक्षित निधि से विनियोग	Appropriation from the Consolidated fund or from any Reserve Fund . . .	70,00,60	..	2,55,22	..
जोड़—II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA-RECEIPTS . .	70,00,60	..	2 55,22	..

विवरण ग—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि— प्राप्तियां और भुगतान

STATEMENT C—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि के अग्रिमों से व्यय	Expenditure out of advances from the Contingency Fund of India . .	1,18	70,00,00	72,54,02	..
जोड़—II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS .	1,18	70,00,00	72,54,02	..

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता— प्राप्तियां और भुगतान

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
अल्प बचत	Small Savings	9,18,95,89	8,53,85,00	9,31,65,00	9,46,60,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां	State Provident Funds	2,15,35,09	2,10,93,85	2,24,83,99	2,39,73,12
लोक भविष्य निधि	Public Provident Fund	3,02,27	4,00,00	3,50,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा	Income Tax Annuity Deposits . .	1,70,53	1,25,00	1,25,00	50,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध)	Compulsory Deposits (Net) . . .	..	..	..	..
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा रकमों का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net) . .	..	..	..	37,16,00
अन्य मदें—	Other Items—				
सेवा निधियों की जमा	Deposits of Service Funds . . .	1,27	1,00	85	79
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	47,33,69	51,75,93	64,10,38	64,39,48
जोड़—अन्य मदें	TOTAL—Other Items	47,34,96	51,76,93	64,11,23	64,40,27
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT . .	11,86,38,74	11,21,80,78	12,25,35,22	12,92,39,39

विवरण घ--भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता-- प्राप्तियां और भुगतान--जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
III--सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
अल्प बचत	Small Savings	6,94,94,90	6,23,50,00	6,31,25,00	6,21,25,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां	State Provident Funds	1,12,17,82	1,15,83,42	1,25,00,28	1,28,70,16
लोक भविष्य निधि	Public Provident Fund	4,85	..	..	..
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा	Income Tax Annuity Deposits . .	14,37,74	16,50,00	18,00,00	18,00,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध)	Compulsory Deposits (Net) . . .	88,85	1,00,00	50,00	40,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा रकमों का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net) . .	21,63,00	12,34,00	20,83,00	..
अन्य मदें--	Other Items—				
सेवा--निधियों की जमा	Deposits of Service Funds . . .	2,20	2,55	2,45	2,20
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	61,63,25	48,56,61	63,18,75	69,43,56
जोड़--अन्य मदें	TOTAL—Other Items	61,65,45	48,59,16	63,21,20	69,45,76
जोड़--अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT . .	9,05,72,61	8,17,76,58	8,58,79,48	8,37,80,92

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान —जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजटा अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—contd.				
जमा और अग्रिम—मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—DEPRECIATION AND OTHER RESERVE FUNDS—				
(क) ब्याजू—	(a) Interest bearing—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund	16,77,70	21,49,36	25,51,16	22,36,49
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget .	1,23,38,70	1,32,53,48	1,32,85,91	1,34,39,97
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget	31,12,47	24,19,02	16,38,43	25,22,78
डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P. & T.) . .	2,38,11	4,43,63	48,55	5,29,04
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	4,69,07	2,11,47	3,66,05	2,10,37
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(b) Non-Interest bearing—				
डाक और तार पूंजीगत प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund . .	39,11,46	29,11,73	45,23,41	51,67,26
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	15,34	3,28,92	32,88	43,20
अन्य जमा रकमें और अग्रिम—	OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
(क) ब्याजू—	(a) Interest bearing—				
जहाजरानी विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund . . .	38,14,70	68,95,25	65,40,65	86,78,95
आयकर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge .	8,83	11,60	7,31	5,90
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes .	2,51	2,51	2,33	2,14
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund	4,75,27	31,29,45	19,07,55	22,10,23
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	..	4,33,00	19,00,00	6,00,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,60,64,16	3,21,89,42	3,28,04,23	3,56,46,33

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III—सार्वजानिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—contd.				
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां—	DEPRECIATION AND OTHER RESERVE FUNDS—				
(क) ब्याजु—	(a) Interest bearing—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund . . .	10,39,62	10,01,23	10,91,63	12,45,31
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as Per Railway Budget .	1,03,82,71	1,32,33,30	1,26,81,25	1,46,30,22
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget	24,34,26	24,19,02	24,50,82	25,22,78
डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P. & T.) . .	..	..	..	..
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	1,25,76	2,32,41	6,84,73	55,42
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(b) Non-Interest bearing—				
डाक और तार पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund . .	14,36,00	36,15,29	36,14,79	25,44,72
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	35,73	2,79	4,31	3,84
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	1,54,54,08	2,05,04,04	2,05,27,53	2,10,02,29

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता— प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III.—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,60,64,16	3,21,89,42	3,28,04,23	3,56,46,33
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(b) Non-Interest Bearing—				
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund . . .	20,60,19	..	..	..
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	Central Road Fund	4,75,00	6,00,00	6,50,00	7,00,00
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा	Deposits of Branch Line Companies .	7,14	..	3,66	3,86
विपणन विकास निधि	Marketing Development Fund . .	54,45,55	59,10,00	62,29,00	66,77,00
नागर विमानन निधि	Civil Aviation Fund	2,55,00	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,20,00
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Funds—				
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from other Assistance under the Colombo Plan	18,21	15,50	20,75	18,00
भारत अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement .	67,84	3,00	3,00	..
अन्य निधियां	Other Funds	29,27,82	..	..	..
जोड़—विशेष विकास निधि	Total—Special Development Funds .	30,13,87	18,50	23,75	18,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	3,73,20,91	3,90,17,92	4,00,10,64	4,33,65,19

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III.—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	1,54,54,08	2,05,04,04	2,05,27,53	2,10,02,29
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम	OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
(क) ब्याज—	(a) Interest bearing—				
जहाजरानी विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund . . .	40,06,98	68,95,25	76,11,12	86,78,99
आय-कर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income-tax, Super-tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge . . .	..	11,50	2,29	1,80
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes .	21,05	21,05	21,05	21,05
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund	..	30,00	31,84	1,57,50
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	..	50,00	9,00,00	5,00,00
(ख) गैर-ब्याज—	(b) Non-Interest bearing—				
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	1,17,87	..	..	.
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	Central Road Fund	4,72,75	6,32,30	6,85,42	71,81,84
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा	Deposits of Branch Line Companies .	4,57	..	4,09	3,86
विपणन विकास निधि	Marketing Development Fund . .	54,15,61	59,10,00	62,29,00	66,77,00
नागर विमानन निधि	Civil Aviation Fund	2,52,50	2,91,00	2,91,00	3,46,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,57,45,41	3,43,45,14	3,63,03,34	3,81,70,33

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III.—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	3,73,20,91	3,90,17,92	4,00,10,64	4,33,65,19
कोयला खान श्रमिक आवासन और सामान्य कल्याण निधि	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund	4,31,23	3,96,19	4,04,60	5,97,54
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	28,65	22,45	23,19	23,19
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund .	86,94	89,59	96,06	92,27
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund . .	21,97	35,00	30,00	32,00
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund . .	2,82,30	10,00	2,00	8,00
डाकघर सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस निधि	Post Office Certificates Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund . . .	34,40,66	36,11,42	35,57,99	..
बचत-पत्र—बैंक शृंखला बोनस निधियां	Savings Certificate—Bank Series Bonus Funds	..	..	..	..
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds	85,00	75,00	60,00	55,00
संकट कालीन जोखिम (माल) बीमा निधि 1971	Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund, 1971	75,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	60,00
संकट कालीन जोखिम (उपक्रम) बीमा निधि 1971	Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Fund, 1971	2,00,00	10,00,00	6,00,00	60,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds . . .	77,25	63,64	62,96	65,83
असैनिक जमा रकमें	Civil Deposits	9,74,33,25	7,48,49,18	9,81,96,29	9,23,45,87
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	1,40,16,22	1,22,24,44	1,46,06,10	1,45,20,53
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	15,34,99,38	13,18,94,83	15,81,49,83	15,12,25,42

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III.—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,57,45,41	3,43,45,14	3,63,03,34	3,81,70,33
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Funds—				
भारत-अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधिन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement .	12,50	3,00	3,00	..
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from Other Assistance under the Colombo Plan	16,63	42,39	58,40	12,00
अन्य निधियां	Other Fund	1,35,61	..	..	..
जोड़—विशेष विकास निधि	Total—Special Development Fund .	1,64,74	45,39	61,40	12,00
कोयला खान श्रमिक आवासन और सामान्य कल्याण निधि	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund	3,93,28	4,38,04	4,05,82	4,35,74
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा निधि	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	26,94	25,94	27,70	28,26
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Iron-ore Mines Labour Welfare Found .	68,74	1,09,53	87,17	1,14,68
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund . .	63,09	52,60	45,80	46,65
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund . .	33,48	20,30	31,90	19,42
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,64,95,68	3,50,36,94	3,69,63,13	3,88,27,08

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III.—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	15,34,99,38	13,18,94,83	15,81,49,83	15,12,25,42
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	..	37,50	12,50	46,00
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	23,55	1,10,00	1,10,00	1,20,00
रेलवे सुरक्षाकार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund . . .	1,87,31	1,86,34	1,91,18	1,91,18
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation . . .	3,00	..	1,88,40	75,00
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभकर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	20,46	..	..	..
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	38,78,39	13,08,82	18,48,22	19,55,92
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	32	1	48	1
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank . .	1,66	3,60,29	2,12,33	2,12,63
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	5,53,92,55	4,93,40,34	5,93,21,41	5,93,50,22
उचन्त	**SUSPENSE**				
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net) .	11,12,38	..	..	10
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	65,68	26,02	26,02	21,43
अन्य उचन्त खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Account (net) . .	..	42,79,26	26,64,39	..
चैक और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net) . . .	12,37,05	12,83,71	10,62,47	..
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	6,44,15	..	..	..
विविध	Miscellaneous	6	16	16,44	3,39
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	21,60,65,94	18,88,27,28	22,38,03,67	21,32,01,30

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता— प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,64,95,68	3,50,36,94	3,69,63,13	3,88,27,08
डाक-घर सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस निधि	Post Office Certificates and Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund . .	17,83,22	16,22,49	15,87,85	..
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Fund	3,13	6,50	11,64	11,63
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल) बीमा निधि 1971	Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund, 1971	..	17,30	5,66	5,56
संकटकालीन जोखिम (उपक्रम) बीमा निधि 1971	Emergency Risks (Under-takings) Insurance Fund, 1971 . . .	..	22,50	5,86	5,76
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds . . .	77,29	51,68	53,62	56,96
असैनिक जमा रकमें	Civil Deposits	8,54,50,53	6,31,65,18	8,25,85,86	8,23,47,79
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	1,27,49,66	1,08,40,69	1,18,94,26	1,29,44,66
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including interest and Surcharge	62	..	..	..
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	..	3,50	1,10	3,10
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	47	2,28	65,23	2,32
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund . . .	..	3,00,00	3,00,00	5,00,00
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation . . .	3,66	20	2,02	17
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	41,59,44	13,03,91	18,43,22	19,50,92
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	2	8	1,94	2
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank . .	3,65,56	5,11,44	4,29,87	4,48,42
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	5,62,91,96	4,89,30,29	5,99,07,50	5,96,79,05
उचन्त	SUSPENSE				
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net) .	..	1,19,68	82,71	..
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	..	..	..	..
अन्य उचन्त खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net) . .	97,29,22	..	..	38,96,18
चैक और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net)	..	..	..	3,83,53
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	..	11,52,23	3,85,82	1,52,76
विविध	Miscellaneous	32,26	40	31,94	3,38
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	19,71,42,72	16,30,87,29	19,61,59,23	20,12,19,29

विवरण घ— भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—concld.				
प्रेषणाएं—	REMITTANCES—				
I.—भारत में प्रेषणाएं	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनी-आर्डर	Inland Money Orders	6,51,68,88	6,20,00,00	6,80,00,00	7,20,00 ,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances	..	26,00,00	44,50,00	46,00,00
II—इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं—	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणा—खाता	Remittance Account between England and India	3,31,25,62	2,78,97,79	2,75,82,05	2,47,27,89
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES . . .	9,82,94,50	9,24,97,79	10,00,32,05	10,13,27,89
इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank .	2,67,30,20	1,89,53,76	1,25,31,49	1,60,53,63
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा—	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक	Civil	15,11,81,88	..	..	..
रेल	Railways	–1,41,04,30	–1,14,76,12	–1,25,86,74	–1,26,25,17
डाक और तार	Posts and Telegraphs	1,66,53,45	1,13,16,43	1,99,54,88	2,56,33,50
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	–15,13,51,76	–13,91,05,22	–15,77,23,78	–15,69,27,68
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS	46,21,08,65	27,31,94,70	30,85,46,79	31,59,02,86
जोड़—(I+II+III)	TOTAL—(I+II+III)	2,44,67,54,43	2,36,92,67,50	2,14,17,79,69	2,33,37,86,32
अथ शेष	OPENING BALANCE . . .	2,30,16,04	50,14,67	60,41,07	55,10,00
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	2,46,97,70,47	2,37,42,92,17	2,14,78,20,69	2,33,92,96,32

बिवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—समाप्त

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—concld.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—concld.				
प्रेषणाएं—	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं	I—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनीआर्डर	Inland Money Orders	6,33,07,96	6,20,00,00	6,80,00,00	7,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances	65,37,67	41,13,77	30,43,87	30,80,52
II—इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं	II—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Account between England and India	3,22,73,36	2,78,97,79	2,75,82,05	2,47,27,89
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES . . .	10,21,18,99	9,40,29,56	9,86,25,92	9,98,08,41
इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank .	2,29,47,49	1,89,53,76	1,25,31,49	1,60,53,63
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा—	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक	Civil	15,11,81,23	..	..	..
रेल	Railways	–1,43,21,12	–1,14,76,12	–1,25,86,74	–1,26,25,17
डाक और तार	Posts and Telegraphs	1,66,53,45	1,13,16,43	1,99,54,88	2,56,33,50
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	–15,13,50,04	–13,91,05,22	–15,77,23,78	–15,69,27,68
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान	TOTAL III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS	41,49,45,33	21,85,82,28	24,28,40,48	25,69,42,90
जोड़—(I+II+III	TOTAL—(I+II+III)	2,46,37,29,40	2,36,91,88,18	2,14,23,10,69	2,33,37,76,32
इति-शेष	Closing Balance	60,41,07	51,03,99	55,10,00	55,20,00
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	2,46,97,70,47	2,37,42,92,17	2,14,78,20,69	2,33,92,96,32

KEY TO THE BUDGET DOCUMENTS 1973-74

Budget Statement

Under article 112 of the Constitution a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This annual financial statement titled *Budget of the Central Government* is the main Budget document. The Budget statement shows the receipts and payments of Government under the three parts in which Government accounts are kept : (i) Consolidated Fund, (ii) Contingency Fund, (iii) Public Account.

2. All revenues realised by Government, loans raised and also receipts by way of repayments of loans granted by Government from the *Consolidated Fund* All expenditure of Government is incurred from the Consolidated Fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

3. Occasions may arise when Governent may have to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. *The Contingency Fund* is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and the withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund. The corpus of the Fund authorised by the Parliament at present is Rs. 30 crores.

4. Besides the normal receipts and expenditure of Government which form part of the Consolidated Fund, certain other transactions enter Government account—in respect of which Government acts more as a banker, for example, transactions relating Provident Funds, Small Savings Collections, other deposits etc. The moneys thus received are kept in the *Public Account* and the connected disbursements are also made therefrom. Generally speaking Public Account funds do not belong to Government and have to be paid back some time or the other to the persons and authorities who deposited them. Parliamentary authorisation for payments from Public Account is, therefore, not required. In a few cases a part of the revenue of Government is set apart in separate funds for expenditure on specific objects like coal mines labour welfare, replacement of depreciated assets of commercial undertakings etc. These amounts are withdrawn from Consolidated Fund with the approval of Parliament and kept in the Public Account for spending on the specific objects. The actual expenditure on the specific objects is, however, again submitted for vote of Parliament even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to the funds.

5. Under the Constitution, certain items of expenditure like emoluments of the President, salaries and allowances of Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General, interest on and repayment of loans raised by Government and payments made to satisfy decrees of courts etc. are *charged* on the consolidated Fund. The Budget Ssatement shows the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund separately.

6. Under the Constitution, the Budget has to distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. Government Budget, therefore, comprises (i) Revenue Budget and (ii) Capital Budget.

7. *Revenue Budget* consists of the revenue receipts of Government (tax revenues and other revenues) and the expenditure met from these revenues. Tax revenues comprise proceeds of taxes and other duties levied by the Union. The estimates of revenue receipts shown in the Budget statement take into account the effect of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill. Other receipts of Government mainly consist of interest and dividend on investments made by Government, fees, and other receipts for services rendered by Government. Revenue expenditure is for the normal running of Government Departments and various services, interest charges on debt incurred by Government etc. While broadly, expenditure which does not result in creation of assets is treated as revenue expenditure, all grants given to State Governments and other parties are treated as revenue expenditure.

8. *Capital Budget* consists of capital receipts and payments. The main items of capital receipts are loans raised by Government from public which are called *market Loans,* borrowings by Government from Reserve Bank and other parties through sale of Treasury Bills (which are repayable after 91 days, but renewable) loans received from foreign Governments and bodies and repayment of loans granted by Central Government to State Governments and other parties. Capital payments consist of capital expenditure on acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as also investments in shares etc. and loans and advances granted by Central Government to State Governments, Government companies, corporations and other parties. Capital Budget also incorporates transactions in the Public Account. Any surplus/deficit in the Revenue Budget is also carried over to the Capital Budget.

9. The document *Budget at a Glance* shows in brief the revenue receipts and disbursements and capital receipts and disbursements along with broad

details of tax revenues and other revenues, revenue expenditure, capital receipts and capital disbursements.

10. A detailed explanation of the estimates included in the Budget is given in the document *Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government*. This document is divided into three Sections. Section I gives a brief note on the Revised Estimates for the current year and the Budget Estimates for the next year at the existing levels of taxation. Section II explains in detail the estimates of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure under the various heads shown in the Budget statement. Similarly, Section III explains in detail the transactions under capital budget. This Section also includes statements showing the particulars of *debt liabilities of the Central Government* by way of market loans, foreign loans, small savings and other debt and also the assets created by way of capital outlay on departmental undertakings, investments in Government companies, corporations and loans advanced to State Governments and other parties etc. This document also contains a number of Annexures including one showing the *guarantees given by the Central Government* and another showing a summary of budgetary position of Central Government over the past 10 years.

11. The details of drawals and repayments of foreign loans are contained in the Annexure on External Assistance appended to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget. A more detailed account of the external assistance received during a year and the projects financed therefrom is given in the document titled *External Assistance* which is brought out separately by the Ministry of Finance every years.

Finance Bill

12. The proposals of Government for levy of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by Parliament are submitted to Parliament through the *Finance Bill*.

13. The taxes include (i) direct taxes such as Corporation Tax, Income Tax, Estate Duty, and (ii) indirect taxes such as Customs and Union Excise duties. Tax on income payable by companies is known as Corporation Tax and is levied and collected by the Government of India. Taxes on other income (excluding agricultural income) are levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed between the Union and the States in accordance with the formula prescribed after taking into account the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Estate Duty in respect of property including agricultural land is also levied and collected by the Government of India but distributed among the States. Customs duties are levied on imports and exports of specified commodities. Union Excise duties are levied on the production and clearance of specified commodities. A part of the net proceeds of the Union Excise duties is paid to the State Governments in accordance with the principles of distribution formulated by Parliament. Besides, additional duties of excise are levied on sugar, tobacco, cotton, woollen, rayon or artificial silk fabrics in lieu of sales tax and the entire net proceeds are distributed among the States.

14. To facilitate an easy understanding of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill the provisions of the Bill are explained in the document titled *Memorandum explaining the provisions in the Finance Bill.*

Demands for Grants

15. The estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund included in the Budget statement and are required to be voted by Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of Demands for Grants. Where a Ministry/Department is in charge of number of distinct services a separate Demand for each of the major services is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a service, that is, provisions on account of revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, grants to States and Union Territories and also loans and advances relating to the service. In regard to Union Territories without Legislature, a separate Demand is presented for each of the Union Territories. Where the provision for a service is entirely for expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund, for example, interest charges, a separate *Appropriation,* as distinct from a Demand, is presented for that expenditure and it is not required to be voted by Parliament. Where, however, expenditure on a service includes both 'voted' and 'charged' items of expenditure, the latter are also included in the Demand presented for that service but the 'voted' and 'charged' provisions are shown separately in that Demand. The total 'voted' and 'charged' provisions included in the various Demands are summarised in the document titled *Summary of Demands for Grants.*

16. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures (which are under review) certain classes of receipts, like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Budget statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are, however, for the gross amounts. Annexure III of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget reconciles the gross amounts of expenditure shown in the various Demands for Grants, the recoveries which are taken in reduction of the expenditure and the net amounts of expenditure shown in the Budget statement.

17. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Budget Statement. On the top of each Demand the totals of 'voted' and 'charged' expenditure as also the 'revenue' and 'capital' expenditure included in the Demand are indicated separately and the grand total of the amount of expenditure for which Demand is presented is also given. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different heads. The major programmes and organisations, the budget provision for which is Rs. 10 lakhs or above, are exhibited distinctly. The break up of the expenditure on each programme/organisation between 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' is also given. The aggregate amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown in a footnote. The Demands for Grants incorporate *Notes on Demands* which give, in brief, the objectives of the

Ministry/Department. Wherever possible, the targets and achievements in regard to major programmes are also given in these notes. Besides, the notes briefly explain the reasons for the variations between the original budget and the revised budget for the Current year and also between the current year's requirements and the requirements for the next year included in the various Demands.

18. The Demands for Grants are followed by the *Detailed Demands for Grants* laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha some time after the presentation of the Budget, but, before the discussion on Demands for Grants commences. These Detailed Demands for Grants show further details of the provisions included in the Demands for Grants. The break up of the estimates relating to each programme/organisation is given under a number of detailed sub-heads which indicate the categories and nature of expenditure incurred on that programme like salaries, wages, travel expenses, material and equipment, grants-in-aid, etc. At the end of these Detailed Demands are shown the details of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. A more detailed note on the physical and financial aspects of major programmes and schemes is included in the *Notes on important projects and schemes* appended to these Detailed Demands for Grants. These notes besides explaining the scope and objectives of the programmes and schemes also give their estimated cost, the target dates for completion, the progress achieved so far and the purposes for which provisions are asked for in the revised estimates and budget estimates. These also include performance-*cum*-programme statements relating to public sector undertakings.

19. The expenditure of Government is incurred through a number of agencies—(1) Departments of Government, (2) State and Union Territory Governments, (3) Public Sector Companies and Corporations, (4) Departmentally run Commercial Undertakings like the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Nuclear Power Stations etc., and (5) Other bodies and organisations.

Resources transferred to States

20. The State Governments are paid grants and loans for various Plan and non-Plan schemes. These include substantial assistance to provide relief on account of natural calamities. Besides, sizeable amounts of tax revenues collected by the Central Government in the form of Income Tax, Union Excise Duties and Estate Duty are also transferred to the State Governments. Some of the States also get grants to cover the gap in their resources, as recommended by the Finance Commission. Besides, special loans are also given to States which develop deficits in their resources to enable them to fulfil plan outlays. The total *resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments* is indicated in a statement incorporated in the document Budget at a Glance. Sections II and III of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget give further details of these transfers by way of share of taxes, grants-in-aid and loans. Bulk of the resources transferred by way of share of Union Excise Duties and grants and loans are paid by the Ministry of Finance and are included in the Demand "Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments" presented on its behalf. The grants and loans paid by other Ministries are provided for in the Demands of respective Ministries. The notes on the Demand "Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments" also give details of the resources transferred.

Plan Outlay

21. Plan expenditure forms a sizeable proportion of the total expenditure of the Central Government. The Demands for Grants of the various Ministries show the Plan expenditure under each head separtately from the non-Plan expendtiture. The total provisions relating to the Central Sector Plan, Union Territory Plan and Central Assistance for State Plan along with the distribution of the outlay on Central Sector Plan by heads of development are given in the document Budget at a Glance. To facilitate linking of the Plan provisions made in the various Demands with the outlay on the various 'heads of development' adopted in the Plan, a separate document titled *Plan Budget link* is brought out. This document gives the total Plan provisions for each of the Ministries arranged under the various heads of development and also links the various Demands for Grants in which the Plan provisions are made. A description of important schemes included in the Plan along with the objectives, targets and achievements is included in the *notes on important projects and schemes* appended to the Detailed Demands for Grants. Details of the Plan outlays both at the Centre and the States arranged under the various heads of development and the scheme for financing the Plan outlays are contained in the document *Annual Plan* brought out by the Planning Commission separately.

Public Sector Undertakings

22. A large part of the Plan expenditure incurred by the Central Government is through *Public Sector Undertakings*. These Undertakings are financed by Government either through investment in share capital or through loans. Annexure VI to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget shows the capital and loans advanced to the Public Sector Undertaking in the current and the budget year. Annexure VII to the Memorandum gives at one place the investment in and profits of Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings. The *notes on important projects and schemes* appended to the Detailed Demands for Grants contain performance-*cum*-programme statements relating to the various Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministries concerned giving, among other things, the physical achievements, results of operations, particulars of inventory, that is, raw materials and other stocks held, sources of funds and their applications and the return on capital. They also give particulars of the installed capacity, the production level attained, the cost of the project and other relevant data. A detailed report on the working of Public Sector Undertakings during the preceding financial year is given in the document titled *Annual Report on the Working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government* 1971-72 brought out separately by the Ministry of Finance. A report on the working

of the undertakings under the control of the various administrative Ministries is also given in the *Annual Reports* 1972-73 of the various Ministries circulated to Members of Parliament separately. The annual reports along with the audited accounts of each of the Government companies are also separately laid before Parliament. Besides, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the working of the various Public Sector Undertakings are also laid before Parliament.

23. *The Railways* and *Posts and Telegraphs* are the principal departmentally run Commercial Undertakings of Government. The financial relationship between the Central Government and the Railways is governed by the recommendations made from time to time by the Railway Convention Committee of Parliament, and that between the Central Government and Posts and Telegraphs Department is governed by a similar convention mutually agreed upon. The two Departments pay the Central Government dividend on the capital invested in them. The Budget of the Department of Railways and the Demands for Grants relating to Railway expenditure are presented to Parliament separately in advance of the General Budget. However, the total of the receipts and expenditure of the Railways are incorporated in the Budget Statement of Government of India. The Demands for Grants of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are presented along with other Demands of the Central Government. The financial results of the working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are summarised in Statement V of Section I of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget. Details of the receipts and expenditure of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are given in the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Ministry of Communication.

24. The receipt and expenditure of the Defence Department shown in the Budget Statement are explained in greater detail in the document Defence Services Estimates presented along with the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

25. The details of grants given to bodies other than State Governments are given in the Statements of Grants-in-aid paid to non-Government bodies appended to Detailed Demands for Grants of the various Ministries.

26. A descriptive account of the activities of a Ministry/Department during the current year is given in the document *Annual Report* 1972-73 on the working of the Ministry which is brought out separately and circulated to Members of Parliament at the time of discussion on the Demands for Grants.

Performance Budget

27. To make the budget serve as a useful tool of management and also to enable better appreciation of the functioning of the various Ministries and Departments in Parliament and elsewhere, the scheme of Performance Budgeting is being introduced in the various Ministries and Departments on a gradual basis. The Ministries and Departments in which Performance Budgeting has been introduced bring out a document titled *Performance Budget* which is circulated to Members of Parliament separately. The Performance Budget presents the Budget of the Ministry/Department or the organisation in terms of functions, programmes and activities. The financial requirements for each programme or activity is supported by a narrative explanation which, among other things, gives the physical targets, achievements, work load data, summary of staff employed for the purpose, unit cost and norms or standards of performance wherever these have been evolved.

Economic Survey

28. The budget of the Central Government is not merely a statement of receipts and expenditures. Since independence, with the launching of Five Year Plans, it has also become a significant statement of governmental policy and a major instrument for the expression of the Government's programmes. The Budget reflects and shapes and is in turn shaped by the country's economic life. A background of the economic trends in the country during the current year enables a better appreciation of the mobilisation of resources and their allocation reflected in the Budget for the next year. The document *Economic Survey* 1972-73 circulated to Members of Parliament some days before the presentation of Budget provides this background. The Economic survey analyses the trends in agricultural and industrial production, money supply, prices, imports and exports and other relevant economic factors having a bearing on the Budget.

29. The Budget of the Government has an impact on the economy as a whole. For a better appreciation of the impact of governmental receipts and spendings on the other sectors of the economy, it is necessary to group them in terms of economic magnitudes, for example, how much is set aside for capital formation, how much spent directly by the Government and how much is transferred by Government to other sectors of economy by way of grants, loans etc. This analysis is contained in the document *Economic and Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget* which is brought out by the Ministry of Finance separately.

Appropriation Bills

30. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal of the amounts so voted from the Consolidated Fund is sought through the *Appropriation Bill*. Under article 114(3) of the Constitution no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without such an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament.

31. Normally, the process of detailed consideration of the Demands for Grants is completed only by the first week of May. To enable Government to carry on its normal activities from 1st April till such time as the Appropriation Act is passed, a *vote on account* is obtained from the Parliament through an *Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill*. This, however, does not authorise Government to incur any expenditure on

new service such as formation of a new company, undertaking a new scheme or *new instrument of service* like substantial expansion or extension of an existing activity. Monetary limits to determine which items would be in the nature of new service or new instrument of service are laid down from time to time taking into account the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. A list of items of new service or new instrument of service for which provisions are made in the Budget is appended to the Demands for Grants. If occasion arises to incur expenditure on a new service or new instrument of service before obtaining the approval of Parliament, an advance is taken from the Contingency Fund, which is recouped to the Fund after Parliament passes the main Appropriation Bill.

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Summary of Demands for Grants for 1973-74

टिप्पणी

NOTE

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113(2) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" व्यय से भिन्न उसी निधि से किये जाने वाले व्यय के अनुसार, अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में लोक सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं। लोक सभा की कार्य-संचालन और प्रक्रिया नियमावली, के नियम 206 में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि यदि वित्त मंत्री चाहें तो साधारणतः सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के लिए मांग तैयार की जा सकती है और ऐसी मांग में पहले प्रस्तावित कुल अनुदानों के विवरण और फिर प्रत्येक अनुदान के अन्तर्गत विस्तृत अनुमानों के अनुसार विवरण दिए जा सकते हैं।

अब तक अनुदानों की मांगें जो मंत्रालयवार अलग-अलग खंडों में पेश की जाती थी, उनमें परिचायक टिप्पणियां शामिल होती थीं—जिनमें प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के उद्देश्यों, उन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने का कार्यकरण और अधिकरण विभागीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम तथा अन्य अभिकरण जो इन कार्यक्रमों के क्रियान्वयन के संबद्ध होते थे, का उल्लेख होता था। मांगों के भाग I में उस सेवा का नाम जिस के लिए मांग की गई है और व्यय की स्वीकृति एवं प्रभारित दोनों प्रकार की मदों के लिए अलग-अलग सकल व्यवस्था होती थी, भाग II जिसमें कुल व्यवस्था के उपशीर्षकों में वितरण का उल्लेख, खातों में व्यय में से घटाकर—समायोजित की गयी वसूलियों का ब्यौरा यदि टिप्पणी के रूप में दिया गया होता था। वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं पर टिप्पणिया, 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक की लागत की आयोजना भिन्न व्यय की—महत्वपूर्ण मदों की सूची 'नयी सेवा' और सेवा के 'नये साधन' की सीमा के अन्तर्गत आने वाली मदों का ब्यौरा और राज्यों एवं संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से भिन्न पार्टियों को एक-एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की लागत के सहायक अनुदानों को दिखाने वाला विवरण भी—मांगों के साथ होता था। महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं पर टिप्पणियां और आयोजना तथा बजट का पारस्परिक संबंध अलग-अलग खण्डों में परिचारित की जाती थीं। मांगों के भाग I और II वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण और बजट संबंधी अन्य पुस्तकों के साथ पेश किये जाते थे जबकि भाग III और भाग IV की कुछ एक प्रतियां जिनमें अनुमानों और वसूलियों का मंडलवार ब्यौरा सम्मिलित होता था विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की मांगों पर विचार-विमर्श शुरू होने से पहले संसदीय पुस्तकालय में रख दी जाती थी।

मांगों के संक्षिप्त एवं बोधगम्य बनाने के लिए उन्हें पुनः संरचित करने के संबंध में प्रशासन के सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार भूतपूर्व उप-नियंत्रक महालेखापरीक्षक की अध्यक्षता में अधिकारियों के एक दल ने इस संबंध में विस्तृत प्रस्ताव किया है जिन्हें प्राक्कलन समिति को भेज दिया गया था। अपनी 24वीं रिपोर्ट में समिति ने अधिकारियों के दल द्वारा किये गये मुख्य-मुख्य सुझावों को स्वीकार कर लिया है। इस वर्ष पेश की जा रही अनुदानों की मांगों में उन प्रस्तावों का अनुसरण किया गया है।

Under Article 113(2) of the Constitution, the estimates of expenditure to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India, other than the expenditure "charged" upon that Fund, are to be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for obtaining the vote of Lok Sabha. Rule 206 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, lays down that, subject to the discretion of the Minister of Finance, a spearate Demand shall ordinarily be made for each Ministry of the Government and that each Demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimates under each grant divided into items.

Hitherto the Demands for Grants, presented Ministry-wise in separate volumes included Introductory Notes, which enunciated the objectives of each Ministry/Department, the programmes to attain these objectives and the Agencies—Departmental, Public Sector Undertakings and other agencies—associated with the execution of these programmes. The Demands consisted of Part I giving name of the service and gross provision of the Demand for both voted and charged items of expenditure separately; Part II indicating the distribution of total provision by sub-heads; recoveries adjusted in accounts in reduction of expenditure were shown as a foot-note. Notes on financial requirements, a list of important items of Non-Plan Expenditure costing more than Rs. 5 lakhs; details of items attracting the limitations of 'New Service' and 'New Instrument of Service' and a statement showing details of Grants-in-aid to parties other than States and Union Territory Governments costing more than Rs. 1 lakh also accompanied the Demands. Notes on important Schemes and Projects and the Plan-Budget Link were circulated in separate volumes. Parts I & II of the Demands were presented along with the Annual Financial Statement and other Budget documents while a few copies of Parts III and IV containing circle-wise details of Estimates and recoveries were placed in the Parliament Library before the discussion on Demands of various Ministries started.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission to re-structure the Demands to make them more compact and comprehensible a Team of Officers headed by a former Deputy C & AG have made detailed proposals which were submitted to the Estimates Committee. The Committee have, in their 24th Report, approved the principal suggestions made by the Team of Officers. The Demands for Grants presented this year follow these proposals.

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अब मांगों को दो स्तरों में पेश किया जा रहा है । अनुच्छेद 113(2) के अन्तर्गत अनुदानों की मांगें वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ-साथ पेश की जाती हैं। अनुदानों की मांगों के बाद अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगें अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों के अनुदानों की मांगों के संबंध में विचार-विमर्श शुरू होने से पहले पेश की जाएंगी। ये मांगें मंत्रालयवार अलग-अलग खण्डों में प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के लिए तैयार की गयी हैं। अब पेश की जाने वाली अनुदानों की मांगों में उन मुख्य-मुख्य कार्यों, कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं का **विवरण** दिया गया है। जिनके लिए एक वर्ष में 10 लाख रुपये अथवा उससे अधिक की व्यवस्था की जाती है। मांगों पर टिप्पणियों में प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के उद्देश्यों और वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं का ब्यौरा उन उद्देश्यों की प्रगति के लिए कार्यक्रमों और उसके लिए अभिकरणों के उल्लेख के साथ-साथ दिया गया है। इन मांगों में भारत समेकित निधि पर प्रभारित व्यय तथा आयोजनागत एवं आयोजना भिन्न योजनाओं का व्यय भी अलग-अलग दिखाया गया है।

मंत्रालय विशेष की ओर से की जाने वाली मांगों की संख्या भी नियंत्रित कर दी गयी है। किसी एक विभाग को समर्पित मुख्य-मुख्य सेवाओं में से प्रत्येक सेवा को विस्तृत मांग में राजस्व, पूंजी और ऋण खातों में तथा सेवा के संबंध में राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये गये अनुदानों के संबंध में व्यवस्था करके शामिल कर लिया गया है। लेकिन, मंत्रालयों को मांग के राजस्व अनुभाग और पूंजी, (ऋण सहित) अनुभाग के बीच पुनः विनियोजन करने का अधिकार नहीं होगा। अनुमानित वसूलियां जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है, प्रत्येक मांग के नीचे पाद टिप्पणी के रूप में दिखायी गयी हैं। 'नयी सेवा' और 'सेवा के नये साधन' के अन्तर्गत आने वाली मदों के ब्यौरे का एक विवरण भी—साथ लगाया गया है।

अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगें (भाग III और भाग IV) जिन्हें बाद में पेश किया जायेगा विस्तृत विभागीय बजटों के स्वरूप की होंगी जिनमें विभाग की योजनाओं और क्रिया-कलापों के संबंध में विवरण देने के अलावा एककों द्वारा क्रियान्वित किये जाने वाले विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं का व्यय के उद्देश्यों के संबंध में विवरण भी शामिल होंगे। इन मांगों में 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक की लागत वाली आयोजनाओं भिन्न व्यय की—महत्वपूर्ण मदों की सूची, गैर-सरकारी निकायों को सहायक अनुदानों की अदायगी के लिए मांगों में सम्मिलित की गयी व्यवस्थाओं को दिखाने वाला विवरण तथा महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं पर टिप्पणियां भी शामिल की जायेंगी।

अनुदानों की मांगों और प्रभारित विनियोगों का सारांश इस खंड में दिखाया गया है ताकि सारी मांगों को एक ही स्थान पर दिखाया जा सके।

The Demands are now presented at two levels. The Demands for Grants under Article 113(2) are presented along with the annual financial statement. These will be followed by Detailed Demands for Grants to be presented before the discussion on the Demands for Grants of individual Ministries is taken up. They have been arranged Ministry-wise bound in separate volumes for each Ministry/Deptt. The Demands for Grants now presented highlight the major functions and programmes and schemes for which provision in a year is Rs. 10 lakhs or more. Notes on Demands enunciate the objectives of each Ministry and the financial requirements indicating the programmes to attain these objectives and agencies therefor. These Demands also show separately expenditure "charged" upon the Consolidated Fund of India as well as that for Plan and Non-Plan Schemes.

The number of Demands on behalf of a Ministry has also been rationalised. Each of the major services entrusted to a Department have been covered in a comprehensive Demand by including in it provisions on revenue ; capital and loan accounts as also on account of grants paid to State and U. T. Governments relating to that service. The Ministries will not, however, have powers of reappropriation between the Revenue section of the Demand and the Capital (including Loan) section. The estimated recoveries, which are adjusted in accounts in reduction of expenditure, have been shown in the form of a footnote below each Demand. A statement showing details of items attracting the limitations of 'New Service' and New Instrument of Service' has also been added.

The Detailed Demands for Grants (Parts III and IV) to be presented subsequently would be in the nature of detailed departmental budgets, which, besides showing the schemes and activities of the Department, would incorporate further details of various programmes and schemes by units representing objects of expenditure. They will also include the list of important items of Non-Plan expenditure costing more than Rs. 5 lakhs ; the statement showing details of provisions included in the Demands for payment of grant-in-aid to non-Government bodies as well as Notes on important schemes and projects.

A summary of the Demands for Grants and Charged Appropriations is given in this volume so as to bring all the Demands in one place.

अनुदानों की मांगों

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सारांश

SUMMARY
OF
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
1973-74

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
	कृषि मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE				
1.	कृषि विभाग स्वीकृत	1.	Department of Agriculture . .	Voted	1,46,26	..	1,46,26
2.	कृषि स्वीकृत	2.	Agriculture	Voted	84,95,88	286,87,60	371,83,48
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*62,02,10*	*62,02,10*
	जोड़			TOTAL	84,95,88	348,89,70	433,85,58
3.	मछली पालन स्वीकृत	3.	Fisheries	Voted	3,16,01	90,30	4,06,31
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*2,00*	*2,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	3,16,01	92,30	4,08,31
4.	पशु-पालन और डेरी विकास स्वीकृत	4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	Voted	3,33,96	14,55,43	17,89,39
	प्रभाररित			*Charged*	..	*16,50*	*16,50*
	जोड़			TOTAL	3,33,96	14,71,93	18,05,89
5.	वन स्वीकृत	5.	Forest	Voted	5,81,31	5,00	5,86,31
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*1,95,00*	*1,95,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	5,81,31	2,00,00	7,81,31
6.	भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां स्वीकृत	6.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Voted	34,15,13	..	34,15,13
7.	खाद्य विभाग स्वीकृत	7.	Department of Food . . .	Voted	161,14,76	8,93,11	170,07,87
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	81,74	81,74
	जोड़			TOTAL	161,14,76	9,74,85	170,89,61
8.	सामुदायिक विकास विभाग स्वीकृत	8.	Department of Community Development	Voted	56,29,42	1	56,29,43
9.	सहकारिता विभाग स्वीकृत	9.	Department of Co-operation . .	Voted	3,34,80	36,60,56	39,95,36
	प्रभारित			Charged	..	*84,00*	*84,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	3,34,80	37,44,56	40,79,36

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF COMMERCE				
10.	विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	10.	Department of Foreign Trade	Voted	4,96,39	..	4,96,39
11.	विदेश व्यापार	स्वीकृत	11.	Foreign Trade	Voted	139,85,98	42,00,00	181,85,98
12.	निर्यात प्रधान उद्योग	स्वीकृत	12.	Export Oriented Industries	Voted	8,77,56	8,13,64	16,91,20
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*75,00*	*75,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	8,77,56	8,88,64	17,66,20
13.	अन्तर्देशीय व्यापार विभाग	स्वीकृत	13.	Department of Internal Trade	Voted	16,29,71	8,45,20	24,74,91
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*7,50*	*7,50*
		जोड़			TOTAL	61,29,71	8,52,70	24,82,41
	संचार मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS				
14.	संचार मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	14.	Ministry of Communications	Voted	76,08	1,93,00	2,69,08
15.	समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	स्वीकृत	15.	Overseas Communications Services	Voted	5,96,55	1,86,80	7,83,35
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*20*	*20*
		जोड़			TOTAL	5,96,55	1,87,00	7,83,55
16.	डाक और तार विभाग (कार्यचालन व्यय)	स्वीकृत	16.	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	Voted	319,30,36	..	319,30,36
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*50*	..	*50*
		जोड़			TOTAL	319,30,86	..	319,30,86
17.	सामान्य प्रारक्षित निधि से ऋण की अदायगी और डाक और तार का लाभांश सामान्य राजस्व, विनियोग से प्रारक्षित निधि को		17.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Revenues Funds and Repayment of loans from General Reserves	Voted	68,98,61	..	68,89,61
18.	डाक और तार का पूंजी परिव्यय (राजस्व से नहीं)		18.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	Voted	..	106,67,00	106,67,0
	रक्षा मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
19.	रक्षा मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	19.	Ministry of Defence	Voted	1,28,08	24,02,33	25,30,41
20.	रक्षा सेवाएं—स्थल सेना	स्वीकृत	20.	Defence Services—Army	Voted	1029,17,00	..	1029,17,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*9,00*	..	*9,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	1029,26,00	..	1029,26,00
21.	रक्षा सेवाएं—जल सेना	स्वीकृत	21.	Defence Services—Navy	Voted	87,41,00	..	87,41,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*40*	..	*40*
		जोड़			TOTAL	87,41,40	..	87,41,40

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
22. रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	स्वीकृत	22.	Defence Services—Air Force	Voted	330,86,00	..	330,86,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,50*	..	*1,50*
	जोड़			TOTAL	330,87,50	..	330,87,50
23. रक्षा सेवाएं—पेंशनें आदि	स्वीकृत	23.	Defence Services,—Pensions, etc.	Voted	60,40,00	..	60,40,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10*	..	*10*
	जोड़			TOTAL	60,40,10	..	60,40,10
24. रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	24.	Defence Capital Outlay	Voted	..	196,06,00	196,06,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*30,00*	*30,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	..	196,36,00	196,36,00
शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE				
25. शिक्षा विभाग	स्वीकृत	25.	Department of Education	Voted	2,65,78	..	2,65,78
26. शिक्षा	स्वीकृत	26.	Education	Voted	117,58,73	1,06,19	118,64,92
				Charged	..	*4,49,52*	*4,49,52*
	जोड़			TOTAL	117,58,73	5,55,71	123,14,44
27. समाज कल्याण विभाग	स्वीकृत	27.	Department of Social Welfare	Voted	26,51,43	5,00	26,56,43
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*5,00*	*5,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	26,51,43	10,00	26,61,43
विदेश मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS				
28. विदेश मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	28.	Ministry of External Affairs	Voted	82,29,32	1,80,00	84,09,32
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	5	..	5
	जोड़			TOTAL	82,29,37	1,80,00	84,09,37
वित्त मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
29. वित्त मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	29.	Ministry of Finance	Voted	20,98,12	..	20,98,12
30. सीमा-शुल्क	स्वीकृत	30.	Customs	Voted	13,10,87	..	13,10,87
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*44*	..	*44*
	जोड़			TOTAL	13,11,31	..	13,11,31
31. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	स्वीकृत	31.	Union Excise Duties	Voted	23,49,05	..	23,49,05
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*70*	..	*70*
	जोड़			TOTAL	23,49,75	..	23,49,75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है।	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
32.	निगम कर आदि सहित आय सम्बन्धी कर — स्वीकृत	32.	Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	Voted	23,89,10	..	23,89,10
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*2,05*	..	*2,06*
	जोड़			TOTAL	23,91,16	..	23,91,16
33.	स्टाम्प — स्वीकृत	33.	Stamps	Voted	5,58,21	78,76	6,36,97
34.	लेखा-परीक्षा — स्वीकृत	34.	Audit	Voted	44,60,00	..	44,60,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*67,50*	..	*67,50*
	जोड़			TOTAL	45,27,50	..	45,27,50
35.	मुद्रा, सिक्का और ढलाई — स्वीकृत	35.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	Voted	20,90,24	25,91,88	46,82,12
36.	पैंशनें — स्वीकृत	36.	Pensions	Voted	14,20,09	7,12,18	21,32,27
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*25,32*	*4,80*	*30,12*
	जोड़			TOTAL	14,45,41	7,16,98	21,62,39
37.	अफीम कारखाने और एलकोलायड के कारखाने — स्वीकृत	37.	Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works	Voted	11,65,32	57,18	12,22,50
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1*	..	*1*
	जोड़			TOTAL	11,65,33	57,18	12,22,51
38.	राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण — स्वीकृत	38.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	Voted	349,03,11	..	349,03,11
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*746,71,08*	*1192,71,00*	*1939,42,08*
	जोड़			TOTAL	1095,74,19	1192,71,00	2288,45,19
	विनियोजन—ब्याज की अदायगियां		*Appropriation—Interest Payments*				
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*834,86,75*	..	*834,86,75*
39.	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय — स्वीकृत	39.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	Voted	287,00,33	65,73,74	352,74,07
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*4,33*	..	*4,33*
	जोड़			TOTAL	287,04,66	65,73,74	352,78,40
40.	सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण — स्वीकृत	40.	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Voted	..	33,46,85	33,46,85
	विनियोजन—ऋणों की अदायगियां		*Appropriation—Repayment of Debt.*	*Charged*	..	*10820,56,00*	*10820,56,00*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांगसंख्या की गयी है।		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING				
41.	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	41.	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Voted	1,46,65	..	1,46,65
42.	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	स्वीकृत	42.	Medical and Public Health	Voted	47,42,58	23,53,98	90,96,56
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*37,62*	*37,62*
		जोड़			TOTAL	47,42,58	23,91,60	71,34,18
43.	परिवार नियोजन	स्वीकृत	43.	Family Planning	Voted	54,44,25	4,78,40	59,22,65
	भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY				
44.	भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	44.	Ministry of Heavy Industry	Voted	12,60	..	12,60
45.	भारी उद्योग	स्वीकृत	45.	Heavy Industries	Voted	5,42,67	51,70,65	57,13,32
	गृह मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS				
46.	गृह मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	46.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Voted	1,73,63	..	1,73,63
47.	मंत्रिमंडल	स्वीकृत	47.	Cabinet	Voted	1,00,21	..	1,00,21
48.	कार्मिक विभाग और प्रशासनिक सुधार	स्वीकृत	48.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	Voted	4,97,02	..	4,97,02
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*25,00*	*25,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	4,97,02	25,00	5,22,02
49.	पुलिस	स्वीकृत	49.	Police	Voted	122,78,96	2,52,50	125,31,46
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*10,50,00*	*10,50,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	122,78,96	13,02,50	135,81,46
50.	जनगणना	स्वीकृत	50.	Census	Voted	3,47,79	..	3,47,79
51.	गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	स्वीकृत	51.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Voted	67,28,92	12,99,13	80,28,05
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*14,61,66*	*2,67,00*	*17,28,66*
		जोड़			TOTAL	81,90,58	15,66,13	97,56,71
52.	दिल्ली	स्वीकृत	52.	Delhi	Voted	78,25,20	34,79,89	113,05,09
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*41,16*	*2,62,90*	*3,04,06*
		जोड़			TOTAL	78,66,36	37,42,79	116,09,15
53.	चण्डीगढ़	स्वीकृत	53.	Chandigarh	Voted	9,61,09	3,81,89	13,42,98
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*38,42*	*4,00*	*42,42*
		जोड़			TOTAL	9,99,51	3,85,89	13,85,40

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
54.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	स्वीकृत	54.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Voted	13,83,49	5,04,38	18,87,87
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5*	..	*5*
		जोड़			TOTAL	13,83,54	5,04,38	18,87,92
55.	आदिम जाति क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत	55.	Arunachal Pradesh	Voted	17,40,79	6,47,62	23,88,41
56.	दादरा और नगर हवेली क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत	56.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Voted	75,56	40,64	1,16,20
57.	लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकाय और अमीन दीवी द्वीपसमूह	स्वीकृत	57.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands	Voted	2,26,69	46,77	2,73,46
	औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT				
58.	औद्योगिक विकास, मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	58.	Ministry of Industrial Development	Voted	1,94,18	..	1,94,18
59.	उद्योग	स्वीकृत	59.	Industries	Voted	15,13,61	29,01,52	44,15,13
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*25,00*	*10,41,60*	*10,66,60*
		जोड़			TOTAL	15,38,61	39,43,12	54,81,73
	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
60.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	60.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Voted	39,04	..	39,04
61.	सूचना और प्रचार	स्वीकृत	61.	Information and Publicity	Voted	10,42,36	1,06,50	11,48,86
62.	प्रसारण	स्वीकृत	62.	Broadcasting	Voted	18,02,80	14,65,40	32,68,20
	सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER				
63.	सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	63.	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Voted	9,95,21	..	9,95,21
64.	सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनायें	स्वीकृत	64.	Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	Voted	15,53,77	8,41,60	23,95,37
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	1,60,00	1,60,00
		जोड़			TOTAL	15,53,77	10,01,60	25,55,37
65.	बिजली योजनायें	स्वीकृत	65.	Power Schemes	Voted	5,89,34	67,58,48	73,47,82
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*13,49,75*	*13,49,75*
					TOTAL	5,89,34	81,08,23	86,97,57

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amounts in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
	श्रम, पुनर्वास और रोजगार मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION				
66.	श्रम और नियोजन विभाग	स्वीकृत	66.	Department of Labour and Employment	Voted	1,35,27	..	1,35,27
67.	श्रम और नियोजन	स्वीकृत	67.	Labour and Employment . .	Voted	28,95,33	1,79,51	30,74,84
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5*	..	*5*
		जोड़			TOTAL .	28,95,38	1,79,51	30,74,89
68.	पुनर्वास विभाग	स्वीकृत	68.	Department of Rehabilitation .	Voted	20,58,52	9,40,09	29,98,61
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,22*	*5,70,97*	*5,72,19*
		जोड़			TOTAL	20,59,74	15,11,06	35,70,80
	विधि और न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS				
69.	विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	69.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Voted	7,70,84	..	7,70,84
70.	न्याय प्रशासन	स्वीकृत	70.	Administration of Justice . .	Voted	2,60	..	2,60
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*44,63*	..	*44,63*
		जोड़			TOTAL	47,23	..	47,23
	पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS				
71.	पैट्रोलियम और		71.	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Voted	62,41	146,03,07	146,65,48
	योजना मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF PLANNING				
72.	योजना मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	72.	Ministry of Planning . . .	Voted	6,08	..	6,08
73.	अंकसंकलन	स्वीकृत	73.	Statistics	Voted	5,64,96	..	5,64,96
74.	योजना आयोग	स्वीकृत	74.	Planning Commission . . .	Voted	2,02,83	..	2,02,83
	नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT				
75.	नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	75.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport .	Voted	1,67,12	..	1,67,12
		प्रभारित						
76.	सड़कें	स्वीकृत	76.	Roads	Voted	65,49,98	104,96,56	170,46,54
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10*	*12,78,50*	*12,78,60*
		जोड़			TOTAL	65,50,08	117,75,06	183,25,14

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है।		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		(हजार रुपयों में) (Amount in thousands of Rupees) बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
77.	बन्दरगाह, प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और नौवहन	स्वीकृत	77.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Voted	15,85,75	123,35,70	139,21,45
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5*	*77,67*	*77,72*
		जोड़			TOTAL	15,85,80	124,13,37	139,99,17
78.	सड़कें और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	स्वीकृत	78.	Road and Inland Water Transport	Voted	2.97,49	4,04,30	7,01,79
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*70,54*	*70,54*
		जोड़			TOTAL	2,97,49	4,74,84	7,72,33
	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES				
79.	इस्पात विभाग	स्वीकृत	79.	Department of Steel	Voted	12,72,10	175,18,75	187,90,85
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*5,00,00*	*5,00,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	12,72,10	180,18,75	192,90,85
80.	खान विभाग	स्वीकृत	80.	Department of Mines	Voted	19,99,65	103,45,16	123,44,81
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*18*	..	*18*
		जोड़			TOTAL	19,99,83	103,45,16	123,44,99
81.	भू-गर्व सर्वेक्षण	स्वीकृत	81.	Geological Survey	Voted	14,36,10	..	14,36,10
	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION				
82.	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	82.	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Voted	30,39	..	30,39
83.	ऋतु विज्ञान	स्वीकृत	83.	Meteorology	Voted	6,80,65	55,17	7,35,82
84.	उड्डयन	स्वीकृत	84.	Aviation	Voted	14,99,21	20,22,50	35,21,71
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*3,50*	*3,50*
		जोड़			TOTAL	14,99,21	20,26,00	35,25,21
85.	पर्यटन	स्वीकृत	85.	Tourism	Voted	3,03,76	6,05,00	9,08,76
	निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING				
86.	निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	86.	Ministry of Works and Housing	Voted	43,37,94	2,54,35	45,92,29
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*36,00*	*36,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	43,37,94	2,90,35	46,28,29
87.	लोक निर्माण कार्य	स्वीकृत	87.	Public Works	Voted	53,59,33	19,98,54	73,57,87
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*38,41*	*32,00*	*70,41*
		जोड़			TOTAL	53,97,74	20,30,54	74,28,28

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupces)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
88	लेखन सामग्री और छपाई स्वीकृत	88.	Stationary and Printing . .	Voted	17,90,82	..	17,90,82
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,03*	..	*1,03*
	जोड़			TOTAL	17,91,85	..	17,91,85
	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
89.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग स्वीकृत	89.	Department of Atomic Energy .	Voted	33,49	..	33,49
90.	परमाणु ऊर्जा का अनुसंधान और विकास स्वीकृत	90.	Atomic Energy Research and Development	Voted	30,43,82	26,10,60	56,54,42
91.	नाभिकीय बिजली योजनाएं स्वीकृत	91.	Nuclear Power Schemes . . .	Voted	24,29,76	28,99,90	53,29,66
	संस्कृति विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE				
92.	संस्कृति विभाग स्वीकृत	92.	Department of Culture . . .	Voted	6,71,21	..	6,71,21
93.	पुरातत्व स्वीकृत	93.	Archaeology	Voted	2,61,70	..	2,61,70
	इलेक्ट्रोनिक विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS				
94.	इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स विभाग	94.	Department of Electronics . .	Voted	5,81,72	64,90	6,46,62
	विज्ञान और औद्योगिक विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
95.	विज्ञान और औद्योगिक विभाग स्वीकृत	95.	Department of Science and Technology	Voted	3,83,22	20,48	4,03,70
96.	भारतीय सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत	96.	Survey of India . . .	Voted	9,65,62	..	9,65,62
97.	वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को अनुदान स्वीकृत	97.	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research . . .	Voted	24,23,49	..	24,23,49
	अन्तरिक्ष विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF SPACE				
98.	अन्तरिक्ष विभाग स्वीकृत	98.	Department of Space . . .	Voted	12,04,82	3,04.40	15,09.22
	पूर्ति विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY				
99.	पूर्ति विभाग स्वीकृत	99.	Department of Supply . . .	Voted	2,90,01	..	2,90,01
100.	पूर्ति तथा निपटान स्वीकृत	100.	Supplies and Disposals . . .	Voted	4,86,95	..	4,86,95

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demands relates		(हज़ार रुपयों में) (Amount in thousands of Rupees) बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
	संसद, संसदीय कार्य अनुभाग राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघ लोक-सेवा आयोग			PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
101.	लोक सभा	स्वीकृत	101.	Lok Sabha	Voted	3,00,30	..	3,00,30
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,04*	..	1,04
		जोड़			Total	3,01,34	..	3,01,34
102.	राज्य सभा	स्वीकृत	102.	Rajya Sabha	Voted	1,18,57	..	1,18,57
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*90*	..	*90*
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,19,47	..	1,19,47
103.	संसदीय कार्य विभाग	स्वीकृत	103.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Voted	14,64	..	14,64
	विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी परिजन और भत्ते	प्रभारित		*Appropriation—Staff, Houeshold and Allowances of the President* .	*Charged*	*50,59*	..	*50,59*
104.	उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	स्वीकृत	104.	Secretariat of the Vice-President .	Voted	3,90	..	3,90
	विनियोग-संघ लोक सेवा आयोग			*Appropriation—Union Public Service Commission*	*Charged*	*1,21,83*	..	*1,21,83*
		प्रभारित			Voted	44,53,01,31	19,17,46,09	63,70,47,40
		स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*16,00,96,16*	*121,52,47,41*	*137,53,43,57*
		प्रभारित			TOTAL	60,53,97,47	140,69,93,50	201,23,90,97
		जोड़						
(क)	बजट विवरण में दिखाया गया व्यय			(*a*) Expenditure shown in the Budget Statement		70,73,08,12	1,36,95,25,30	2,07,68,33,42
	वसूलियों की रकम जिसे खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है			Amount of recoveries shown in reduction of Expenditure		245,44,84	546,68,20	792,13,04
	जोड़			TOTAL		73,18,52,96	142,41,93,50	215,60,46,46
	घटाइये—रेल व्यय			*Deduct*—Railway Expenditure . .		—12,64,55,49	—172,00,00	—14,36,55,49
	जोड़			TOTAL		60,53,97,47	1,40,69,93,50	2,01,23,90,97

लेखानुदान—1973-74

इन मांगों पर विस्तार से चर्चा होने और उन्हें पूरे वर्ष के लिए पास किये जाने तक संविधान के अनुच्छेद 116 के अनुसार लोक सभा से दो महीने के खर्च की स्वीकृति देने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। इस विवरण में अप्रैल-मई, 1973 में किये जाने वाले संभावित व्यय की आवश्यक रकमें दिखाई गई हैं।

2. जैसा कि अनुदानों की मांगों के सारांश में बताया गया है 1973-74 में कुल 20,124 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी। इस आवश्यकता में से "लेखानुदान" के रूप में केवल 3507 करोड़ रूपया मांगा जा रहा है जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :--

(करोड़ रुपये में)

	1973-74 के लिए कुल व्यवस्था			लेखानुदान की रकम		
	स्वीकृत	प्रभारित	जोड़	स्वीकृत	प्रभारित	जोड़
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	44,53	*16,01*	60,54	7,60	*2,78*	10,38
पूंजीगत व्यय	19,17	*1,21,53*	1,40,70	3,39	*21,30*	24,69
जोड़	63,70	*1,37,54*	2,01,24	10,99	*24,08*	35,07

3. मोटे तौर पर यह व्यवस्था कुछ मामलों को छोड़ कर जहां कि व्यय की रकम को साल भर की अवधि में समान रूप से नहीं फैलाया गया है और जहां अप्रैल-मई, 1973 में संभाव्य अदायगियां करने के लिये अधिक रकम की जरूरत है, 1973-74 की अनुदानों की मांगों में दिखाए गए, कुल अनुमानित व्यय के एक-तिहाई भाग के बराबर है उन मदों का जिनके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था के छटे भाग से ज्यादा रुपया मांगा गया है, नीचे उल्लेख किया गया है। और अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के संक्षिप्त कारण भी दिए गये हैं।

(i) खाद्य विभाग (मांग संख्या 7)

पहले की तरह राजस्व और पूंजी के अन्तर्गत मांग में छठे भाग के अतिरिक्त अदालत द्वारा दी गयी डिग्री की रकम चुकाने के लिये 3 लाख रुपये और एक-तिहाई रकम की व्यवस्था चीनी उद्योग जांच आयोग के लिए स्वीकार की गयी है।

(ii) निर्यात प्रधान उद्योग (मांग संख्या 12)

पहले की तरह माग छठे भाग की शेष व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ काफी विपणन विकास की देनदारी को समाप्त करने के लिये इण्डियन कॉफी बोर्ड को अदा करने के लिये 5.10 लाख रुपये इस में सम्मिलित किये गये हैं।

(iii) वित्त मंत्रालय (मांग संख्या 29)

अप्रैल और मई, 1973 के दौरान प्रत्याशित अदायगियों का भुगतान करने के लिये पहले की तरह छठे भाग से थोड़ा अधिक इसमें सम्मिलित किया गया है।

Vote on Account, 1973-74

In pursuance of Article 116 of the Constitution, Lok Sabha is being asked to vote two months' supply pending detailed consideration and passing of the Demands for the full year. This statement shows the sums required for meeting the expenditure likely to be incurred during April-May, 1973.

2. As indicated in the summary of Demands for Grants, the total gross requirements for 1973-74 amount to Rs. 2,01,24 crores. Against these requirements the amount asked for "on Account" is of the order of Rs. 3507 crores only as detailed below :—

In crores of rupees

	Total gross provision for 1973-74			Amount asked for on Account		
	Voted	*Charged*	Total	Voted	*Charged*	Total
Expenditure met from Revenue	44,53	*16,01*	60,54	7,60	*2,78*	10,38
Capital Expenditure	19,17	*1,21,53*	1,40,70	3,39	*21,30*	24,69
Total	63,70	*1,37,54*	2,01,24	10,99	*24,08*	35,07

3. Broadly the provision represents one-sixth of the estimated gross expenditure included in the Demands for Grants, 1973-74, except in certain cases, where the expenditure is not uniformly spread over the year and larger provision is required to meet the likely payments during April-May, 1973. Mention is made below of the items under which provision for more than 1/6th of the total provision has been asked for, with brief reasons for the additional requirements.

(i) Department of Food (Demand No. 7)

1/3rd of the provision for Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission and Rs. 3 lakhs for payment to be made in satisfaction of a Court decree along with the usual 1/6th of the provisions in the Demands under Revenue and Capital has been adopted.

(ii) Export Oriented Industries (Demand No. 12)

Rs. 5.10 lakhs for payment to Indian Coffee Board to liquidate its liability to Coffee Marketing Development along with the usual 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand has been included.

(iii) Ministry of Finance (Demand No. 29)

A little more than the usual 1/6th has been taken to meet the anticipated payments during April-May, 1973.

(iv) पेंशन (मांग संख्या 36)

पूंजी खाते में पहले की तरह छठे विभाग की व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ राजस्व खाते में 'प्रभारित' और 'स्वीकृत' में उपदानों अथवा पेंशनों, यदि कोई हों तो, उन की बकाया रकम देने के लिये कुल व्यवस्था का चौथाई भाग स्वीकार किया गया है।

(v) अफीम और अल्कलायड के कारखाने (मांग संख्या 37)

पहले की तरह मांग में शेष व्यवस्था के छठे भाग के साथ-साथ अफीम की खरीद के लिये सम्मिलित व्यवस्था का 90 प्रतिशत सम्मिलित किया गया है। अफीम की कटाई मार्च-अप्रैल में की जाती है और अफीम की खेती करने वालों को अधिकांश अदायगी अप्रैल में ही की जाती है।

(vi) राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण (मांग संख्या 38)

राज्य सरकारों को सांविधिक सहायक अनुदानों की अदायगी अग्रिम रूप से त्रैमासिक की जाती है। इसलिए राजस्व खाते में अप्रैल, 1973 में देय पहली त्रैमासिक किस्त देने के लिए कुल प्रभारित व्यवस्था का चौथाई भाग सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है। पूंजी खाते में 100 करोड़ रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था में से 25 करोड़ रुपया राज्यों को अर्थोपाय अग्रिम देने के लिए तथा पूंजी शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत शेष व्यवस्था का छठा भाग सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है।

(vii) वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय (मांग संख्या 39)

पहले की तरह मांग की कुल व्यवस्था के छठे भाग से थोड़ा अधिक राजस्व और पूंजी के अन्तर्गत कतिपय प्रत्याशित अदायगियाँ करने के लिए स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

(viii) सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण (मांग संख्या 40)

6 करोड़ रूपये की कुल व्यवस्था का पहले की तरह छठे भाग के अतिरिक्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बाढ़ सहायता ऋण देने के लिये रेलों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिये व्यवस्था सम्मिलित की गयी है।

(ix) ऋण की अदायगी

राजकोष हुंडियों की मियाद 91 दिन की होती है। इसलिए जनवरी-फरवरी के महीनों में जारी की गई राजकोष हुंडियों का भुगतान अप्रैल-मई 1973 में करना होगा। इसलिए इसके लिए 1500 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है। इसके अतिरिक्त 12 मई, 1973 को 4 प्रतिशत वाले 1973 के ऋण की रकम की अदायगी के लिए 394.52 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है, और बाकी व्यवस्था के सामान्य छठे भाग के साथ-साथ विदेशी ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई।

(x) पुनर्वास विभाग (मांग संख्या 68)

पहले की तरह मांग में सम्मिलित छठे भाग के अतिरिक्त, 1971 में पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए युद्ध के कारण आवश्यक सहायता और अन्य उपायों के लिये राज्य सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान के लिए 8.92 करोड़ रुपया देने के लिए भी मांग की गयी है।

(iv) Pensions (Demand No. 36)

1/4th of the total provision for 'Charged' and 'Voted' on the Revenue side to meet the anticipated payments of gratuities or pensions, if any, which may be drawn in arrears, has been adopted along with the usual 1/6th of the provision on Capital side.

(v) Opium and Alkaloid Factories (Demand No. 37)

90 per cent of the provision included for the purchase of Opium along with the usual 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand has been adopted. Opium is harvested during the months of March and April and major portion of the payments to cultivators is made in April itself.

(vi) Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments (Demand No. 38)

Payments of statutory Grands-in-aid to State Governments are made quarterly in advance. 1/4th of the total 'Charged' provision to meet the first quarterly instalment due in April, 1973 has, therefore, been taken on Revenue side. On the Capital side Rs. 25 crores have been included out of the provision of Rs. 100 crores for Ways and Means Advances to States along with the 1/6th of the remaining provision under Capital heads.

(vii) Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finanace (Demand No. 39)

A little more than the usual 1/6th of the total provision in the Demand both under Revenue and Capital has been adopted to meet certain ancitipated payments.

(viii) Loans to Government Servants, etc. (Demand No. 40)

In addition to the usual 1/6th of the total provision Rs. 6 crores have been included to meet the requirements of Railways for flood relief loans to Government servants.

(ix) Repayment of Debt

The Treasury Bills have a currency of 91 days. Thus the Bills issued in the months of January and February would be due for discharge in the month of April-May, 1973. A sum of Rs. 1500 crores is required for this purpose. In addition, Rs. 394.52 crores has been taken for the discharge of 4% Loan 1973, making on 12th May, 1973 and Rs. 5 crores for the repayments of Foreign loans alongwith the usual 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Appropriation.

(x) Department of Rehabilitation (Demand No. 68)

Rs. 8.92 crores for grants-in-aid to State Governments for relief and other measures necessitated by 1971 hostilities with Pakistan along with the usual 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand has been asked for.

(xi) पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय (मांग संख्या 71)

पहले की तरह मांग की शेष व्यवस्था के छठे भाग के साथ में कतिपय परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति में आये कुछ व्यवधान को दूर करने के लिये 23.68 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(xii) सड़क और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन (मांग संख्या 78)

पहले की तरह मांग में छठे भाग की अन्य व्यवस्था के साथ-साथ केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम को स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया से लिये गये ऋण को चुकाने के लिये 259.77 लाख रुपये सहायक अनुदान के रूप में देने के वास्ते और दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को 425 अतिरिक्त बसें खरीदने के लिए 170 लाख रुपये का ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(xiii) लोक सभा (मांग संख्या 101)

अन्तर्संसदीय संघ और राष्ट्रमंडलीय संसदीय संघ को अप्रैल, 1973 में की जाने वाली अदायगी के लिए अंशदान के रूप में शामिल की गई सारी व्यवस्था को पहले की तरह मांग की शेष व्यवस्था के छठे भाग के अतिरिक्त सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है।

4. यद्यपि "लेखानुदान" में की गयी व्यवस्था आमतौर पर पूरे वर्ष के लिए अनुमानित व्यवस्था के छठे भाग के आधार पर की जाती है फिर भी "लेखानुदान" में जिस रकम के लिये व्यवस्था जाती है उसका उपयोग "नयी सेवा" से संबंधित व्यय के लिए नहीं किया जाता है।

(xi) Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Demand No. 71)

Rs. 23.68 crores to avoid set back in the progress of certain projects under implementation, has been included along with the usual 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand.

(xii) Road and Inland Water Transport (Demand No. 78)

Rs. 259.77 lakhs for grant-in-aid to the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation for repayment of loans obtained by it from the State Bank of India and Rs. 170 lakhs for loan to Delhi Transport Corporation for the purchase of 425 additional buses have been taken along with the usual 1/6th of the other provision in the Demand.

(xiii) Lok Sabha (Demand No. 101)

The entire provision included in the Demand for contributions to the Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentry Association to the payments to be made in April, 1973 has been adopted in addition to the 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand.

4. Although the provision included in the 'Vote on Account' is generally on the basis of 1/6th of the estimated provision for the whole year, the "Vote on Account" is not intended to be used for expenditure on "New Service".

केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय के लिए लेखानुदान

(रेलों को छोड़ कर)

VOTE ON ACCOUNT FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(EXCLUDING RAILWAYS)

10 M of Fin./73—47.

लेखानुदान—1973-74

VOTE ON ACCOUNT—1973-74

31 मार्च 1974 को समाप्त होने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष में अप्रैल और मई 1973 के लिए व्यय का जिसके लिए लेखा अनुदान की आवश्यकता है ।

Estimate of Expenditure for which a Vote on Account is required for the months of April and May, 1973 in the financial year ending on the 31st March, 1974

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोजन की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation		कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
कृषि मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Agriculture**								
1. कृषि विभाग	1. Department of Agriculture	1,46,26	..	..	..	24,38	..	..	..
2. कृषि	2. Agriculture	84,95,88	..	286,87,60	*62,02,10*	14,15,98	..	47,81,27	*10,33,68*
3. मीन क्षेत्र	3. Fisheries	3,16,01	..	90,30	*2,00*	52,67	..	15,05	*33*
4. पशु-पालन और डेरी विकास	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	3,33,96	..	14,55,43	*16,50*	55,66	..	2,42,57	*2,75*
5. वन	5. Forest	5,81,31	..	5,00	*1,95,00*	96,88	..	83	*32,50*
6. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगी	6. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	34,15,13	..	..	..	5,69,19	..	..	..
7. खाद्य विभाग	7. Department of Food	161,14,76	..	8,93,11	*81,74*	26,86,82	..	1,48,84	*16,12*
8. सामुदायिक विकास विभाग	8. Department of Community Development	56,29,42	..	1	..	9,38,24	..	1	..
9. सहकारिता विभाग	9. Department of Cooperation	3,34,80	..	36,60,56	*84,00*	55,80	..	6,10,09	*14,00*
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Commerce**								
10. विदेश व्यापार विभाग	10. Department of Foreign Trade	4,96,39	..	..	..	82,73	..	..	..
11. विदेश व्यापार	11. Foreign Trade	139,85,98	..	42,00,00	..	23,31,00	..	7,00,00	..
12. निर्यात प्रधान उद्योग	12. Export Oriented Industries	8,77,56	..	8,13,64	*75,00*	1,51,36	..	1,35,61	*12,50*
13. आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग	13. Department of Internal Trade	16,29,71	..	8,45,20	*7,50*	2,71,62	..	1,40,87	*1,25*
संचार मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Communications**								
14. संचार मंत्रालय	14. Ministry of Communications	76,08	..	1,93,00	..	12,68	..	32,17	..
15. समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	15. Overseas Communications Service	5,96,55	..	1,86,80	*20*	99,43	..	31,13	*3*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोजन की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation		कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिये राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
16. डाक व तार (कार्यचालन व्यय)	16. Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	319,30,36	*50*	..	..	53,21,73	*8*	..	..
17. डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व में दिया जाने वाला लाभांश और प्रारक्षित निधियों में विनियोग तथा सामान्य राजस्व से दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की वापसी	17. Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	68,98,61	..	..	..	11,49,77	..	..	..
18. डाक और तार पर पूंजी परिव्यय (राजस्व से नहीं)	18. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	..	..	106,67,00	..	..	..	17,77,84	..
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Defence**								
19. रक्षा मंत्रालय	19. Ministry of Defence	1,28,08	..	24,02,33	..	21,35	..	4,00,39	..
20. रक्षा सेवायें—थल सेना	20. Defence Services—Army	1029,17,00	*9,00*	..	..	171,52,83	*1,50*	..	..
21. रक्षा सेवायें—जल सेना	21. Defence Services—Navy	87,41,00	*40*	..	..	14,56,83	*7*	..	..
22. रक्षा सेवायें—वायु सेना	22. Defence Services—Air Force	330,86,00	*1,50*	..	..	55,14,33	*25*	..	..
23. रक्षा सेवायें—पेंशन आदि	23. Defence Services—Pensions, etc.	60,40,00	*10*	..	..	10,06,67	*2*	..	..
24. रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय	24. Defence Capital Outlay	..	..	196,06,00	*30,00*	..	..	32,67,67	*5,00*
शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Education and Social Welfare**								
25. शिक्षा विभाग	25. Department of Education	2,65,78	..	..	..	44,30	..	..	..
26. शिक्षा	26. Education	117,58,73	..	1,06,19	*4,49,52*	19,59,79	..	17,70	*74,92*
27. समाज कल्याण विभाग	27. Department of Social Welfare	26,51,43	..	5,00	*5,00*	4,41,91	..	83	*83*
विदेश मंत्रालय	**Ministry of External Affairs**								
28. विदेश मंत्रालय	28. Ministry of External Affairs	82,29,32	*5*	1,80,00	..	13,71,55	*1*	30,00	..
वित्त मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Finance**								
29. वित्त मंत्रालय	29. Ministry of Finance	20,98,12	..	..	..	3,50,49	..	..	..

30. सीमा-शुल्क	30. Customs	13,10.87	*44*	..	..	2,18,48	*7*	..	..
31. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	31. Union Excise Duties	23,49,05	*70*	..	..	3,91,51	*11*	..	..
32. आय आदि पर कर	32. Taxes on Income, etc.	23,89,10	*2,06*	..	..	3,98,18	*34*	..	..
33. स्टाम्प	33. Stamps	5,58,21	..	78,76	..	93,04	..	13.13	..
34. लेखा-परीक्षा	34. Audit	44,60,00	*67,50*	..	..	7,43.34	*11,25*	..	..
35. मुद्रा सिक्का और टकसाल	35. Currency, Coinage and Mint	20,90,24	..	25,91,88	..	3,48,37	..	4,31,98	..
36. पेंशन	36. Pensions	14,20,09	*25,32*	7,12,18	*4,80*	3,55,02	*6,33*	1,18,70	*80*
37. अफीम कारखाने और एल्को-लायड के कारखाने	37. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	11,65,32	*1*	57,18	..	8,79,97	*1*	9,53	..
38. राज्य सरकारों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अंतरण	38. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	349,03,11	*746,71,08*	..	*1192,71,00*	58,17,17	*135,37,75*	..	*207,11,83*
विनियोजन ब्याज की अदायगियां	*Appropriation—Interest Payments*	..	*834,86,75*	..	..	..	*139,14,46*	..	..
39. वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	287,00,33	*4,33*	65,73,74	..	47,85,55	*72*	10,95,62	..
40. सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण	40. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	..	..	33,46,85	..	..	..	11,57,81	..
विनियोजन-ऋण की अदायगी	*Appropriation Repayment of Debt*	..	..	..	*10820,56,00*	..	..	..	*1900,19,17*
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Health and Family Planning**								
41. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	41. Ministry of Health and Family Planning	1,46,65	..	..	..	24,44	..	..	..
42. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	42. Medical and Public Health	47,42,58	..	23,53,98	*37,62*	7,90,43	..	3,92,33	*6,27*
43. परिवार नियोजन	43. Family Planning	54,44,25	..	4,78,40	..	9,07,38	..	79,73	..
भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Heavy Industry**								
44. भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय	44. Ministry of Heavy Industry	12,60	..	..	..	2,10	..	..	..
45. भारी उद्योग	45. Heavy Industries	5,42,67	..	51,70,65	..	90,45	..	8,61,77	..
गृह मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Home Affairs**								
46. गृह मंत्रालय	46. Ministry of Home Affairs	1,73,63	..	..	..	28,94	..	..	..

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

लेखानुदान—1973-74 Vote on Account—1973-74	मांग या विनियोजन की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
47. मंत्रिमंडल	47. Cabinet	1,00.21	..	..	..	16.70	..	..	..
48. कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	4,97,02	..	..	*25,00*	82,84	..	..	*4,17*
49. पुलिस	49. Police	122,78,96	..	2,52,50	*10,50,00*	20,46,49	..	42,08	*1,75,00*
50. जनगणना	50. Census	3,47,79	..	..	..	57,96	..	..	..
51. गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	67,28,92	*14,61,66*	12,99,13	*2,67,00*	11,21,49	*2,43,61*	2,16,52	*44,50*
52. दिल्ली	52. Delhi	78,25,20	*41,16*	34,79,89	*2,62,90*	13,04,20	*6,86*	5,79,98	*43,82*
53. चण्डीगढ़	53. Chandigarh	9,61,09	*38,42*	3,81,89	*4,00*	1,60,18	*6,40*	63,65	*67*
54. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,83,49	*5*	5,04,38	..	2,30,58	*1*	84,06	..
55. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	55. Arunachal Pradesh	17,40,79	..	6,47,62	..	2,90,13	..	1,07,94	..
56. दादरा और नगर हवेली	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75,56	..	40,64	..	12,59	..	6,77	..
57 लक्षदीव मिनिकोय और अमीनदीवी द्वीपसमूह	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,26,69	..	46,77	..	37,78	..	7,80	..
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Industrial Development**								
58. औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय	58. Ministry of Industrial Development	1,94,18	..	..	..	32,36	..	..	..
59. उद्योग	59. Industries	15,13,61	*25,00*	29,01,52	*10,41,60*	2,52,27	*4,17*	4,83,59	*1,73,60*
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**								
60. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	39,04	..	..	..	6,51	..	..	..
61. सूचना और प्रचार	61. Information and Publicity	10,42,36	..	1,06,50	..	1,73,73	..	17,75	..
62. प्रसारण	62. Broadcasting	18,02,80	..	14,65,40	..	3,00,47	..	2,44,23	..
सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Irrigation and Power**								
63. सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय	6 Ministry of Irrigation and Power	9,95,21	..	..	..	1,65,87	..	..	..

64. सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएं	46. Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	15,53,77	..	8,41,60	*1,60,00*	2,58,96	..	11,40,27	*26,67*
65. विद्युत योजनाएं	65 Power Schemes	5,89,34	..	67,58,48	*13,49,75*	98,22	..	11,26,41	*2,24,96*
श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation**								
66. श्रम और नियोजन विभाग	66. Department of Labour and Employment	1,35,27	..	..	..	22,55	..	..	..
67. श्रम और नियोजन	67. Labour and Employment	28,95,33	*5*	1,79,51	..	4,82,56	*1*	29,92	..
68. पुनर्वास विभाग	68. Department of Rehabilitation	20,58,52	*1,22*	9,40,09	*5,70,97*	10,86,42	*20*	1,56,68	*95,16*
विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs**								
69. विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	69. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	7,70,84	..	..	..	1,28,47	..	..	..
70. न्याय प्रशासन	70. Administration of Justice	2,60	*44,63*	..	..	43	*7,44*	..	..
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals**								
71. पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	71. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	62,41	..	146,03,07	..	10,40	..	36,15,18	..
आयोजना मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Planning**								
72. आयोजना मंत्रालय	72. Ministry of Planning	6,08	..	..	..	1,01	..	..	..
73. सांख्यिकी	73. Statistics	5,64,96	..	..	..	94,16	..		..
74. योजना आयोग	74. Planning Commission	2,02,83	..	..	..	33,80	..	..	..
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Shipping and Transport**								
75. नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	75. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	1,67,12	..	..	..	27,85	..	..	..
76. सड़कें	76. Roads	65,49,98	*10*	104,96,56	*12,78,50*	10,91,66	*2*	17,49,43	*2,13,08*
77. बन्दरगाह, प्रकाश स्तम्भ और नौवहन	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	15,85,75	*5*	123,35,70	*77,67*	2,64,29	*1*	20,55,95	*12,95*
78. सड़क और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	2,97,49	..	4,04,30	*70,54*	2,65,22	..	1,89,44	*11,76*
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Steel and Mines**								
79. इस्पात विभाग	79. Department of Steel	12,72,10	..	175,18,75	*5,00,00*	2,12,02	..	29,19,79	*83,33*
80. खान विभाग	80. Department of Mines	19,99,65	*18*	103,45,16	..	3,33,27	*3*	17,24,19	..
81. गर्भ सर्वेक्षण	81. Geological Survey	14,36,10	..	..	..	2,39,35	..	..	..
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**								
82. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	82. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	30,39	..	..	..	5,06	..	..	..
83. मौसम विज्ञान	83. Meteorology	6,80,65	..	55,17	..	1,13,44	..	9,20	..
84. विमानन	84. Aviation	14,99,21	..	20,22,50	*3,50*	2,49,87	..	3,37,08	*58*
85. पर्यटन	85. Tourism	3,03,76	..	6,05,00	..	50,63	..	1,00,83	..

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोजन की सारणी
Table of Demand or Appropriation

		कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Works and Housing**								
86. निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	86. Ministry of Works and Housing	43,37,94	..	2,54,35	*36,00*	7,22,99	..	42,39	*6,00*
87. सरकारी निर्माण कार्य	87. Public Works	53,59,33	*38,41*	19,98,54	*32,00*	8,93,22	*6,40*	3,33,09	*5,33*
88. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	88. Stationery and Printing	17,90,82	*1,03*	..	..	2,98,47	*17*	..	..
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**Department of Atomic Energy**								
89. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	89. Department of Atomic Energy	33,49	..	..	..	5,58	..	..	..
90. परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान और विकास	90. Atomic Energy Research and Development	30,43,82	..	26,10,60	..	5,07,30	..	4,35,10	..
91. नाभिकीय विद्युत योजनाएं	91. Nuclear Power Schemes	24,29,76	..	28,99,90	..	4,04,96	..	4,83,32	..
संस्कृति विभाग	**Department of Culture**								
92. संस्कृति विभाग	92. Department of Culture	6,71,21	..	..	..	1,11,87	..	..	..
93. पुरातत्व	93. Archaeology	2,61,70	..	..	..	43,62	..	..	..
इलैक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	**Department of Electronics**								
94. इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग	94. Department of Electronics	5,81,72	..	64,90	..	96,95	..	10,82	..
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	**Department of Science and Technology**								
95. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	95. Department of Science and Technology	3,83,22	..	20,48	..	63,87	..	3,41	..
96. भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	96. Survey of India	9,65,62	..	..	..	1,60,94	..	..	..
97. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को अनुदान	97. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	24,23,49	..	..	..	4,03,91	..	..	..
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**Department of Space**								
98. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	98. Department of Space	12,04,82	..	3,04,40	..	2,00,80	..	50,73	..
पूर्ति विभाग	**Department of Supply**								
99. पूर्ति विभाग	99. Department of Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100. पूर्ति और निपटान	100. Supplies and Disposals	4,86,95	..	..	..	81,16	..	..	..

संसद्, संसद् कार्य विभाग, राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक-सेवा आयोग	Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission								
101. लोक सभा	101. Lok Sabha	3,00,30	*1,04*	..	..	51,01	*18*	..	..
102. राज्य सभा	102. Rajya Sabha	1,18,57	*90*	..	..	19,76	*15*	..	..
103. संसद कार्य विभाग	103. Department of Parliamentary Affairs .	14,64	..	..	..	2,44	..	..	..
विनियोजन : राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी परिजन और भत्ते	*Appropriation—Staff Household and Allowances of the President*	..	*50,69*	..	..	..	*8,45*	..	:
104. उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	104. Secretariat of the Vice-President . .	3,90	..	..	..	65	..	..	..
विनियोजन : संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	*Appropriation—Union Public Service Commission*	..	*1,21,83*	..	..	..	*20,30*	..	..
जोड़—राजस्व पूंजी	TOTAL—Revenue/Capital . . .	4453,01,31	*1600,96,16*	1917,46,09	*12152,47,41*	759,89,98	*277,77,38*	338,61,07	*2130,53,53*
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	6053,97,47		14069,93,50		1037,67,36		2469,14,64	
		20123,90,97						3506,81,99	

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA ON 14TH MARCH, 1973

Bill No. 7 of 1973

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1973

A

BILL

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1973-74.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. This Act may be Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1973. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three thousand five hundred and six crores, eighty-one lakhs and ninety-nine thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1973-74. Withdrawal of Rs. 35,06,81,99,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1973-74.

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year. Appropriation.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		Total
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	Revenue	24,38,000	..	24,38,000
2	Agriculture	Revenue	14,15,98,000	..	14,15,98,000
		Capital	47,81,27,000	*10,33,68,000*	58,14,95,000
3	Fisheries	Revenue	52,67,000	..	52,67,000
		Capital	15,05,000	*33,000*	15,38,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	Revenue	55,66,000	..	55,66,000
		Capital	2,42,57,000	*2,75,000*	2,45,32,000
5	Forest	Revenue	96,88,000	..	96,88,000
		Capital	83,000	*32,50,000*	33,33,000

1	2		3			
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding			
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total	5
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Revenue	5,69,19,000	..	5,69,19,000	20
7	Department of Food	Revenue	26,86,82,000	..	26,86,82,000	
		Capital	1,48,84,000	*16,12,000*	1,64,96,000	
8	Department of Community Development . . .	Revenue	9,38,24,000	..	9,38,24,000	
		Capital	1,000	..	1,000	25
9	Department of Co-operation	Revenue	55,80,000	..	55,80,000	
		Capital	6,10,09,000	*14,00,000*	6,24,09,000	
10	Department of Foreign Trade	Revenue	82,73,000	..	82,73,000	
11	Foreign Trade	Revenue	23,31,00,000	..	23,31,00,000	30
		Capital	7,00,00,000	..	7,00,00,000	
12	Export Oriented Industries	Revenue	1,51,36,000	..	1,51,36,000	
		Capital	1,35,61,000	*12,50,000*	1,48,11,000	
13	Department of Internal Trade	Revenue	2,71,62,000	..	2,71,62,000	35
		Capital	1,40,87,000	*1,25,000*	1,42,12,000	
14	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	12,68,000	..	12,68,000	
		Capital	32,17,000	..	32,17,000	
15	Overseas Communications Service	Revenue	99,43,000	..	99,43,000	40
		Capital	31,13,000	*3,000*	31,16,000	
16	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) . . .	Revenue	53,21,73,000	*8,000*	53,21,81,000	
17	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	Revenue	11,49,77,000	..	11,49,77,000	10
18	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	Capital	17,77,84,000	..	17,77,84,000	
19	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	21,35,000	..	21,35,000	15
		Capital	4,00,39,000	..	4,00,39,000	
20	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	1,71,52,83,000	*1,50,000*	1,71,54,33,000	
21	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	14,56,83,000	*7,000*	14,56,90,000	
22	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	55,14,33,000	*25,000*	55,14,58,000	20
23	Defence Services—Pensions, etc.	Revenue	10,06,67,000	*2,000*	10,06,69,000	
24	Defence Capital Outlay	Capital	32,67,67,000	*5,00,000*	32,72,67,000	
25	Department of Education	Revenue	44,30,000	..	44,30,000	
26	Education	Revenue	19,59,79,000	..	19,59,79,000	25
		Capital	17,70,000	*74,92,000*	92,62,000	
27	Department of Social Welfare	Revenue	4,41,91,000	..	4,41,91,000	
		Capital	83,000	*83,000*	1,66,000	
28	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	13,71,55,000	*1,000*	13,71,56,000	30
		Capital	30,00,000	..	30,00,000	
29	Ministry of Finance	Revenue	3,50,49,000	..	3,50,49,000	
30	Customs	Revenue	2,18,48,000	*7,000*	2,18,55,000	
31	Union Excise Duties	Revenue	3,91,51,000	*11,000*	3,91,62,000	
32	Taxes on Income, etc.	Revenue	3,98,18,000	*34,000*	3,98,52,000	
33	Stamps	Revenue	93,04,000	..	93,04,000	35
		Capital	13,13,000	..	13,13,000	
34	Audit	Revenue	7,43,34,000	*11,25,000*	7,54,59,000	
35	Currency, Coinage and Mint	Revenue	3,48,37,000	..	3,48,37,000	40
		Capital	4,31,98,000	..	4,31,98,000	
36	Pensions	Revenue	3,55,02,000	*6,33,000*	3,61,35,000	
		Capital	1,18,70,000	*80,000*	1,19,50,000	
37	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	Revenue	8,79,97,000	*1,000*	8,79,98,000	45
		Capital	9,53,000	..	9,53,000	
38	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments .	Revenue	58,17,17,000	*135,37,75,000*	193,54,92,000	
		Capital	..	*207,11,83,000*	207,11,83,000	
	APPROPRIATION— *Interest Payments*	Revenue	..	*139,14,46,000*	139,14,46,000	50
39	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . .	Revenue	47,85,55,000	*72,000*	47,86,27,000	
		Capital	10,95,62,000	..	10,95,62,000	

1	2		3			
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding			
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total	5
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
40	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	11,57,81,000	..	11,57,81,000	
	APPROPRIATION— *Repayment of Debt*	Capital	..	*19,00,19,17,000*	19,00,19,17,000	10
41	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Revenue	24,44,000	..	24,44,000	
42	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	7,90,43,000	..	7,90,43,000	
		Capital	3,92,33,000	*6,27,000*	3,98,60,000	15
43	Family Planning	Revenue	9,07,38,000	..	9,07,38,000	
		Capital	79,73,000	..	79,73,000	
44	Ministry of Heavy Industry	Revenue	2,10,000	..	2,10,000	
45	Heavy Industries	Revenue	90,45,000	..	90,45,000	
		Capital	8,61,77,000	..	8,61,77,000	20
46	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	28,94,000	..	28,94,000	
47	Cabinet	Revenue	16,70,000	..	16,70,000	
48	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	Revenue	82,84,000	..	82,84,000	
		Capital	..	*4,17,000*	4,17,000	25
49	Police	Revenue	20,46,49,000	..	20,46,49,000	
		Capital	42,08,000	*1,75,00,000*	2,17,08,000	
50	Census	Revenue	57,96,000	..	57,96,000	
51	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	11,21,49,000	*2,43,61,000*	13,65,10,000	30
		Capital	2,16,52,000	*44,50,000*	2,61,02,000	
52	Delhi	Revenue	13,04,20,000	*6,86,000*	13,11,06,000	
		Capital	5,79,98,000	*43,82,000*	6,23,80,000	
53	Chandigarh	Revenue	1,60,18,000	*6,40,000*	1,66,58,000	35
		Capital	63,65,000	*67,000*	64,32,000	
54	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	2,30,58,000	*1,000*	2,30,59,000	
		Capital	84,06,000	..	84,06,000	
55	Arunachal Pradesh	Revenue	2,90,13,000	..	2,90,13,000	40
		Capital	1,07,94,000	..	1,07,94,000	
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	12,59,000	..	12,59,000	
		Capital	6,77,000	..	6,77,000	
57	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Revenue	37,78,000	..	37,78,000	45
		Capital	7,80,000	..	7,80,000	
58	Ministry of Industrial Development	Revenue	32,36,000	..	32,36,000	
59	Industries	Revenue	2,52,27,000	*4,17,000*	2,56,44,000	
		Capital	4,83,59,000	*1,73,60,000*	6,57,19,000	50
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	6,51,000	..	6,51,000	
61	Information and Publicity	Revenue	1,73,73,000	..	1,73,73,000	
		Capital	17,75,000	..	17,75,000	
62	Broadcasting	Revenue	3,00,47,000	..	3,00,47,000	55
		Capital	2,44,23,000	..	2,44,23,000	
63	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Revenue	1,65,87,000	..	1,65,87,000	
64	Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	Revenue	2,58,96,000	..	2,58,96,000	
		Capital	1,40,27,000	*26,67,000*	1,66,94,000	
65	Power Schemes	Revenue	98,22,000	..	98,22,000	
		Capital	11,26,41,000	*2,24,96,000*	13,51,37,000	
66	Department of Labour and Employment	Revenue	22,55,000	..	22,55,000	
67	Labour and Employment	Revenue	4,82,56,000	*1,000*	48,25,70,000	
		Capital	29,92,000	..	29,92,000	
68	Department of Rehabilitation	Revenue	10,86,42,000	*20,000*	10,86,62,000	
		Capital	1,56,68,000	*95,16,000*	2,51,84,000	
69	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Revenue	1,28,47,000	..	1,28,47,000	
70	Administration of Justice	Revenue	43,000	*7,44,000*	7,87,000	
71	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Revenue	10,40,000	..	10,40,000	
		Capital	36,15,18,000	..	36,15,18,000	
72	Ministry of Planning	Revenue	1,01,000	..	1,01,000	
73	Statistics	Revenue	94,16,000	..	94,16,000	
74	Planning Commission	Revenue	33,80,000	..	33,80,000	

1	2		3	4	5
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
75	Ministry of Shipping and Tansport	Revenue	27,85,000	..	27,85,000
76	Roads	Revenue	10,91,66,000	*2,000*	10,91,68,000
		Capital	17,49,43,000	*2,13,08,000*	19,62,51,000
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Revenue	2,64,29,000	*1,000*	2,64,30,000
		Capital	20,55,95,000	*12,95,000*	20,68,90,000
78	Road and Inland Water Transport	Revenue	2,65,22,000	..	2,65,22,000
		Capital	1,89,44,000	*11,76,000*	2,01,20,000
79	Department of Steel	Revenue	2,12,02,000	..	2,12,02,000
		Capital	29,19,79,000	*83,33,000*	30,03,12,000
80	Department of Mines	Revenue	3,33,27,000	*3,000*	3,33,30,000
		Capital	17,24,19,000	..	17,24,19,000
81	Geological Survey	Revenue	2,39,35,000	..	2,39,35,000
82	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Revenue	5,06,000	..	5,06,000
83	Meteorology	Revenue	1,13,44,000	..	1,13,44,000
		Capital	9,20,000	..	9,20,000
84	Aviation	Revenue	2,49,87,000	..	2,49,87,000
		Capital	3,37,08,000	*58,000*	3,37,66,000
85	Tourism	Revenue	50,63,000	..	50,63,000
		Capital	1,00,83,000	..	1,00,83,000
86	Ministry of Works and Housing	Revenue	7,22,99,000	..	7,22,99,000
		Capital	42,39,000	*6,00,000*	48,39,000
87	Public Works	Revenue	8,93,22,000	*6,40,000*	8,99,62,000
		Capital	3,33,09,000	*5,33,00*	8,42,000
88	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	2,98,47,000	*17,000*	2,98,64,000
89	Department of Atomic Energy	Revenue	5,58,000	..	5,58,000
90	Atomic Energy Research and Development	Revenue	5,07,30,000	..	5,07,30,000
		Capital	4,35,10,000	..	4,35,10,000
91	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	4,04,96,000	..	4,04,96,000
		Capital	4,83,32,000	..	4,83,32,000
92	Department of Culture	Revenue	1,11,87,000	..	1,11,87,000
93	Archaeology	Revenue	43,62,000	..	43,62,000
94	Department of Electronics	Revenue	96,95,000	..	96,95,000
		Capital	10,82,000	..	10,82,000
95	Department of Science and Technology	Revenue	63,87,000	..	63,87,000
		Capital	3,41,000	..	3,41,000
96	Survey of India	Revenue	1,60,94,000	..	1,60,94,000
97	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	4,03,91,000	..	4,03,91,000
98	Department of Space	Revenue	2,00,80,000	..	2,00,80,000
		Capital	50,73,000	..	50,73,000
99	Department of Supply	Revenue	48,33,000	..	48,33,000
100	Supplies and Disposals	Revenue	81,16,000	..	81,16,000
101	Lok Sabha	Revenue	51,01,000	*18,000*	51,19,000
102	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	19,76,000	*15,000*	19,91,000
103	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Revenue	2,44,000	..	2,44,000
	APPROPRIATION— *Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	Revenue	..	*8,45,000*	8,45,000
104	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Revenue	65,000	..	65,000
	APPROPRIATION— *Union Public Service Commission*	Revenue	..	*20,30,000*	20,30,000
	TOTAL		10,98,51,05,000	*24,08,30,94,000*	35,06,81,99,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of Article 114(1) of the Constitution of India, read with article 116 thereof, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made in advance by the Lok Sabha in respect of the estimated expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for a part of the Financial year 1973-74.

Y. B. CHAVAN

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ACT, 1973

AN

ACT

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1973-74.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1973. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three thousand five hundred and six crores, eighty-one lakhs and ninety-nine thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1973-74. Withdrawal of Rs.35,06,81,99,000 from and out of the consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1973-74.

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year. Appropriation.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 2 and 3)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	Revenue	24,38,000	..	24,38,000
2	Agriculture	Revenue	14,15,98,000	..	14,15,98,000
		Capital	47,81,27,000	*10,33,68,000*	58,14,95,000
3	Fisheries	Revenue	52,67,000	..	52,67,000
		Capital	15,05,000	*33,000*	15,38,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	Revenue	55,66,000	..	55,66,000
		Capital	2,42,57,000	*2,75,000*	2,45,32,000
5	Forest	Revenue	96,88,000	..	96,88,000
		Capital	83,000	*32,50,000*	33,33,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Revenue	5,69,19,000	..	5,69,19,000
7	Department of Food	Revenue	26,86,82,000	..	26,86,82,000
		Capital	1,48,84,000	*16,12,000*	1,64,96,000
8	Department of Community Development	Revenue	9,38,24,000	..	9,38,24,000
		Capital	1,000	..	1,000
9	Department of Co-operation	Revenue	55,80,000	..	55,80,000
		Capital	6,10,09,000	*14,00,000*	6,24,09,000
10	Department of Foreign Trade	Revenue	82,73,000	..	82,73,000
11	Foreign Trade	Revenue	23,31,00,000	..	23,31,00,000
		Capital	7,00,00,000	..	7,00,00,000
12	Export Oriented Industries	Revenue	1,51,36,000	..	1,51,36,000
		Capital	1,35,61,000	*12,50,000*	1,48,11,000
13	Department of Internal Trade	Revenue	2,71,62,000	..	2,71,62,000
		Capital	1,40,87,000	*1,25,000*	1,42,12,000
14	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	12,68,000	..	12,68,000
		Capital	32,17,000	..	32,17,000
15	Overseas Communications Service	Revenue	99,43,000	..	99,43,000
		Capital	31,13,000	*3,000*	31,16,000
16	Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses	Revenue	53,21,73,000	*8,000*	53,21,81,000
17	Posts and Telegraphs— Divided to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	Revenue	11,49,77,000	..	11,49,77,000
18	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	Capital	17,77,84,000	..	17,77,84,000
19	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	21,35,000	..	21,35,000
		Capital	4,00,39,000	..	4,00,39,000
20	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	1,71,52,83,000	*1,50,000*	1,71,54,33,000
21	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	14,56,83,000	*7,000*	14,56,90,000
22	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	55,14,33,000	*25,000*	55,14,58,000
23	Defence Services—Pensions, etc.	Revenue	10,06,67,000	*2,000*	10,06,69,000
24	Defence Capital Outlay	Capital	32,67,67,000	*5,00,000*	32,72 67,000
25	Department of Education	Revenue	44,30,000	..	44,30,000
26	Education	Revenue	19,59,79,000	..	19,59,79,000
		Capital	17,70,000	*74,92,000*	92,62,000
27	Department of Social Welfare	Revenue	4,41,91,000	..	4,41,91,000
		Capital	83,000	*83,000*	1,66,000
28	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	13,71,55,000	*1,000*	13,71,56,000
		Capital	30,00,000	..	30,00,000
29	Ministry of Finance	Revenue	3,50,49,000	..	3,50,49,000
30	Customs	Revenue	2,18,48,000	*7,000*	2,18,55,000
31	Union Excise Duties	Revenue	3,91,51,000	*11,000*	3,91,62,000
32	Taxes on Income, etc.	Revenue	3,98,18,000	*34,000*	3,98,52,000
33	Stamps	Revenue	93,04,000	..	93,04,000
		Capital	13,13,000	..	13,13,000
34	Audit	Revenue	7,43,34,000	*11,25,000*	7,54,59,000
35	Currency, Coinage and Mint	Revenue	3,48,37,000	..	3,48,37,000
		Capital	4,31,98,000	..	4,31,98,000
36	Pensions	Revenue	3,55,02,000	*6,33,000*	3,61,35,000
		Capital	1,18,70,000	*80,000*	1,19,50,000
37	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	Revenue	8,79,97,000	*1,000*	8,79,98,000
		Capital	9,53,000	..	9,53,000
38	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	Revenue	58,17,17,000	*1,35,37,75,000*	1,93,54,92,000
		Capital	..	*2,07,11,83,000*	2,07,11,83,000
	APPROPRIATION— *Interest Payments*	Revenue	..	*1,39,14,46,000*	1,39,14,46,000
39	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	Revenue	47,85,55,000	*72,000*	47,86,27,000
		Capital	10,95,62,000	..	10,95,62,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40	Loans to Government Servants, etc	Capital	11,57,81,000	..	11,57,81,000
	APPROPRIATION—				
	Repayment of Debt	Capital	..	*19,00,19,17,000*	19,00,19,17,000
41	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Revenue	24,44,000	..	24,44,000
42	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	7,90,43,000	..	7,90,43,000
		Capital	3,92,33,000	*6,27,000*	3,98,60,000
43	Family Planning	Revenue	9,07,38,000	..	9,07,38,000
		Capital	79,73,000	..	79,73,000
44	Ministry of Heavy Industry	Revenue	2,10,000	..	2,10,000
45	Heavy Industries	Revenue	90,45,000	..	90,45,000
		Capital	8,61,77,000	..	8,61,77,000
46	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	28,94,000	..	28,94,000
47	Cabinet	Revenue	16,70,000	..	16,70,000
48	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	Revenue	82,84,000	..	82,84,000
		Capital	..	*4,17,000*	4,17,000
49	Police	Revenue	20,46,49,000	..	20,46,49,000
		Capital	42,08,000	*1,75,00,000*	2,17,08,000
50	Census	Revenue	57,96,000	..	57,96,000
51	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	11,21,49,000	*2,43,61,000*	13,65,10,000
		Capital	2,16,52,000	*44,50,000*	2,61,02,000
52	Delhi	Revenue	13,04,20,000	*6,86,000*	13,11,06,000
		Capital	5,79,98,000	*43,82,000*	6,23,80,000
53	Chandigarh	Revenue	1,60,18,000	*6,40,000*	1,66,58,000
		Capital	63,65,000	*67,000*	64,32,000
54	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	2,30,58,000	*1,000*	2,30,59,000
		Capital	84,00,000	..	84,06,000
55	Arunachal Pradesh	Revenue	2,90,13,000	..	2,90,13,000
		Capital	1,07,94,000	..	1,07,94,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	12,59,000	..	12,59,000
		Capital	6,77,000	..	6,77,000
57	Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands	Revenue	37,78,000	..	37,78,000
		Capital	7,80,000	..	7,80,000
58	Ministry of Industrial Development	Revenue	32,36,000	..	32,36,000
59	Industries	Revenue	2,52,27,000	*4,17,000*	2,56,44,000
		Capital	4,83,59,000	*1,73,60,000*	6,57,19,000
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	6,51,000	..	6,51,000
61	Information and Publicity	Revenue	1,73,73,000	..	1,73,73,000
		Capital	17,75,000	..	17,75,000
62	Broadcasting	Revenue	3,00,47,000	..	3,00,47,000
		Capital	2,44,23,000	..	2,44,23,000
63	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Revenue	1,65,87,000	..	1,65,87,000
64	Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	Revenue	2,58,96,000	..	2,58,96,000
		Capital	1,40,27,000	*26,67,000*	1,66,94,000
65	Power Schemes	Revenue	98,22,000	..	98,22,000
		Capital	11,26,41,000	*2,24,96,000*	13,51,37,000
66	Department of Labour and Employment	Revenue	22,55,000	..	22,55,000
67	Labour and Employment	Revenue	4,82,56,000	*1,000*	4,82,57,000
		Captal	29,92,000	..	29,92,000
68	Department of Rehabilitation	Revenue	10,86,42,000	*20,000*	10,86,62,000
		Capital	1,56,68,000	*95,16,000*	2,51,84,000
69	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Revenue	1,28,47,000	..	1,28,47,000
70	Administration of Justice	Revenue	43,000	*7,44,000*	7,87,000
71	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Revenue	10,40,000	..	10,40,000
		Capital	36,15,18,000	..	36,15,18,000
72	Ministry of Planning	Revenue	1,01,000	..	1,01,000
73	Statistics	Revenue	94,16,000	..	94,16,000
74	Planning Commission	Revenue	33,80,000	..	33,80,000
75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Revenue	27,85,000	..	27,85,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
76	Roads	Revenue	10,91,66,000	*2,000*	10,91,68,000
		Capital	17,49,43,000	*2,13,08,000*	19,62,51,000
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Revenue	2,64,29,000	*1,000*	2,64,30,000
		Capital	20,55,95,000	*12,95,000*	20,68,90,000
78	Road and Inland Water Transport	Revenue	2,65,22,000	..	2,65,22,000
		Capital	1,89,44,000	*11,76,000*	2,01,20,000
79	Department of Steel	Revenue	2,12,02,000	..	2,12,02,000
		Capital	29,19,79,000	*83,33,000*	30,03,12,000
80	Department of Mines	Revenue	3,33,27,000	*3,000*	3,33,30,000
		Capital	17,24,19,000	..	17,24,19,000
81	Geological Survey	Revenue	2,39,35,000	..	2,39,35,000
82	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Revenue	5,06,000	..	5,06,000
83	Meteorology	Revenue	1,13,44,000	..	1,13,44,000
		Capital	9,20,000	..	9,20,000
84	Aviation	Revenue	2,49,87,000	..	2,49,87,000
		Capital	3,37,08,000	*58,000*	3,37,66,000
85	Tourism	Revenue	50,63,000	..	50,63,000
		Capital	1,00,83,000	..	1,00,83,000
86	Ministry of Works and Housing	Revenue	7,22,99,000	..	7,22,99,000
		Capital	42,39,000	*6,00,000*	48,39,000
87	Public Works	Revenue	8,93,22,000	*6,40,000*	8,99,62,000
		Capital	3,33,09,000	*5,33,000*	3,38,42,000
88	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	2,98,47,000	*17,000*	2,98,64,000
89	Department of Atomic Energy	Revenue	5,58,000	..	5,58,000
90	Atomic Energy Research and Development	Revenue	5,07,30,000	..	5,07,30,000
		Capital	4,35,10,000	..	4,35,10,000
91	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	4,04,96,000	..	4,04,96,000
		Capital	4,83,32,000	..	4,83,32,000
92	Department of Culture	Revenue	1,11,87,000	..	1,11,87,000
93	Archaeology	Revenue	43,62,000	..	43,62,000
94	Department of Electronics	Revenue	96,95,000	..	96,95,000
		Capital	10,82,000	..	10,82,000
95	Department of Science and Technology	Revenue	63,87,000	..	63,87,000
		Capital	3,41,000	..	3,41,000
96	Survey of India	Revenue	1,60,94,000	..	1,60,94,000
97	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	4,03,91,000	..	4,03,91,000
98	Department of Space	Revenue	2,00,80,000	..	2,00,80,000
		Capital	50,73,000	..	50,73,000
99	Department of Supply	Revenue	48,33,000	..	48,33,000
100	Supplies and Disposals	Revenue	81,16,000	..	81,16,000
101	Lok Sabha	Revenue	51,01,000	*18,000*	51,19,000
102	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	19,76,000	*15,000*	19,91,000
103	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Revenue	2,44,000	..	2,44,000
	APPROPRIATION— *Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	Revenue	..	*8,45,000*	8,45,000
104	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Revenue	65,000	..	65,000
	APPROPRIATION— *Union Public Service Commission*	Revenue	..	*20,30,000*	20,30,000
	TOTAL		10,98,51,05,000	*24,08,30,94,000*	35,06,81,99,000

THE FINANCE BILL, 1973

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CLAUSES

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. Income-tax.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

3. Amendment of section 2.
4. Amendment of section 28.
5. Amendment of section 35B.
6. Amendment of section 45.
7. Insertion of new section 54D.
8. Amendment of section 80C.
9. Amendment of section 80G.
10. Amendment of section 80J.
11. Amendment of section 80S.
12. Amendment of section 104.
13. Amendment of section 105.
14. Amendment of section 112A.
15. Amendment of section 155.
16. Amendment of section 194C.
17. Insertion of new section 194D.
18. Amendment of section 197.
19. Amendment of sections 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 209 and 215.

Wealth-tax

20. Amendment of Act 27 of 1957.

CLAUSES

Gift-tax

21. Amendment of Act 18 of 1958.

Surtax

22. Amendment of Act 7 of 1964.

Miscellaneous

23. Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited to be exempt for a certain period from liability to pay income-tax and surtax.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

24. Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.

25. Auxiliary duties of customs.
26. Amendment of Act 1 of 1949.
27. Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.
28. Auxiliary duties of excise.
29. Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.
30. Discontinuance of salt duty.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE.
THE THIRD SCHEDULE.
THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA
ON 28TH FEBRUARY, 1973

BILL NO. 5 of 1973

THE FINANCE BILL, 1973

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1973-74.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

5 1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1973. Short title and commencement.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 23 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1973.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

10 2. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*) and (*3*), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1973, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,— Income-tax.

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraph A, B and D of that Part apply,
15 by a surcharge for purposes of the Union;

THE FINANCE BILL, 1973

(*b*) in the cases to which Paragraph C of that Part applies by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and a special surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

20 (*c*) in the cases to which Paragraphs E and F of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(*2*) In making any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1973, where the total income of a company, other than the Life
25 Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation

Act, 1956, includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated— 31 of 1956.

(*i*) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business; and

(*ii*) on the remaining part of its total income at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(*3*) In cases to which Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (*1*) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be. 43 of 1961.

(*4*) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(*5*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*6*), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (*5*) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (*4*) of section 172 or sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (*9*) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (*9*) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule :

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent., "advance tax" shall be computed at that rate.

(*6*) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds five thousand rupees, then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (*5*) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act. at the rate or rates in force,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first five thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income ; and

(*b*) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows :—

(*i*) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(*ii*) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of five thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income ;

(*iii*) the amount by which income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*i*) exceeds the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*ii*) shall be the income-tax or "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(7) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(*a*) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act ;

(*b*) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1973, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act ;

(*c*) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent of such total income ;

(*d*) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance) ;

(*e*) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule ;

(*f*) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government ;

(*g*) all other words and expressions used in this section and the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 2.

3. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in clause (37A), in sub-clause (ii), after the figures and letter "194B", the figures and letter, "194D" shall be inserted;

(b) in clause (42A), for the portion beginning with the words "short-term capital asset" means a capital asset' and ending with the words "notwithstanding that such capital asset has been held by the assessee for not more than twenty-four months immediately preceding the date of its transfer", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974, namely :—

"short-term capital asset" means a capital asset held by an assessee for not more than sixty months immediately preceding the date of its transfer'.

Amendment of section 28.

4. In section 28 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*ii*), after sub-clause (*c*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely :—

"(*d*) any person, for or in connection with the vesting in the Government, or in any corporation owned or controlled by the Government, under any law for the time being in force, of the management of any property or business".

Amendment of section 35B.

5. In section 35B of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*),—

(a) the Explanation shall be numbered, and shall be deemed to have been numbered, as *Explanation 1,* with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968 ; and

(*b*) after *Explanation 1* as so numbered, the following Explanation shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968, namely :—

"*Explanation 2.*—For the purposes of sub-clause (*iii*) and sub-clause (*viii*) of clause (*b*), expenditure incurred by an assessee engaged in the business of—

(*i*) operation of any ship or other vessel, aircraft or vehicle, or

(ii) carriage of, or making arrangements for carriage of passengers, livestock, mail or goods,

on or in relation to such operation or carriage or arrangements for carriage (including in each case expenditure incurred on the provision of any benefit, amenity or facility to the crew, passengers or livestock) shall not be regarded as expenditure incurred by the assessee on the supply outside India of services or facilities.".

Amendment of section 45.

6. In section 45 of the Income-tax Act, (as amended by section 8 of the Finance Act, 1972), for the words, figures and letters "sections 53, 54, 54B and 54C", the words, figures and letters "sections 53, 54, 54B, 54C and 54D" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974. 16 of 1972.

Insertion of new section 54D Capital gain on compulsory

7. After section 54C (inserted by section 9 of the Finance Act, 1972) of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974, namely :— 16 of 1972.

"54D. Where the capital gain arises from the transfer by way of compulsory acquisition under any law of a capital asset, being land or

building or any right in land or building, forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee which, in the two years immediately preceding the date on which the transfer took place, was being used by the assessee for the purposes of the business of the said undertaking, and the assessee has within a period of three years after that date purchased any other land or building or any right in any other land or building or constructed any other building for the purposes of shifting or re-establishing the said undertaking or setting up another industrial undertaking, then, instead of the capital gain being charged to income-tax as the income of the previous year in which the transfer took place, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions of this section, that is to say.— acquisition of lands and buildings not to be charged in certain cases.

(i) if the amount of the capital gain is greater than the cost of land, building or right so purchased or the building so constructed (such land, building or right being hereafter in this section referred to as the new asset), the difference between the amount of the capital gain and the cost of the new asset shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year ; and for the purpose of computing in respect of the new asset any capital gain arising from its transfer within a period of three years of its purchase or construction, as the case may be, the cost shall be *nil;* or

(*ii*) if the amount of the capital gain is equal to or less than the cost of the new asset, the capital gain shal not be charged under section 46 ; and for the purpose of computing in respect of the new asset any capital gain arising from its transfer within a period of three years of its purchase or construction, as the case may be, the cost shall be reduced by the amount of the capital gain.".

8. In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974,— Amendment of section 80C.

(*a*) for sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*1*) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount calculated, with reference to the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (*2*), at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) where such aggregate does not exceed Rs. 2,000	The whole of such aggregate ;
(*b*) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 2,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 2,000;
(*c*) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 5,000	Rs. 3,500 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 5,000 ;"

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*),—

(*i*) for sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*a*), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*ii*) to effect or to keep in force a contract for a deferred annuity on the life of the assessee or on the life of the wife or husband or any child of the assessee :

Provided that such contract does not contain a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of the payment of the annuity."

(*ii*) in sub-clause (*g*), for sub-item (*2*) of item (*i*), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely :—

"(2) to effect or to keep in force a contract for a deferred annuity on the life of any member of such association or body or any child of any of the members of such association or body :

Provided that such contract does not contain a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of the payment of the annuity or."

Amendment of section 80G.

9. In section 80G of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*5*),—

(*i*) in clause (*i*), after the words, brackets, figures and letter "or clause (22A)", the words, brackets and figures "or clause (23)" shall be inserted ;

(*ii*) in clause (*v*), after the words "or affiliated to any University established by law", the following words, brackets and figures shall be inserted, namely :—

",or is an institution approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (*23*) of section 10,";

(*b*) *after Explanation 3* below sub-section (*6*), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Explanation 4*.—For the purposes of this section, an association approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (*23*) of section 10 shall also be deemed to be an institution, and, every association or institution approved by the Central Government for the purposes of the said clause shall be deemed to be an institution established in India for a charitable purpose."

Amendment of section 80J.

10. In section 80J of the Income-tax Act, clause (*c*) of sub-section (*6*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974.

Amendment of section 80S.

11. In section 80S of the Income-tax Act, for the words, brackets and figures "provisions of clause (ii) of section 28", the words, brackets, letters and figures "provisions of sub-clause (*a*) or sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*ii*) of section 28," shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

Amendment of section 104.

12. In section 104 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), after the words "the amount of dividends actually distributed, if any", the words, "within the said period of twelve months" shall be inserted ;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), in clauses (*i*) and (*ii*), after the words "the payment of a dividend or a larger dividend than that declared", the words, brackets and figure "within the period of twelve months referred to in sub-section (*1*)" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 105.

13. In section 105 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974,—

(*a*) in clause (*i*), after the words "has distributed", the words, brackets and figures, "within the period of twelve months referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 104," shall be inserted ;

(*b*) in clause (*ii*), after the words "whose distribution", the words, brackets and figures", within the period of twelve months referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 104," shall be inserted;

(*c*) in clause (*iii*), after the words "has distributed", the words, brackets and figures ", within the period of twelve months referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 104," shall be inserted ;

(*d*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (*iv*) of this sub-section, "the sum distributed as dividends" means,—

(*a*) where in relation to the assessment made under section 143 or section 144, any further distribution of dividends was made by the company in pursuance of a notice under this sub-section, the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—

(*i*) the sum distributed as dividends within the period of twelve months referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 104, and

(*ii*) the sum distributed as dividends within the period of three months from the receipt of the said notice ;

(*b*) where an order under section 107A has been made by the Board in relation to the assessment made under section 143 or section 144, the sum distributed as dividends within the period determined by the Board under the provisions of sub-section (*4*) of section 107A;

(c) in any other case, the sum distributed as dividends within the period of twelve months referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 104".

Amendment of section 112A.

14. In section 112A of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*b*), for words, brackets and figures "clause (*ii*) of section 28", the words, brackets, letters and figures "sub-clause (*a*) or sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*ii*) of section 28" shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

Amendment of section 155.

15. In section 155 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) after sub-section (*8*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1970, namely :—

"(*9*) where in the assessment for any year, a capital gain arising from the transfer of any such capital asset as is referred to in section 54B is charged to tax and within a period of two years after the date of the transfer the assessee purchases any other land for being used for agricultural purposes, the Income-tax Officer shall amend the order of assessment so as to exclude the amount of the capital gain not chargeable to tax under the provisions of section 54B and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (*7*) of that section being reckoned from the date of the assessment";

(b) after sub-section (9) as so inserted, the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974, namely:—

"(*10*) Where in the assessment for any year, a capital gain arising from the transfer by way of compulsory acquisition of any such capital asset as is referred to in section 54D is charged to tax and within a period of three years after the date of the transfer, the assessee purchases any other land or building or any right in any other land or building or constructs any other building for the purposes of shifting or

re-establishing the industrial undertaking referred to in that section or setting up another industrial undertaking, the Income-tax Officer shall amend the order of assessment so as to exclude the amount of the capital gain not chargeable to tax under the provisions of section 54D, and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned from the date of the assessment."

Amendment of section 194C.

16. In section 194C of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (1),—

(*i*) in clause (*d*), for the word "company,", the words "company; or" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) after clause (*d*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*e*) any co-operative society,";

(*b*) in sub-section (3),—

(*i*) in clause (*ii*), for the word and figures "June, 1972.", the words and figures "June, 1972; or" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) after clause (*ii*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*iii*) any sum credited or paid before the 1st day of June, 1973, in pursuance of a contract between the contractor and a co-operative society or in pursuance of a contract between such contractor and the sub-contractor in relation to any work (including supply of labour for carrying out any work) undertaken by the contractor for the co-operative society.".

Insertion of new section 194D.

Insurance commission.

17. After section 194C of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"194D. Any person responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance) shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force:

Provided that no deduction shall be made under this section from any such income credited or paid before the 1st day of June, 1973."

Amendment of section 197.

18. In section 197 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1), after the figures and letter "194B", the figures and letter "'194D" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sections 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 304, 205, 209 and 215.

19. In sections 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204 and 205, in sub-clause (*iii*) of clause (*a*) of section 209, and in sub-section (5) of section 215, of the Income-tax Act, after the word, figures and letter "section 194C", the word, figures and letter, "section 194D" shall be inserted.

Wealth-tax

Amendment of Act 27 of 1957.

20. In the Schedule to the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, in Paragraph A of Part I, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974,—

(a) in item (1), for the words "In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family—", the words, brackets, figure and letter "In the

case of every individual or Hindu undivided family, not being a Hindu undivided family to which item (1A) of this Paragraph applies—" shall be substituted;

(b) after item(1), the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) In the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000—

	Rate of tax
(a) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	2 per cent of the net wealth ;
(b) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 3 per cent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 ;
(c) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 25,000 *plus* 8 per cent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 ;

Provided that for the purposes of this item,—

(*i*) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000;

(*ii*) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 10 per sent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2,00,000."

Gift-tax

21. In section 5 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, in clause (*v*) of sub-section (*1*), after the words "fund established", the words "or deemed to be established" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974. Amendment of Act 18 of 1958.

Surtax

22. In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974, — Amendment of Act 7 of 1964.

(*a*) in the First Schedule, in clause (i) of rule 3, for the words "its debentures", the words, brackets and figures "the debentures referred to in clause (iv), "shall be substituted;

(*b*) in the Second Schedule,—

(*i*) in rule 1, for clause (iv), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(iv) the debentures, if any, issued by it to the public:

Provided that according to the terms and conditions of issue of such debentures, they are not redeemable before the expiry of a period of seven years from the date of issue thereof; and";

(*ii*) in rule 3, for the words, bracket and figures "issue of debentures or borrowing of any moneys referred to in clause (v) of rule 1 or is reduced by any amount on account of reduction of paid-up share capital or redemption of any debentures", the words, brackets and figures "issue of the debentures referred to in clause (iv), or borrowing of any moneys referred to in clause (v), of rule 1 or is reduced by any amount on account of reduction of paid-up share capital or redemption of such debentures" shall be substituted.

MISCELLANEOUS

Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited to be exempt for a certain period from liability to pay income-tax and surtax.

23. Notwithstanding anything contained in the income-tax Act or the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, the Credit Gurantee Corporation of India Limited (a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956) shall not be liable to pay any tax, under either of the two Acts first-mentioned, on its income, profits or gains for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1972 and for the four previous years next following that previous year. 7 of 1964 1 of 1956.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.

24. The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

Auxiliary duties of customs.

25. (*1*) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962. 52 of 1962.

10 of 1897.

(*2*) Sub-section (*1*) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1974, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

52 of 1962.

(*3*) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, 1962, or any other law for the time being in force.

52 of 1962.

(*4*) The provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

26. In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1973", the figures "1974" shall be substituted.

27. The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

28. (*1*) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of excise an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excises Act.

(*2*) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1974, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(3) The auxiliary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The auxiliary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be levied for the purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(5) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.

29. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

Discontinuance of salt duty.

30. For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1973, no duty under the Central Excises Act or the Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into India.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931. 16 of 1931.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGES ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceed Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely:—

(*a*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age, or

(*b*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family,—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 7,000;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 but does not exceed Rs. 7,660, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the following rates, namely:—

(*a*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	10 per cent.;
(*b*) in any other case	15 per cent.;

Provided that the amount of surcharge payayble shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

(*i*) an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount of income-tax on an income of Rs. 15,000, if such income had been the total income (the income of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the person concerned); and

(*ii*) 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent, of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) Where the total income does not exceeds Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(*a*) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified;

(*b*) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*c*) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate herinbefore specified; and

(*ii*) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (*a*) or, as the case may be, clause (*b*).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

5 *Paragraph E*

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

31 of 1956.

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52.5 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of income-tax

1. In the case of a domestic company—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—	
(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	55 per cent.
(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	60 per cent;
(ii) an any other case,	65 per cent. of the total income:

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalities received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government — 50 per cent.;

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income — 70 per cent.;

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction, at the following rates:—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.	*Nil*
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	30 per cent.	4.5 per cent.;

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(*iii*) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent	*Nil*
(*iv*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent	3 per cent;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 4.5 per cent. of the amount of the income, or income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;	
(*ii*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent	2.25 per cent.
2. In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent	1 per cent.;
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	22 per cent.	1 per cent.;
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	24.5 per cent.	1.225 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of fees payable by an Indian concern for rendering technical services in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.	2.2 per cent.;
(*v*) on any other income	70 per cent.	3.5 per cent.

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) of section 80E and computing "advance tax".

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) of in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent.) shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cnet of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;

(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the following rates, namely:—

(a) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	10 per cent.;
(b) in any other case	15 per cent.;

Provided that the amount of surcharge payable shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

(*i*) an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount of income-tax on an income of Rs. 15,000, if such income had been the total income (the income of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the person concerned); and

(*ii*) 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 exceeds Rs. 5,000,—

Rates of Income Tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 850 *plus* 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,500 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 5,500 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;

(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 14,000 *plus* 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 28,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 43,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 59,000 *plus* 85 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.:

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 10,000
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;

(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(*a*) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified;

(*b*) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*c*) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified and

(*ii*) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (*a*) or, as the case may be, clause (*b*).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rates of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business;	52.5 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

5 *Paragraph F*

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,— 31 of 1956

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

10 (1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income ;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income ;

20 (2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—

(*a*) on so much of the total incomes as does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent.,
(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	60 per cent.;
(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income :

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

35 (*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company) ; and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

40 II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total in come as consists of—

45 (*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent. ;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2(7)(e)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly :

Provided that sub-section (*2*) of section 58 shal apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-section (*3*) and (*4*) of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) thereof], 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*), shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly :

Provided that sub-section (*2*) of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA" shall be omitted.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-

tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding five thousand rupees but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding five thousand rupees but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—(*1*) Where the result of the computation for any assessment year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that assessment year from any other source of agricultural income :

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

(*2*) Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with sub-rule (*1*) is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil.*

Rule 8.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 9.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the income tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 24)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 29, for the entry in the fourth column, the entry "Fifty paise per liner metre." shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) in Item No. 72A, in the proviso to sub-item (*i*),—

(*a*) the words "in advance of their importation" shall be omitted;

(*b*) the words "and such contract or contracts has or have been so registered before any order is made by the proper officer of customs permitting the clearance for home consumption, or deposit in a warehouse of such items, components or raw materials" shall be inserted at the end.

PART II

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, for Item No. 63(20A), the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—						
"63 (20A)	Stainless steel plates, sheets and strips.	Revenue	200 per cent. *ad valorem.*	..	..	..".

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 27)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(*i*) in item No. 2,—

(*a*) for the words "Ten per cent. *ad valorem*" in the third column against sub-item (2), the words "Twenty per cent, *ad valorem*" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) the Explanation shall be numbered as "Explanation I" and after the Explanation, as so numbered, the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely :—

'*Explanation II.*—For the purposes of sub-item (*2*), "instant coffee" includes instant coffee containing any ingredient in addition to coffee.';

(*ii*) in Item No. 14, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

Explanation.—This item does not include carbon black.";

(*iii*) in Item No. 14B, for the entry in the second column, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"CAUSTIC SODA AND CAUSTIC POTASH, WHETHER IN A SOLID FORM OR IN LYE.";

(*iv*) in Item No. 14C, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted ;

(*v*) in Item No. 14F, after sub-item (*ii*), the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*iii*) Shaving creams, whether or not containing soap or detergents.",

(*vi*) in Item No. 16B, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (*ii*), the entry "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(*vii*) in Item No. 18E, for the entries in the second column, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"YARN, ALL SORTS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.";

(*viii*) in Item No. 22AA, for the entries in the second column, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"TEXTILE FABRICS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.";

(*ix*) in Item No. 33C, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted ;

(*x*) in Item No. 34A, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted ;

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
In the First Schedule to the Central Excise s Act,—		
(*i*) in Item No. 4, under "II. *Manufactured tobacco*—", after sub-item (3), the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely :—		
"(4)	Smoking mixture for pipes and cigarettes.	Two hundered per cent. *ad valorem.*";
(*ii*) for Item No. 15, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—		
'15	SOAP—	
	"Soap" means all varieties of the product known commercially as soap.	
	(1) Soap, household and laundry	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(2) Other sorts	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*';
(*iii*) in Item No. 19, after sub-item I(1), the following shall be inserted, namely :—		
"(1A)	Cotton fabrics other than those falling under (1), containing 30 per cent. or more by weight, of fibre, or yarn, or both, of non-cellulosic origin.	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*";
(*iv*) the following Items shell be inserted at the end, namely :—		
'62	TOOL TIPS, IN ANY FORM OR SIZE, UNMOUNTED, OF SINTERED CARBIDES OF METALS SUCH AS TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
63	WIRE ROPES—	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
	"Wire ropes" means ropes having a number of wire stands of iron or steel helically laid about an axis, but does not include electric cables.	
64	CARBON BLACK (INCLUDING LAMP BLACK AND ACETYLENE BLACK).	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
65	RUBBER PROCESSING CHEMICALS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY :—	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*'.
	(1) Accelerators	
	(2) Antioxidants	

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* Section 29)

Item No. in the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944	Description of goods	Rate of additional duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 4, under "II. *Manufactured tobacco*—" after sub-item (3), the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely :—

"(4)	Smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes.	One hundred per cent. *ad valorem*" ;

(*ii*) in Item No. 19, after sub-item I(1), the following shall be inserted namely :—

"(1A)	Cotton fabrics other than these falling under (1), containing 30 per cent or more by weight, of fibre, or yarn, or both, of non-cellulosic origin.	Two and a half per *ad valorem*."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1973-74. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

NEW DELHI ; Y. B. CHAVAN.

The 28th February, 1973.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLES 117 AND 274 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

(Copy of letter No. F. 3(29)-B/73, dated the 28th February, 1973 from Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Finance to the Secretary, Lok Sabha.)

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under article 117(1) and (3) read with article 274(1) of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1973 to the Lok Sabha and also recommends to the Lok Sabha the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the Budget on the 28th February, 1973.

Notes on clauses

Clause 2, read with the First Schedule to the Bill, seeks to prescribe the rates at which income-tax, including surcharges thereon, is to be levied on income chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1973-74. Further, it lays down the rates at which tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1973-74 from incomes subject to such deduction under the Income-tax Act ; and the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and tax is to be calculated and charged in special cases for the financial year 1973-74.

Rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1973-74.—The rates of income-tax (including surcharges) in the case of non-corporate taxpayers on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1973-74 are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1972 for purposes of deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and for computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1972-73. Similarly, in the case of corporate taxpayers, the rates of income-tax (including surcharge) on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1973-74 are the same as those laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1972 for purposes of computing "advance tax" payable by companies during the financial year 1972-73.

Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1973-74 from incomes other than "Salaries".—Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge where applicable) is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1973-74 from incomes other than "Salaries" and the retirement annuities under section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act. These rates are the same as specified in Part II of the first Schedule to the Finance Act, 1972 for deduction of tax at source from such incomes with one difference. The Finance Act, 1972 did not prescribe any rate for deduction of income-tax at source from income by way of insurance commission, that is to say, any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, paid for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance). The Bill provides for the deduction of income-tax in respect of such income, in the case of resident recipients other than companies, at the rate of 10 per cent.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities, computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1973-74.—Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge) is to be deducted at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities referred to in section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act, and also the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and income-tax is to be calculated and charged in special cases for the financial year 1973-74. These rates vary in certain respects from the rates specified in the Bill for the assessment of income liable to tax for the assessment year 1973-74.

The first important change is that a separate rate schedule will be applicable in the case of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent total income exceeding Rs. 5,000. Under this schedule, the rate of tax applicable to such Hindu undivided families on various slabs of the taxable income will be the same as the rate of tax applicable to the next higher slab in the case of other Hindu undivided families, individuals, unregistered firms or other associations of persons or bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons and surcharge on income-tax will be levied at the uniform rate of 15 per cent. In the case of other Hindu undivided families, individuals, unregistered firms, or other associations of persons or bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons, the rate of surcharge will, as at present, be 10 per cent if the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000 and 15 per cent if the total income exceeds that amount. Besides, the higher exemption limit of Rs. 7,000 applicable in the case of certain categories of Hindu undivided families is being replaced by the uniform exemption limit of Rs. 5,000 applicable in the case of other Hindu undivided families, individuals unregistered firms, associations of persons or bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons.

Further, a special provision has been made for the calculation of tax in the case of certain non-corporate taxpayers (that is, individuals, Hindu undivided families unregistered firms or other associations of persons or bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons) who, in addition to total income exceeding Rs. 5,000, have net agricultural income. Under this provision, the net agricultural income of a taxpayer will be taken into account only for determining the rate of income-tax to be applied to his total income. This will be done in the following manner :—

(i) the agricultural and non-agricultural components of the tax-payer's income will first be aggregated and income-tax calculated on the aggregate as if such aggregate were the total income ;

(ii) income-tax will then be calculated on the net agricultural income as increased by an amount of Rs. 5,000, as if agricultural income were the total income;

(iii) the amount by which the income-tax calculated under (i) exceeds the amount calculated under (ii) will be the income-tax payable by the assessee on the total income.

The effect of this will be that for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax,—

(a) the first Rs. 5,000 of the non-agricultural income will be appropriated to the lowest slab chargeable to tax at *nil* rate ;

(b) the agricultural component of the income will be appropriated to the middle slabs but no tax will be payable thereon ; and

(c) the balance of the non-agricultural income, which alone will be chargeable to tax, will be appropriated to the top slabs and charged to tax accordingly.

Two changes have been made in the sphere of corporate taxation. In the case of widely-held domestic companies, the concessional rate of 45 per cent which is at present applicable only in the case of widely-held domestic companies having a total income not exceeding Rs. 50,000 is being made applicable to such companies having a total income not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh. In the case of closely-held industrial companies, the concessional rate of 55 per cent. which is at present applicable to the first Rs. 10 lakhs of the total income is being restricted to the first Rs. 2 lakhs of the total income.

The rate of surcharge on income-tax in the case of all companies will continue at the existing level of 5 per cent.

Part IV of the First Schedule contains rules for computation of net agricultural income.

Rule 1 provides that agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, i.e., income by way of rent or revenue derived from land which is situated in India and is used for agricultural purposes (such land being hereinafter referred to as agricultural land) will be computed as if such income were chargeable to tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources".

Rule 2 provides that income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (b) and sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act (other than income derived from agricultural house property used as a dwelling house by the receiver of rent or revenue from agricultural land or by the cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind) will be computed as if such income were chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession". This rule will, therefore, apply to income derived from agricultural land by (i) agricultural, or (ii) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of any process ordinarily employed by such person to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market, or (iii) the sale by such person of the produce raised or received by him in respect of which no process has been performed other than the process of a nature referred to in (ii) above. This rule will also apply to income derived from agricultural house property which is used as a store-house or other out-building. It has been specifically provided that the computation of income under this rule will be made in accordance with sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A, [other than sub-sections (3) and (4) thereof] 41, 43 and 43A and the remaining sections in Chapter IV-D relating to computation of income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business of profession" will not apply.

Rule 3 provides that income derived from agricultural house property which is used as a dwelling house by the receiver of rent or revenue or by the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind will be computed as if such income were chargeable to tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property". It has been specifically provided that where the agricultural house property is occupied by the owner, the annual letting value of such property will be limited to 10 per cent of the net agricultural income of the owner as computed without including therein any income from such property.

Rule 4 provides that where income is derived by the assessee from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, than, notwithstanding anything contained in the other provisions of these rules, sixty per cent. of the income computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, will be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5 provides that where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm and which has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding Rs. 5,000, but has any agricultural income, then the agricultural income of the firm will be computed in accordance with the provisions of these rules. Further the share of such partner in the agricultural income or loss of the firm will be computed in accordance with the provisions of sub-section(1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed will be regarded as his agricultural income or loss.

Rule 6 provides that where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals

(other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which has either no income chargeable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act, or has a total income not exceeding Rs. 5,000, but has, in either case any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body will be computed in accordance with the provisions of these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed will be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7 provides that where the computation of agricultural income from any source results in a loss, such loss will be set off against the income, if any, of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income. No set off will, however, be allowed in respect of the assessee's share in the agricultural loss of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under section 183(b) of the Income-tax Act or of an association of persons or body of individuals. If the net result of the computation of the agricultural income from various sources as outlined above is a loss, such loss will be disregarded and the net agricultural income will be taken as *nil*.

Rule 8 provides that for the purposes of computation of net agricultural income, the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment will apply, with necessary modifications, as they apply in relation to the assessment of total income under that Act.

Rule 9 provides that for the purposes of computation of net agricultural income, the Income-tax Officer will have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the assessment of total income.

Clause 3 seeks to amend section 2 of the Income-tax Act relating to definitions.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend clause (37A) of section 2. The amendment is consequential to the insertion of new section 194D in the Income-tax Act under clause 17 of the Bill. Under this amendment, the rates in force for the purposes of deduction of income-tax at source from insurance commission will be those specified in this behalf in the relevant Finance Act. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1973.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend the definition of "short-term capital asset" contained in clause (42A) of section 2. Under the existing provision, a capital asset held by a person for not more than twenty-four months immediately preceding the date of its transfer is treated as a "short-term capital asset". The effect of the proposed amendment will be that a capital asset held by a person for not more than sixty months immediately preceding the date of its transfer will be treated as a "short-term capital asset".

The special provision contained in the existing clause (42A) under which a bank certificate obtained by a person from an authorised dealer in foreign exchange in evidence of remittance of money to India from abroad in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 or the rules made thereunder during the period from 26th October, 1965 to 28th February, 1966 (or such extended period as may be notified by the Central Government) was not to be regarded as a "short-term capital asset", has been omitted as it has now become otiose.

The amendment under this sub-clause will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

Clause 4 seeks to amend section 28 of the Income-tax Act relating to profits and gains of business or profession. The amendment seeks to secure that any compensation or other payment, due to or received by any person for or in connection with the vesting in the Government, or in any corporation owned or controlled by the Government, under any law, of the management of any business or property shall be chargeable to income-tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession". This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1972 and will, therefore, apply in relation to compensation or other payment referred to therein due to or received by any person during the financial year 1971-72 or any other accounting year corresponding to the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

Clause 5 seeks to amend section 35B of the Income tax Act (relating to export markets development allowance), retrospectively, from 1st April, 1968, i.e., the date from which that section was introduced in the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to number the existing Explanation at the end of sub-section (1) of section 35B as Explanation 1. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of a new Explanation 2 by sub-clause (b).

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new Explanation 2 at the end of sub-section (1) of section 35B. The new Explanation seeks to clarify that for the purposes of sub-clause (iii) and sub-clause (viii) of sub-section (1)(b) of section 35B, expenditure incurred by any person engaged in the business of (a) operation of any ship or other vessel, aircraft or vehicle, or (b) carriage of, or making arrangements for carriage of, passengers, livestock, mail or goods, on or in relation to such operation, carriage or arrangements (including expenditure incurred on the provision of any benefit, amenity or facility to the crew, passengers or livestock) will not be taken into account for the purposes of the weighted deduction allowed under that section.

Clause 6 seeks to amend section 45 of the income-tax Act relating to capital gains. The amendment is consequential to the insertion of new section 54D in the Income-tax Act under clause 7 of the Bill.

Clause 7 seeks to insert a new section 54D in the Income-tax Act. The new section 54D provides that where any capital gain arises from the transfer by way of compulsory acquisition under any law of a capital asset, being land or building or any right in land or building, forming part of an industrial under-

taking belonging to the assessee, which in the two years immediately preceding the date of transfer was being used by the assessee for the purposes of the business of the said undertaking, and the assessee has, within a period of three years after that date, purchased any other land or building, or any right in any other land or building, or constructed any other building, for the purposes of shifting or re-establishing the said undertaking or setting up another industrial undertaking, then, the capital gain will not be charged to tax to the extent that it has been utilised for acquiring such land, building or right, or, as the case may be, constructing such building. Where the amount of the capital gain exceeds the cost of acquisition or construction, only the excess will be chargeable to tax. The concession will, however, be forfeited if the assessee transfers such land or building within a period of three years from the date of its purchase or construction. The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will, therefore, apply for the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

Clause 8 seeks to amend section 80C of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund, etc.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (a), the quantum of deduction from taxable income in respect of long-term savings through life insurance, provident fund, etc., in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families will be varied so as to allow a deduction of the whole of the first Rs. 2,000 of the qualifying savings *plus* 50 per cent of the next Rs. 3,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the remainder of the qualifying savings. This amendment will apply also in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of "community of property" in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.

Under the amendments in sub-clause (b), the deduction with reference to any sums paid to effect or to keep in force a contract for a deferred annuity will not be available to an individual or to an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of "community of property" in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu if such contract contains a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of the annuity.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

Clause 9 seeks to make certain amendments in section 80G of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc. These amendments are intended to secure that donations made to any association or institution established in India for the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement of specified sports and games in India qualify for the tax concession under section 80G in the same manner as donations made to institutions or funds established in India for charitable purposes. The tax concession will, however, be available only in cases where the association or institution to which the donation is made is exempt from income-tax under the provisions of clause (23) of section 10.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will, therefore, apply in relation to donations made during the financial year 1973-74 or any other accounting year relevant to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

Clause 10 seeks to omit clause (c) of sub-section (6) of section 80J of the Income-tax Act. Under the amendment, the requirement as to the number and types of guest rooms and amenities that a hotel should fulfil for qualifying for the tax holiday concession will be dispensed with. This amendment takes effect from 1st April, 1974 and will, therefore, apply for the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

Clause 11 seeks to amend section 80S of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of compensation for termination of managing agency, etc., in the case of assessees other than companies. The amendment is consequential to the insertion of new sub-clause (d) in clause (ii) of section 28 under clause 4 of the Bill.

Clause 12 seeks to make certain amendments in section 104 of the Income-tax Act relating to income-tax on undistributed income of certain companies.

The effect of the amendment under sub-clause (a) will be that for the purposes of charging additional tax under section 104 for failure of a closely-held domestic company to distribute the statutory percentage of dividends within the twelve months immediately following the relevent previous year, the dividends distributed by the company after the expiry of the aforesaid period of twelve months will not be taken into account.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend clauses (i) and (ii) of sub-section (2). These amendments are consequential to the amendment of sub-section (1) of section 104 under sub-clause (a) of this clause.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

Clause 13 seeks to amend section 105 of the Income-tax Act relating to special provisions for further distribution of dividends in certain cases. These amendments are consequential to the amendment of section 104 of the Income-tax Act under clause 12 of the Bill.

Clause 14 seeks to amend section 112A of the Income-tax Act relating to tax on interest on National Savings Certificates (First Issue). The amendment is consequential to the insertion of a new sub-clause (d) in clause (ii) of section 28 under clause 4 of the Bill.

Clause 15 seeks to insert two new sub-sections (9) and (10) in section 155 of the Income-tax Act relating to amendment of certain orders.

New sub-section (9) seeks to provide that where any capital gain arising from the transfer of land used by the assessee or his parent for agricultural purposes is charged to tax and the assessee has, within a period of two years after the date of the transfer, purchased any other land for being used for agricultural purposes, then, the Income-tax Officer shall amend the order of assessment so as to exclude the amount of the capital gain not chargeable to tax under the provisions of section 54B of the Income-tax Act. For this purpose, the provisions of section 154 of the Income-tax Act relating to rectification of mistakes shall apply and the period of four years for amendment of orders specified in sub-section (7) of that section shall be reckoned from the date of assessment. The new sub-section will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1970, i.e., the date on which section 54B was inserted in the Income-tax Act.

New sub-section (10) has been inserted in consequence of the insertion of new section 54D in the Income-tax Act under clause 7 of the Bill. The new sub-section seeks to provide that where any capital gain arising from the transfer of any such capital asset as is referred to in new section 54D (i.e., any land or building or any right in land or building, forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee and used by him in the two years immediately preceding the date of the transfer for the purposes of the business of the undertaking) is charged to tax and the assessee has, within a period of three years after the date of the transfer, purchased any other land or building (including any right in any other land or building) or constructed any other building for the purposes of shifting or re-establishing the industrial undertaking or setting up another industrial undertaking, then, the Income-tax Officer shall amend the order of assessment so as to exclude the amount of the capital gain not chargeable to tax under the provisions of section 54D of the Income-tax Act. For this purpose, the provisions of section 154 of the Income-tax Act relating to rectification of mistakes shall apply and the period of four years for amendment of orders specified in sub-section (7) of that section shall be reckoned from the date of the assessment. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1974.

Clause 16 seeks to amend section 194C of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction of income-tax at source from payments to contractors and sub-contractors. Under the amendments proposed in sub-clause (a), co-operative societies will be included in the categories of taxpayers who are required to deduct tax at source from payments made by them to contractors. Under the amendments proposed in sub-clause (b), no deduction will, however, be required to be made from any sum credited or paid to a contractor by a co-operative society before 1st June, 1973. Likewise, no deduction will be required to be made by the contractor, from any sum which he may, in turn, credit to the account of or pay to a sub-contractor before 1st June, 1973. The amendments will accordingly apply only in relation to payments made on or after 1st June, 1973.

Clause 17 seeks to insert a new section 194D in the Income-tax Act.

Under new section 194D, any person responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of insurance commission or other remuneration in consideration of his soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance) will be required to deduct income-tax from such income at the rates in force (i.e., the rates as may be prescribed in the Finance Act for the relevant year). The deduction will have to be made at the time of the credit of the income to the account of, or the payment thereof (by whatever mode) to, the payee, whichever is earlier. No deduction of tax will be required to be made from any such income credited or paid before 1st June, 1973.

Clause 18 seeks to amend section 197 of the Income-tax Act relating to certificate for deduction of income-tax at source at lower rates. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of new section 194D in the Income-tax Act under clause 17 of the Bill.

Clause 19 seeks to amend sections 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204 and 205 of the Income-tax Act relating to provisions in respect of tax deducted at source and sectons 209 and 215 of that Act relating to "advance tax". These amendments are consequential to the insertion of new section 194D in the Income-tax Act under clause 17 of the Bill.

Clause 20 seeks to make certain amendments in Part I of the Schedule to the Wealth-tax Act relating to rates of wealth-tax. Under these amendments, the existing rate schedule of ordinary wealth-tax will apply only in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families not having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, that is, the maximum amount not chargeable to wealth-tax in the case of an individual. The rate schedule of ordinary wealth-tax applicable in the case of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 that is, the maximum amount not chargeable to welth-tax in the case of an individual, will be as follows:—

On the first Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	..	2 per cent.
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	..	3 per cent.
On the balance of the net wealth, i.e., net wealth in excess of Rs. 10,00,000	..	8 per cent.

However, no wealth-ax will be payable in a case where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000. It is also being provided, by way of marginal relief that the wealth-tax payable shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

Clause 21 seeks to amend clause (v) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, relating to exemption in resect of certain gifts. The amendment seeks to secure that gifts made by any person to any association or institution established in India for the control, supervison, regulation or encouragement of specified sports and games in India and which is exempt from income-tax under the provisions of clause (23) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act are not charged to gift-tax. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will, therefore, apply in relation to gifts made during the financial year 1973-74 or any other accounting year relevant to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

Clause 22 seeks to make certain amendments to the First and Second Schedules to the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend clause (i) of rule 3 of the First Schedule to the said Act. This amendment is consequential to the substitution of clause (iv) of rule 1 of the Second Schedule to the said Act by a new clause.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend the Second Schedule to the said Act. The first amendment seeks to substitute clause (iv) of rule 1 by a new clause. Under the new clause, debentures issued by a company will be taken into account for computing its "capital" for purposes of surtax, *only* if they are issued to the public and according to the terms and conditions of their issue they are not redeemable before the expiry of a period of 7 years. The second amendment is consequential to the substitution of clause (iv) of rule 1 by a new clause.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

Clause 23 seeks to exempt from tax the income of the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited which is a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956. The exemption will apply for purposes of income-tax and surtax and will cover the income of the Corporation for the five accounting years commencing from its accounting year which is the previous year for the assessment year 1972-73.

Clause 24 read with the Second Schedule, seeks—

(a) to raise the rates of import duty on—

(i) cinematograph films, not exposed;

(ii) stainless steel plates, sheets and strips; and

(b) to amend the proviso to Item 72A of the Import Tariff to provide for registration of contracts for purposes of assessment under that item before the goods are permitted to be cleared for home consumption or to be deposited in a warehouse.

Clause 25 seeks to levy up to the 31st March, 1974, auxiliary duties of customs on all imported goods at the rate of 20 per cent. of their value.

Clause 26 seeks to continue for another year the provisions of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, so as to maintain the *status quo* in regard to commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Clause 27 read with the Third Schedule, seeks—

(a) to raise the rates of basic excise duty on—

(1) instant coffee;

(2) plywood, other than plywood for tea-chests;

(3) domestic electrical appliances; and

(4) parts and accessories of motor vehicles;

(b) to change the tariff description of—

(1) pigments, colours, paints, etc.;

(2) caustic soda, to include caustic potash;

(3) cosmetics and toilet preparations;

(4) soap;

(5) yarn, all sorts, not elsewhere specified; and

(6) textile fabrics, not elsewhere specified;

(c) to change the tariff description and to levy duty on smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes;

(d) to change the tariff description and the basis of assessment from square metre to value for certain cotton fabrics ;

(e) to change the basis of assessment from weight to value on glycerine; and

(f) to create new items in the Central Excise Tariff for—

(1) tool tips sintered carbides;

(2) wire ropes;

(3) carbon black; and

(4) specified rubber chemicals.

Clause 28 seeks to levy up to the 31st March, 1974, auxiliary duties of excise on all excisable goods at the rate of 20 per cent. of their value.

Clause 29 read with the Fourth Schedule seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 relating to (1) manufactured tobacco and (2) cotton fabrics.

Clause 30 like section 68 of the Finance Act, 1972, provides that salt shall be duty free for another year.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 27 of the Bill seeks to levy new excise duties on certain items, such as, wire ropes, tool tips, smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes, caustic potash, etc. Withdrawal of some of the excise concessions, such as, in the case of steel ingots produced with the aid of electric furnaces, art silk fabrics processed with non-power operated machines, low-voltage electric motors, etc., will also bring in more units into the dutiable area.

The new levies and the withdrawals of the concessions will necessitate the employment of additional staff not only in the field formations, but in the Secretariat, the Directorate of Tax Research, the Directorate of Drawback and the Statistics & Intelligence Branch (Central Excise). Following this expansion in the coverage of the Central Excise tariff, it will be necessary—

(1) to strengthen to the needed extent the higher supervision over tariff classification and valuation of goods in the Collectorates of Central Excise by deployment of some additional staff involving an additional expenditure of	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
(2) to keep a close watch on the trends and patterns of production, consumption and price movement of these affected commodities which will necessitate the augmentation of the Statistics & Intelligence Branch involving an additional expenditure of	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
(3) to provide the necessary number of officers and staff in the Secretariat of the Board, and the Ministry including the Directorates of Tax Research and Drawback for dealing with the increased work involving an additional expenditure of	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
Total recurring expenditure per year	Rs. 9.50 lakhs

Besides the above items of annual recurring expenditure, the following non-recurring expenditure will also have to be incurred :—

(a) Incidental expenses, contingencies, etc.	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
(b) Furniture, office equipment, etc.	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
Total non-recurring expenditure	Rs. 0.50 lakhs

The Bill does not involve any other expenditure of a recurring or non-recurring nature.

FINANCE BILL, 1973

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

The provisions in the Finance Bill, 1973 in the sphere of direct taxes relate to the following matters:—

(i) Prescribing the rates of income-tax (including surcharges) on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1973-74; the rates at which tax will be deductible at source during 1973-74 from interest (including interest on securities), dividends, salaries, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles and other categories of income liable to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates for computation of advance tax and charging of income-tax on current incomes in certain cases for the financial year, 1973-74.

(ii) Amendment of the Income-tax Act, 1961 with a view to raising additional revenue; providing greater tax incentive for savings; enlarging the scope of the provisions for deduction of tax at source; providing for tax relief in respect of donations to approved sports associations and institutions; and a few others matters.

(iii) Amendment of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 with a view to prescribing higher rates of ordinary wealth-tax in the case of Hindu undivided families with one or more members having independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

(iv) Amendment of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 in order to provide for relief in respect of donations to approved sports associations and institutions.

(v) Amendment of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 with a view to excluding debentures, other than long-term debentures, from the capital base for the purpose of determining the chargeable profits under that Act.

(vi) Exemption from tax of the income of the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited for a 5-year period.

2. The Bill broadly follows the principle (adopted since 1967) that changes in the rates of tax as also other provisions of the tax laws should ordinarily be made operative prospectively in relation to current incomes and not in relation to incomes of past year. The substance of the main provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxes is explained in the following paragraph.

INCOME TAX

I. *Rates of income-tax in respect of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year* 1973-74

3. In respect of the incomes of all categories of assessees (corporate as well as non-corporate) liable to tax for the assessment year 1973-74, the rates of income-tax under the Bill are the same as laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1972 for purposes of computation of advance tax, deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities payble to partners of registered firms engaged in specified professions and computation of the tax payable in certain special cases during the financial year 1972-73. The rates of income-tax (including surcharges on income-tax) for the assessment year 1973-74 in the case of all categories of taxpayers have been specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

II. *Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year* 1973-74 *from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities.*

4. The rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1973-74 from incomes, other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities payable to parners of registered firms engaged in specified professions, are set forth in Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill. In the context of the provision being made in the Income-tax Act for deduction of income-tax at source from insurance commission, the Bill lays down the rates for deduction of income-tax not only from interest on securities, other categories of interest, dividends winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles and other categories of non-salary income of non-residents, but also for deduction of tax at source from income by way of insurance commission. Under another amendment sought to be made in the Income-tax Act, co-operative societies are being included in the categories of taxpayers who are required to deduct tax at source from payment made to contractors in respect of works and labour contracts. The rates for deduction of tax at source prescribed in the Bill in respect of the categories of income which are already liable to such tax are the same as specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1972 for purposes of deduction of tax at source from such incomes during the financial year 1972-73. The new provisions for deduction of tax at source are explained in the following paragraphs.

5. *Payments in respect of insurance commission.*— Under the new section 194D proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act under clause 17 of the Bill, any person responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of insurance commission will be required to deduct income-tax at source at such rates as may be prescribed in the Finance Act of the relevant year. For this purpose, "insurance commission" will mean any income by way of remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance). The deduction will have to be made at the time of the credit of the income to the account of, or the payment thereof (by whatever mode) to, the payee, whichever is earlier. No deduction will, however, be required to be made from insurance commission where such commission is credited or paid before 1st June, 1973.

6. During the financial year 1973-74, tax will be deducted at source from insurance commission at the rate of 10%. In view of the amendment proposed to be made in section 197 of the Income-tax Act under clause 18 of the Bill, a taxpayer will be entitled to make an application to the Income-tax Officer for issue of a certificate enabling him to receive insurance commission after deduction of income-tax at a lower rate or without deduction of income-tax at source, as may be justified in his case having regard to his total income. Where such certificate is issued, the person responsible for paying insurance commission will be required to deduct tax at the lower rate or make payment without deduction of tax, as may be authorised in the certificate.

7. Consequential amendments have also been made to sections 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204 and 205 of the Income-tax Act relating to provisions in respect of tax deducted at source and sections 209 and 215 of that Act relating to advance tax with a view to placing the tax deducted at source from insurance commission on a par with tax deducted from other categories of income in other respects.

8. *Payments by co-operative societies to contractors resident in India.*—Under section 194C inserted in the Income-tax Act by the Finance Act, 1972, income-tax is deductible at source from income comprised in payments made by the Central Government or any State Government, local authorities, statutory corporations and companies to contractors engaged for carrying out any work or for supplying labour for carrying out such work, at the rate of 2% of such payments. Similarly, deduction is made from payments made by contractors, other than individuals and Hindu undivided families, to sub-contractors at the rate of 1% of the payment. No deduction is, however, required to be made if the consideration for the contract or the sub-contract does not exceed Rs. 5,000. In view of the amendment being made in the said section 194C, co-operative societies will be included in the categories of taxpayers who are required to deduct tax at source from payments made by them to contractors. Accordingly, income-tax will now be deductible from payments made by co-operative societies to contractors in respect of works and labour contracts, at the rate of 2% of the payment and the contractors obtaining contracts from the co-operative societies will, in turn, be required to deduct tax at source from payments made by them to sub-contractors, at the rate of 1% of the payment. In view of a specific provision made in the said section 194C, no deduction of tax will be made from payments made by co-operative societies to contractors, or by contractors obtaining contracts from co-operative societies to sub-contractors, where the payment is made before 1st June, 1973.

As the rates for deduction of tax at source in respect of payments to contractors and sub-contractors have been laid down in the Income-tax Act, no specific provision in this regard has been made in Part II of the First Schedule.

III. Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries", computation of advance tax and charging of income tax in special cases during the financial year 1973-74.

9. *Individuals, Hindu undivided families and all other non-corporate taxpayers.*—The rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" in the case of individuals during the financial year 1973-74 and also for computation of advance tax payable during that year in the case of all categories of taxpayers have been specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are also applicable for deduction of tax at source during 1973-74 from retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in certain professions (chartered accountants, solicitors, lawyers, etc.) and for charging income-tax during 1973-74 on current incomes in special cases, *e.g.*, provisional assessment of shipping profits arising in India to non-residents, assessment of persons leaving India for good during the assessment year 1973-74, assessment of persons who are likely to transfer property to avoid tax, etc.

10. The rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill in the case of all non-corporate taxpayers *other than Hindu undivided families* are the same as those specified in Part I of the First Schedule for the assessment of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1973-74. The rates specified in the case of Hindu undivided families, however, vary in certain respects from the rates specified in Part I for the assessment of income liable to tax for the assessment year 1973-74. These variations are explained in paragraphs 11 and 12.

Further, a special provision is being made for taking into account net agricultural income of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, associations of persons, bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons for determination of the rate to be applied to their total income if such total income exceeds Rs. 5,000. The manner in which the net agricultural income will be taken into account for determining such rates is explained in paragraphs 13 to 23.

11. *Hindu undivided families.*—In view of the position that the institution of Hindu undivided family has been widely used for tax avoidance, it is proposed to restrict the tax benefits which can be acquired through this institution. The rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill in the case of Hindu undivided families vary from the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule for the assessment of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1973-74 in the following respects :—

(i) A separate rate schedule has been prescribed in Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule in the case of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent total income exceeding Rs. 5,000. Under this rate schedule, the rate of tax applicable various slabs of the taxable income will be the same as the rate of tax applicable to the next higher slab in the case of individuals, unregistered firms, etc., as also Hindu undivided families having no member with independent total income ex-

ceeding Rs. 5,000. A uniform rate of surcharge equal to 15% will be applicable in the case of Hindu undivided families covered by the aforesaid Sub-Paragraph.

(ii) The higher exemption limit of Rs. 7,000 applicable in the case of certain Hindu undivided families is being reduced to Rs. 5,000 obtaining in the case of individuals, unregistered firms, etc. The exemption limit of Rs. 5,000 will apply in the case of all Hindu undivided families.

The rates of surcharge on income-tax in the case of Hindu undivided families having no member with independent total income exceeding Rs. 5,000 will, however, remain at the existing levels, i.e., the rate of surcharge will be 10% in cases where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000 and 15% where it exceeds that amount.

12. The Table below shows comparative incidence of tax (including surcharge) at selected levels of income in the case of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independendent total income exceeding Rs. 5,000 and those which have no such member.

Incidence of Tax at Selection Levels of in the Case of Hindu Undivided Families

Income	Tax (including surcharge) at rates prescribed in the Bill in the case of a Hindu undivided family having one or more members with independent total income exceeding Rs. 5,000	Tax (including surcharge at rates prescribed in the Bill in the case of a Hindu undivided family having no members with independent total income exceeding Rs. 5,000	Excess liability in the case of a Hindu undivided family having one or more members with independent total income exceeding Rs. 5,000 (col. 2-col.3)
1	2	3	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
6,000	196	110	86
7,500	489	275	214
10,000	978	550	428
12,500	1,639	1.018	621
15,000	2,300	1,485	815
20,000	4,025	2,875	1,150
25,000	6,325	4,600	1,725
30,000	9,200	6,900	2,300
40,000	16,100	12,650	3,450
50,000	24,150	19,550	4,600
60,000	32,200	26,450	5,750
70,000	40,825	34,500	6,325
80,000	49,450	42,550	6,900
90,000	58,650	51,175	7,475
1,00,000	67,850	59,800	8,050
1,50,000	1,16,725	1,05,800	10,925
2,00,000	1,65,600	1,51,800	13.800
3,00,000	2,63,350	2,49,550	13,800
5,00,000	4,58,850	4,45,050	13,800

13. ***Individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, associations of persons, bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons having, agricultural income.***—The Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income (Raj Committee) has suggested several measures for mobilising resources from the agricultural sector. One of its principal recommendations is that agricultural income derived by a taxpayer should be taken into account in determining the amount of tax payable by him on his non-agricultural income. The Committee has suggested that agricultural and non-agricultural components of a taxpayer's income should be aggregated and the tax on the non-agricultural portion levied as if the latter were placed in the top slabs of the aggregate income. Integration of agricultural and non-agricultural incomes should take effect only if a taxpayer has taxable non-agricultural income exceeding the minimum exemption limit laid down for the levy of income-tax. In determining the rate of tax on non-agricultural income, the agricultural income and non-agricultural income should be combined in the following manner and order :

(i) The initial exemption allowed out of non-agricultural income.

(ii) agricultural income; and

(iii) balance of non-agricutural income.

The Bill seeks to implement the above recommendation of the Raj Committee.

14. A special provision is being made in the Bill for calculation of tax in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, associations of persons, bodies of individuals and artificials juridical persons where these categories of taxpayers have net agricultural income in addition to income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act and the income so chargeable exceeds Rs. 5,000. In such cases, tax will be calculated in the following manner:—

(i) The agricultural and non-agricultural components of the taxpayer's income will first be aggregated and income-tax calculated on the aggregate as if such aggregate were the total income;

(ii) income-tax will then be calculated on the net agricultural income as increased by an amount of Rs. 5,000 as if such increased net agricultural income were the total income;

(iii) the amount by which the income-tax calculated under (i) exceeds the amount calculated under (ii) will be the income-tax payable by the taxpayer on his total income.

The effect of this will be that for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax—

(a) the first Rs. 5,000 of the non-agricultural income will be appropriated to the lowest slab chargeable to tax at *nil* rate;

(b) the agricultural component of the income will be appropriated to the middle slabs *but no tax will be payable thereon;* and

(c) the balance of the non-agricultural income, which alone will be chargeable to tax, will be appropriated to the top slab and charged to tax accordingly.

15. The Table below shows the comparative incidence of tax at selected levels of total income at the rates proposed in the Bill in the case of an individual where (i) the individual has no agricultural income; (ii) where he has net agricultural income amounting to Rs. 5,000; (iii) where he has net agricultural income amounting to Rs. 10,000; and (iv) where he has net agricultural income amounting to Rs. 20,000.

Total income (i.e. income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act)	Tax payable in cases where the individual has no agricultural income	Tax payable in cases where the individual has net agricultural income amounting to Rs. 5,000	Tax payable in cases where the induvidual has net agricultural income amounting to Rs. 10,000	Tax payable in cases where the individual has net agricultural income amounting to Rs. 20,000
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6,000	110	187	332	460
7,500	275	468	729	1,150
10,000	550	935	1,390	2,300
12,500	1,018	1,664	2,253	3,738
15,000	1,485	2,325	3,115	5,175
20,000	2,875	4,050	5,416	8,050
25,000	4,600	6,350	8,290	11,500
30,000	6,900	9,225	11,165	14,950
40,000	12,650	15,550	18,065	21,850
50,000	19,550	22,450	24,965	29,900
60,000	26,450	29,925	33,015	37,950
70,000	34,500	37,975	41,065	46,575
80,000	42,550	46,313	49,690	55,200
90,000	51,175	54,938	58,315	64,400
1,00,000	59,800	63,850	67,515	73,600
1,50,000	1,05,00	1,09,850	1,13,515	1,19,600
2,00,000	1,51,80	1,56,138	1,60,090	1,66,750
2,50,000	2,00,675	2,05,013	2,08,965	2,15,625
3,00,000	2,49,550	2,53,888	2,57,840	2,64,500
5,00,000	4,45,050	4,49,387	4,53,340	4,60,000
10,00,000	9,33,800	9,38,138	9,42,090	9,48,750

16. *Computation of net agricultural income.*—For purposes of calculating the tax in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, associations of persons, bodies of individuals and artifical juridical persons who have net agricultural income in addition to the total income, the net agricultural income will be computed in accordance with the rules specified in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Bill. "Agricultural income" can broadly be classified as under :

(a) Rent or revenue derived from land which is situated in India and is used for agricultural purposes.

(b) Income derived from such land by (i) agriculture, or (ii) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver or rent-in-kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market, or (iii) the sale by such person of the produce raised or received by him in respect of which no process has been performed other than the process of the nature referred to in (ii) above.

(c) Income derived from any building owned and occupied by the receiver of rent or revenue of such land, or occupied by the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind, provided the building is used as a dwelling house or as a store-house or other outbuilding.

Part IV of the First Schedule contains rules for computation of agricultural income from the above sources; computation of the share of agricultural income of a partner of a firm or a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals; special provisions in respect of income from composite business of growing and manufacturing tea and certain other ancillary matters. The provisions of these rules are explained in the following paragraphs.

17. Rent or revenue derived from agricultural land will be computed on the same basis as is adopted for computation of income chargeable under the head "Income from other sources". The broad effect of this provision will be that any expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure or personal expenses of the tax-payer) laid out or incurred wholly and exclusively for the purpose of earning the rent or revenue will be allowed as deduction in computing the rent or revenue from agricultural land.

18. Income derived from agricultural operations, including the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market, will broadly be taxed as if it were income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession". Agricultural house property which is used as a storehouse or other out-building will be treated in the same manner as house property used for the purposes of business. The broad effect of these provisions will be that expenditure (not being expenditure in the nature of capital expenditure or personal expenses of the tax-payer) laid out or incurred wholly and exclusively for purposes of carrying on agricultural operations will be allowed as deduction in computing the agricultural income. Depreciation will be admissible in respect of buildings, plant and machinery and furniture used for purposes of agricultural operations. Land revenue will also be allowed as deduction but agricultural income-tax paid, if any, will not qualify for deducation. A deducation will also be allowed in respect of animals which have been used for agricultural operations and have died or become permanently useless for such purposes. Provisions relating to special tax incentives, *e.g.*, development rebate, expenditure on scientific research will, however, not be applicable.

19. Income derived from agricultural house property which is used as a dwelling house by the receiver of rent or revenue or by the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind will be computed as if such income were chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act under the head "Income from house property". It is being specifically provided that where the agricultural house property is occupied by the owner, the annual letting value of such property will be computed after allowing a deduction equal to one-half of the annual value or Rs. 1,800, whichever is less, subject to an over-all ceiling of 10 per cent of his other agricultural income.

20. Where a tax-payer derives income from the business of sale of tea grown or manufactured by him in India, 60 per cent of the income from such business as computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 will be regarded as the agricultural income of the tax-payer.

21. Under the provisions of the Bill, agricultural income derived by unregistered firms, associations of persons and bodies of individuals having total income exceeding Rs. 5,000 will be taken into account in determining the tax payable by them on their total income. Registered firms or unregistred firms which are assessed as registered firms under the special provisions contained in section 183(b) of the Income-tax Act will be outside the purview of the aforesaid provisions. The position in the case of unregistered firms, associations of persons and bodies of individuals who have no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or whose income so chargeable does not exceed Rs. 5,000 will also be similar. Specific provisions have, therefore, been made in the rules for taking the share of partners of such firms or members of such associations of persons or bodies of individuals into account for determining the tax payable by partners or members on their non-agricultural income. For this purpose, the agricultural income or loss of the firm will be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of a partner in the income or loss of the firm will be determined in the same manner as has been prescribed in the Income-tax Act for computing a partner's share in the income of the firm chargeable to income-tax. Similarly, the agricultural income or loss of an association of persons or a body of individuals will be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the tax-payer in the agriculture income or loss of the association or body will be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the tax-payer.

22. Losses incurred in agriculture will be allowed to be set off only against gains from agriculture. No set off will, however, be allowed in respect of the tax-payer's share in the agricultural loss of an unregistered firm which is not assessed as a registred firm under section 183 (b) of the Income-tax Act or in the agricultural loss of an association of persons or body of individuals. Where the net result of the computation of agricultural income from various sources as stated above is a loss, such loss will be disregarded and the net agricultural income of the taxpayer for purposes of the rate schedule will be taken as *nil*.

23. For purposes of computation of net agricultural income of an assessee, the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedures for assessment will apply, with necessary modifications, as they apply in relation to assessment of total income under that Act. Further, the Income-tax Officer will have the same powers for this purpose as he has under the Income-tax Act for the assessment of total income.

24. *Life Insurance Corporation of India and other companies.*—The rates of Income-tax (including surcharge) applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and other companies for purposes of computation of advance tax payble during the financial year 1973-74 have been specified in

paragraphs E and F of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill respectively. The rates in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation are the same as the rates of income-tax specified in Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule for incomes assessable for the assessment year 1973-74. The rates of income-tax in the case of other companies, however, vary from the rates specified in Part I in the following respects:

(i) In the case of widely-held domestic companies, the concessional rate of 45 per cent which is at present applicable only in the case of widely-held domestic companies having total income not exceeding Rs. 50,000 is being made applicable to such companies having a total income not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

(ii) In the case of closely-held industrial companies, the concessional rate of 55 per cent which is at present applicable to the first Rs. 10 lakhs of the total income is being restricted to the first Rs. 2 lakhs of total income.

The rate of surcharge on income-tax in the case of companies will continue at the existing level of 5 per cent.

[Clause 2,3(a), 16,17,18 and 19 and the First Schedule]

IV. Proposed amendments to the Income-tax Act

25. *Deduction in respect of long-term saving through specified media.*—Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, tax relief is allowed in respect of long-term savings effected by certain categories of tax-payers out of their income. In the case of an individual, long-term savings through life insurance or deferred annuity policies on the life of the individual, his spouse or child, certain provident funds and superannuation funds, Unit-linked Insurance Plan and 10-Year and 15-Year Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts qualify for tax relief. In the case of Hindu undivided families, long-term savings effected through insurance policies on the life of any member of the family qualify for tax relief. In the case of an assessee, an association of persons or body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, long-term savings through life insurance or deferred annuity policies on the life of any member of such association or body or on the life of child of either member, as also through the Public Provident Fund, Unit-linked Insurance Plan and 10-Year and 15-Year Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts, qualify for tax relief. The tax relief, in all cases, is allowed by deducting the whole of the first Rs. 1,000 of the qualifying savings *plus* 50 per cent of the next Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the remainder of such savings, in computing the taxable income of the assessee.

26. With a view to providing a further incentive for effecting long-term savings, particularly by tax-payers in the middle income brackets, the quantum of the deduction in respect of long-term savings is proposed to be varied so as to allow a deduction of the whole of the first Rs. 2,000 of the qualifying savings *plus* 50 per cent of the next Rs. 3,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the remainder of such savings. This will mean that in the case of a person who saves Rs. 2,000 or less, the whole of the qualifying savings will be allowed as a deduction from his taxable income. In the case of a person who saves Rs. 2,000 or more, the amount of the deduction will increase by Rs. 500 as compared to the position under the existing provision.

27. The change set forth in the preceding paragraph will take effect from 1-4-1974 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1974-75 in relation to the income of the financial year 1973-74 or other accounting year corresponding to it.

[Clause 8 (a)]

28. *Relief from tax on capital gain arising on the transfer by way of compulsory acquisition of lands and buildings in certain cases.*—It is proposed to provide relief from tax, in the case of person owning industrial undertakings, in respect of capital gain arising on compulsory acquisition of any land or building used by them for the purposes of the business of the undertaking. The relief will be available in cases where the land or building which is acquired was used by the tax-payer for the purposes of the business of the industrial undertaking during the two years immediately preceding the date of compulsory acquisition and the tax-payer purchases any other land or building or constructs any other building, within three years from the date of compulsory acquisition, for the purposes of shifting or re-establishing the industrial undertaking or setting up another industrial undertaking. In such cases, the capital gain will not be charged to tax to the extent it is utilised for purchasing or, as the case may be, constructing the new asset. Where the amount of the capital gain exceeds the cost of purchase or construction, only the excess amount will be chargeable to tax. This concession will, however, be forfeited if the tax-payer transfers the new asset within a period of three years from the date of its purchase or construction.

29. Tax-payer whose land or building is compulsorily acquired may sometimes not be in a position to purchase other land or building or construct other building for the purposes of shifting or re-establishing the industrial undertaking or setting up another industrial undertaking before the completion of the assessment year in which the capital gain arising from compulsory acquisition of his land or building is charged to tax. In such cases, capital gain arising on compulsory acquisition will have to be included in the assessment of the tax-payer for the relevant assessment year. However, if after completion of the assessment, the tax-payer purchases another land or building or constructs a new building within the specified period of three years it is but fair that the benefit of the proposed tax concession should be allowed to him by amending the assessment order made earlier. Accordingly, a provision is being made to the effect that, in such cases, the Income-tax Officer will amend the assessment order made by him so as to exclude the amount of the capital gain not chargeable to tax in

accordance with the proposed provision.The period of limitation of four years for amending an assessment order laid down in the Income-tax Act will, in such cases, run from the date of the assessment order for the year in which the capital gain arising on the transfer by way of compulsory acquisition is charged to tax.

30 These changes will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and accordingly apply to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 6, 7 and 15 (b)]

31. *Amendment of assessment order for excluding capital gain arising from transfer of agricultural land in certain circumstances.*—Under a provision made in the Income-tax Act by the Finance Act, 1970, tax relief is provided, in certain circumstances, in respect of capital gain arising from transfer of land which in the two years immediately preceding the date of transfer was being used by the taxpayer or his parent for agricultural purposes. Under this provision, such capital gain is not charged to tax to the extent it is utilised by the taxpayer within a period of two years after the date of transfer for purchasing any other land for being used for agricultural purposes. Where the amount of the capital gain exceeds the cost of acquisition of the new land, only the excess is chargeable to tax. A taxpayer may, sometimes, not be in a position to purchase another agricultural land before the completion of the assessment for the assessment year in which the capital gain arising from the transfer of agricultural land is charged to tax. With a view to ensuring that the existing tax concession is not denied in cases where the new land is purchased by the taxpayer after the completion of the assessment for the relevant assessment year, but within the specified period of two years, it is proposed to make specific provision in the Income-tax Act that, in such cases, the Income-tax Officer will amend the order of assessment so as to exclude the amount of capital gain not chargeable to tax. For the purposes of this provision, the four-year period of limitation for amending the order of assessment laid down in the Income-tax Act will be reckoned from the date of the assessment order for the year in which the capital gain is charged to tax.

32. This amendment will take effect, retrospectively from 1st April, 1970, that is the date from which the existing tax concession was introduced in the Income-tax Act by the Finance Act, 1970.

[Clause 15 (a)]

33. *Tax concession in respect of donations made to sports associations and institutions approved by Government.*—Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, a taxpayer is entitled, subject to certain conditions, to a deduction in the computation of his taxable income of a specified percentage of the donations made by him to certain funds or *charitable* institutions, or for the repair or renovation of any temple, mosque, gurudwara, church or other place or worship, which is notified by the Central Government for the purposes of this provision. The deduction is equal to 50 per cent of the amount of the qualifying donations in the case of a company and 55 per cent of such amount in the case of other categories of taxpayers. Donations made by taxpayers to sports associations and institutions, however, do not qualify for tax relief under this provision as the mere promotion of any game or sport is not regarded as a "charitable purpose". With a view to providing an incentive to taxpayers to make more liberal donations to associations and institutions established in India for promotion of specified sports and games and which are approved by the Central Government for the purposes of section 10(23) of the Income-tax Act, it is proposed to make a provision in the Income-tax Act to secure that donations made by taxpayers to such approved associations or institutions are regarded as donotions made to charitable institutions and qualify for tax concession accordingly. In this connection, it may be mentioned that sports associations and institutions approved by the Central Government for the purposes of section 10(23) of the Income-tax Act already enjoy exemption from income-tax in respect of their own income

34. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply to the assessment for the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

[Clause 9]

35. *Withdrawal of existing condition regarding number and types of rooms, etc. for purposes of 'tax holiday' concession in the case of approved hotels.*—Indian companies carrying on the business of a hotel approved by the Central Government are entitled to the 5-year 'tax holiday' concession, if they fulfil certain conditions specified in this behalf in the Income-tax Act. One of the conditions laid down in the law is that the hotel should have such number and types of guest rooms and should provide such emenities as may be prescribed in rules made by the Central Board of Direct Taxes, having regard to the population and the tourist importance of the place in which the hotel is located. Rule 18 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 made by the Central Board of Direct Taxes provides that a hotel should have not less than 50 guest rooms with attached bath rooms equipped with modern sanitary fittings if it is situated in a town with a population of five lakhs or more, and not less than 25 such guest rooms if it is situated in a town with a population of less than five lakhs. The existence of a rigid condition regarding the number of rooms, etc. could, sometimes, result in the denial of the tax concession to small hotels which may otherwise be of an adequately high standard to cater to the needs of foreign tourists. It is, therefore, proposed to omit the condition that for the purposes of the tax holiday' concession the hotel should have the prescribed number and types of guest rooms and amenities.

36. The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment for the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

[Clause 10]

37. *Enlargement of the scope of 'short-term' capital gains.*—Under the existing law, gains arising from the

sale or transfer of any capital assets held by a taxpayer for not more than twenty-four months prior to the date of the sale or transfer are treated as capital gains relating to short-term capital assets and are chargeable to tax as ordinary income. Gains arising from the sale or transfer of capital assets held by the taxpayer for more than twenty-four months are treated as 'long-term' capital gains, and charged to tax on a concessional basis. It is proposed to enlarge the scope of 'short-term' capital gains by providing that gains arising from the sale or transfer of any capital asset held by taxpayer for not more than sixty months prior to the date of sale or transfer will be treated as capital gains relating to 'short-term' capital assets.

38. In order to encourage remittances under the National Defence Remittance Scheme (instituted by the Central Government in October, 1965), a specific provision was made in the Income-tax Act to secure that the capital gains arising from the transfer of bank certificates evidencing remittance of moneys from any foreign country to India would be charged to tax on the concessional basis applicable to 'long-term' capital gains, and not as 'short-term' capital gains. As the National Defence Remittance Scheme has not been in operation for some years, the provision in the Income-tax Act relating to the concessional tax treatment of bank certificates received under the Scheme, is proposed to be omitted as it has now become *otiose*.

39. The above changes will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

[Clause 3 (b)]

40. *Taxation of management compensation as profits and gains of business.*—Several laws have been enacted in the last two years for taking over the management of industrial undertakings, mines, insurance companies, etc. pending their final take over by Government. These laws provided for the payment of compensation in respect of the vesting in the Government of the management of the business of the industrial undertaking, etc. taken over by the Government. A doubt has been raised regarding the taxability of the management compensation paid by Government in such cases. With a view to clarifying the position, it is proposed to make a specific provision in the Income-tax Act, retrospectively, from 1st April, 1972 to the effect that any compensation or other payment, due to, or received by, any person for the vesting in the Government (or in any corporation owned or controlled by the Government) of the management of the business or property of a taxpayer will be chargeable to income-tax as profits and gains of business.

41. Consequential amendments are also being made in sections 80S and 112A of the Income-tax Act. The effect of the amendment to section 80S will be that the deduction of 25 per cent allowed in computing of income by way of compensation for termination of managing agency, etc. will not be admissible in relation to management compensation. The amendment to section 112A will secure that the management compensation will be included in the total income of the taxpayer for the purposes of calculating tax payable in respect of interest on National Savings Certificates (First Issue) or the Bank series of such certificates. These amendments will also take effect from 1st April, 1972 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 4, 11 and 14]

42. *Amendment of provision for grant of export markets development allowance so as to bring out the intention underlying the said provision.*— The Finance Act, 1968 introduced a new provision in the Income-tax Act under which domestic companies and resident non-corporate taxpayers, incurring expenditure under specified heads for development of export markets for Indian goods on a long-term basis, are entitled to an export markets development allowance in the computation of their taxable profits. This allowance consists of a weighted deduction in an amount equal to 1-1/3rd times the amount of the qualifying expenditure. One of the heads of expenditure specified in the relevant provision as qualifying for the weighted deduction relates to expenditure incurred on 'distribution, supply or provision outside India' of the goods services or facilities dealt in or provided by the taxpayer in the course of his business. Another head of expenditure qualifying for the weighted deduction relates to expenditure incurred on 'performance of services outside India' in connection with, or incidental to, the execution of any contract for the supply outside India of such goods, services or facilities.

These provisions are susceptible of the interpretation that in the case of taxpayers engaged in the business of operating ships or aircraft, expenditure incurred on the transportation outside India of passengers, cargo, etc. (e.g., expenditure on purchase of fuel and lubricants) will qualify for the weighted deduction. Similarly, it is also possible for a travel agent to claim that expenditure incurred by him on the carriage of, or making arrangement for the carriage of, passengers outside India, is also eligible for the weighted deduction. As such an interpretation of the relevant provisions would not be in conformity with the intention underlying these provisions, it is proposed to amend the relevant section so as to make it clear that expenditure incurred by a taxpayer engaged in the business of operating any ship or other vessel, aircraft or vehicle, or the carriage of, or making arrangements for the carriage of, passengers, livestock, mail or goods, on or in relation to such operations, carriage or arrangements for carriage will not be regarded as expenditure incurred on the supply outside India of goods, services or facilities.

43. This amendment will take effect, retrospectively, from 1st April, 1968, i.e., the date from which the relevant provision was introduced in the Income-tax Act.

[Clause 5]

44. *Withdrawal of tax concession in respect of sums paid under contract for deferred annuity.*— Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, any sum

paid by an individual under a contract for a deferred annuity on his life or on the life of his or her spouse or child qualifies for tax relief in the same manner as life insurance premia, contributions to provident funds, etc. In the case of an assessee, being an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, sums paid under a contract for a deferred annuity on the life of any member of such association or body or on the life of any child of either member, likewise, qualify for tax relief. This concession has been made available even in cases where the contract for deferred annuity contains a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive cash payment in lieu of the payment of annuity. As the provision for a cash option defeats the purpose of an annuitty, it is proposed to specifically provide that payments made under contracts for deferred annuities will qualify for tax concession only if the contract does not contain a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of the payment of the annuity.

45. The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply to the assessments for the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

[Clause 8(b)]

46. *Amendment of provisions relating to levy of additional tax on undistributed income in the case of closely-held companies.*—Under section 104 of the Income-tax Act, closely-held companies are required (subject to certain exceptions) to distribute dividends up to the statutory percentage of their distributable income within a period of twelve months immediately following the expiry of the accounting year. If a closely-held company fails to comply with this requirement, it is liable to pay additional income-tax at a specified percentage of the distributable income as reduced by the amount of the dividends actually distributed, if any. In the case of *Commissioner of Income-tax v. Abdul Rahim Osman and Company (India) (P) Ltd.*, the Supreme Court has recently held that for the purposes of levying additional income-tax (under a similar provision contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922), dividends declared by a company after the expiry of the said period of twelve months but before an order under this provision is made should be taken into account. As the interpretation placed by the Supreme Court is not in conformity with the intention underlying the relevant provision, it is proposed to amend section 104 of the Income-tax Act to secure that dividends distributed by a closely-held company after the expiry of twelve months from the end of the accounting year will not be taken into account for purposes of levying additional income-tax under this provision. Certain consequential amendments are also proposed to be made in section 105 of the Income-tax Act.

47. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 12 and 13]

V. Proposed amendment to the Wealth-tax Act, 1957

48. *Separate rate schedule for ordinary wealth-tax in the case of certain Hindu undivided families.*—Under the existing provisions of the Wealth-tax Act, the rate of ordinary wealth-tax in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families range from 1% on the first slab of net wealth up to Rs. 5 lakhs to a maximum of 8% on the slab of net wealth over Rs. 15 lakhs. No wealth-tax is, however, payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh in the case of an individual and Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of a Hindu undivided family. A new rate schedule of ordinary wealth-tax is being prescribed in the case of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, i.e., the maximum amount not chargeable to wealth-tax in the case of an individual. The rates of ordinary wealth-tax applicable in the case of such Hindu undivided families will be as follows :—

On the first Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth ..	2%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth ..	3%
On the balance of net wealth, *i.e.*, net wealth in excess of Rs. 10,00,000 ..	8%

No wealth-tax will, however, be payable in a case where the net wealth of the Hindu undivided family does not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs. It is also being provided, by way of marginal relief, that ordinary wealth-tax payable shall not exceed 10 per cent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs.

49. The Table below shows the comparative incidence of ordinary wealth-tax in the case of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh and those having no such member.

INCIDENCE OF ORDINARY WEALTH-TAX AT SELECTED LEVELS OF NET WEALTH IN THE CASE OF HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES

Net wealth	Ordinary wealth-tax at rates prescribed in the Bill in the case of a Hindu undivided family *having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh*	Ordinary wealth tax at rates prescribed in the Bill in the case of a Hindu undivided family *having no members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.*	Excess liability in the case of a Hindu undivided family having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh (col.2-col.3)
1	2	3	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,00,000	6,000	3 000	3,000
4,00,000	8,000	4,000	4,000
5,00,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
6,00,000	13,000	7,000	6,000
7,00,000	16,000	9,000	7,000
8,00,000	19,000	11,000	8,000
9,00,000	22,000	13,000	9,000
10,00,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
15,00,000	65,000	30,000	35,000
20,00,000	1,05,000	70,000	35,000

50. The new rate schedule in the case of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years. The rates of wealth-tax in the case of individuals as also Hindu undivided families having no member with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh will continue at the existing levels.

[Clause 20]

VI. *Proposed amendment to the Gift-tax Act,* 1958

51. Under an existing provision in the Gift-tax Act, gifts made to institutions or funds established for charitable purposes are not charged to gift-tax if the institution or fund satisfies the conditions laid down in section 80G of the Income-tax Act for the purposes of tax relief under that Act in respect of donations made to such institutions or funds. Under an amendment proposed to be made in the Income-tax Act by clause 9 of the Bill, donations made by taxpayers to associations or institutions established in India for the promotion of sports and games and which are approved for purposes of section 10(23) of that Act will be regarded as donations made to a charitable institution and qualify for tax relief admissible under section 80G of that Act. It is also proposed to make a similar amendment in the Gift-tax Act to secure that gifts made to such approved associations or institutions are also exempt from gift-tax.

52. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

[Clause 21]

VII. *Proposed amendments to the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act,* 1964

53. Under the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, surtax is levied at specified rates on so much of the chargeable profits of a company as exceed the statutory deduction. The term "statutory deduction" means an amount equal to 10 per cent, of the *capital* of the company as computed in accordance with the relevant provisions of that Act or an amount of Rs.2 lakhs, whichever is greater. Broadly, the capital of a company is taken to be the aggregate, as on the first day of the relevant accounting year, of (a) its paid-up share capital, (b) its reserves (including development rebate reserve), (c) its *debentures,* if any, and (d) any moneys borrowed on a long-term basis from Government or other specified sources. A doubt has been raised that in the absence of a specific definition of the word "debentures" in the companies (Profits) Surtax Act, it would be construed widely to include even a bond or other document executed by a company as an acknowledgement of an existing debt or as a collateral security for the purposes of obtaining short-term loans or even bank overdraft. As such an interpretation would be contrary to the underlying intention, it is proposed to make certain amendments in the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, to clarify that the debentures of a company will be taken into account for computing its capital for the purposes of surtax, *only* if they are issued to the public and, according to the terms and conditions of their issue, are not redeemable before the expiry of a period of seven years.

54. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessments for the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

[Clause 22]

VIII. *Miscellaneous Provisions*

55. *Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd.*— The Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. is registered as a company under the Companies Act, 1956. Approximately 55% of its paid-up capital is held by the Reserve Bank of India and the remaining by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, nationalised Banks and other banking and financial institutions. The Corporation guarantees loans advanced by banks and financial institutions to small borrowers in the priority and other sectors which had remained relatively neglected. The Corporation serves a desirable socio-economic purpose and with a view to enabling it to perform its functions effectively and to build up its reserves, it is proposed to make an independent provision in the Finance Bill, retrospectively, from 1st April, 1972 so as to exempt from income-tax and surtax the income of the Corporation for a 5-year period covering the assessment years 1972-73 to 1976-77 (both inclusive).

[Clause 23]

CUSTOMS

A—INCREASES IN THE RATES OF IMPORT DUTY

The Rates of import duty on the items given in Table I below have been increased.

TABLE I

S. No.	Item No. in the Import Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act	Brief description of goods	Present effective rate of duty	Proposed effective rate of duty	Additional revenue expected per annum
1	2	3	4	5	6
					(Rs. lakhs)
1.	29	Un exposed cinematograph films	15 paise per linear metre	50 paise per linear metre	230
2.	46(3)	Raw cotton	10 paise per kg.	40%	4000
3.	47(2)	Nylon filament and yarn for tyre manu facture	60%	100%	100

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	63 (20A)	Stainless steel—			
		(i) plates	30%	60%	900
		(ii) sheets	100%	200%	
		(iii) strips	30%	60%	
5.	64(1), 64(2)	Copper	30%	40%	500
6.	72, 72A, 72(1), 72(2), 72(3), etc.	Machinery and allied articles	30%	40%	4000
		Total			9730

B—REVISION OF GATT-BOUND RATES OF IMPORT DUTY

Pending re-negotiations with the concerned contracting parties, the GATT-bound rates of duty on about 25 articles have been revised to the extent necessary for the rationalisation of rate structure of the Import Tariff. Details of the increases in duty on any article where the additional revenue expected is Rs. 100 lakhs or more in a full year are given in Table-II below.

TABLE II

S. No.	Item No. in the Import Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act.	Brief description of goods	Present effective rate of duty	Proposed effective rate of duty	Additional revenue expected per annum
1	2	3	4	5	6
					(Rs. lakhs)
1.	15(3)	Tallow	Nil	30%	400
2.	30(1)(c) 30(13)	Certain coal tar dyes	10% / 20%	60%	170
3.	43	Wood pulp	15%	40%	360
4.	63(30)	High speed and alloy steel	15%	30%	160
5.	82(3) & 28	Certain raw materials for the plastic industry.	25% / 45%	60% / 100%	320
6.	Various others	... ...	Different rates	40%, 60%, 100%	460
		Total :			1870

C—AUXILIARY DUTIES OF CUSTOMS

(i) At the rate of 5% of the value on articles which are free or on which the effective rate of basic customs duty is less than 60 % *ad valorem* or which are subject to specific alternative or composite rates	
(ii) At the rate of 10% of the value on articles on which the effective rate of basic customs duty is 60% *ad valorem* or more but less than 100% *ad valorem* . . .	
(iii) At the rate of 20 % of the value on all other articles, except foodgrains, books, tallow, raw cotton, machinery, family planning appliances and certain special categories of articles.	
	3650

D—COUNTERVAILING DUTIES

The yields from additional (countervailing) duties on imported goods corresponding to increases/levies of central excise duties are shown in Table III below :

TABLE III

S.No.	Item No. in the Import Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act	Brief description of goods	Present effective rate of duty	Proposed effective rate of duty	Additional revenue expected per annum
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					(Rs. lakhs)
1.	27(6)	Motor spirit	...	...	65
2.	46(6)	Polyester fibre	...	...	60
3.	47(2)	Nylon yarn	...	...	125
4.	Various others	...	...	...	100
				Total	350

SUMMARY

	Rs. lakhs
A — Increases in import duties	9730
B — Revision of GATT-bound rates	1870
C — Auxiliary duties	3650
D — Additional (countervailing) duties	350
TOTAL	15600

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

General Notes

(1) Percentages indicated under the "Rate of duty" column are "*ad valorem*"

(2) **Abbreviations**

B	—	Basic duty
A	—	Additional duty of excise in lieu of sales tax.
RG	—	Regulatory duties
AY	—	Auxiliary duties
E	—	Exempted from duty
NC	—	No Change
DR	—	Different rates
mm	—	millimetre
cm	—	centimetre
s. cm.	—	square centimetre
Kg.	—	Kilogram
Qtl.	—	Quintal
T	—	Metric tonne
KL	—	Kilolitre
d	—	denier

(3) *Indicators*

*	—	Revenue measure
††	—	Rationalalisation with revenue significance
†	—	Rationalisation without revenue significance

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty (Basic) Existing	Rate of duty (Basic) Proposed	Estimated additional revenue in one full year (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A—CHANGES PROPOSED BY BILL				
(1)	*2(2)	Instant coffee		10% plus the duty on cured coffee used in its manufacture, if not already paid	20% plus the duty on cured coffee used in its manufacture, if not already paid.	75
	Effective rate			—do—	17½% plus the duty on cured coffee used in its manufacture, if not already paid.	
				[Sl. No. (i) of Part I of the Third Schedule to the Finance Bill]		
(2)	*4II(4)	Smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes.		—	200% [100%]	100 [75(B)+25A]
	Effective rate			—	150% [50%]	
	Duty on unmanufactured flue-cured tobacco used for the manufacture of smoking mixtures has been reduced. (See also S. No. (15) under "C") Note :—Figures in double brackets in the Rates column indicate the rates of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax.			[Sl. No. (i) of Part II of the Third Schedule and Sl. No. (i) of the Fourth Schedule.]		
(3)	14	Pigments, colours blacks, etc. Tariff description has been amended to exclude carbon black (presently exempted under this Item) which will now pay duty under newly introduced item No. 64. [Sl. No. (ii) of Part I of the Third Schedule.]				
(4)	*14B	Caustic soda and caustic potash		10%	10%	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Description of the item has been amended to include caustic potash so as to subject it to Excise duty at the rate indicated. [Sl. No. (iii) of Part I of the Third Schedule.	
	££14C	Glycerine		Rs. 20 per Qtl. [Effective rate : Rs. 17]	10%	40
		The existing specific rate has been changed to **ad valorem** at a rate corresponding to the normal general rate for raw materials in the Excise Schedule. [Sl. No. (iv) of Part I of the Third Schedule]				
(6)	14F	Cosmetics and toilet preparations—				16
		(i) & (ii) NC		NC	NC	
	££	(iii) Shaving creams, whether or not containing soap or detergents.		—	30%	
		Description of the item has been amended to add a sub-item for shaving creams [Sl. No. (v) of Part I of the Third Schedule.]				
(7)	££15	Soap				(—)8
		Tariff description has been amended with a view to its rationalisation. The power and steam criteria which were hitherto incorporated in the Tariff have been deleted as unnecessary. Soap produced without the aid of power or steam will however continue to be exempted by notification. [Sl. No. (ii) of Part II of the Third Schedule.]				
(8)	16B	Plywood—				120
		(i) Plywood for teachests.		10%	NC	
		*(ii) All others		15%	25%	
		Effective rates				
		(i) Plywood for teachests		7½%	NC	
		(ii) All others—				
		(a) Commercial plywood—				
		(1) in area exceeding 5625 s. cms.		15%	20%	
		(2) others		15%	NC	
		(b) Decorative plywood		15%	25%	
		(c) Others—				
		(1) Batten boards, blockboards including flush doors, etc.				
		(i) decorative type		15%	25%	
		(ii) others having commercial plywood on both sides.		15%	20%	
		(2) Insulation boards, hard boards, etc.		DR	NC	
						[Sl. No. (vi) of Part I of the Third Schedule]
(9)	£18E	Yarn, all sorts, not elsewhere specified.	Kg.	Rs. 50.00	NC	5
		Effective rates				
		Yarn containing partly more than 50% of jute and partly and partly staple fibre of cellulosic origin.	Kg.	Rs. 10.00 [Rs. 8.00 if of and below 34 NF (New French counts.]	Rs. 0.60	
		Tariff description has been amended as a measure of rationalisation to include all tyes of yarn not eleswhere specified. However, the duty liability has been restricted by notification to blended yarn containig any two or more fibres of (a) cotton, (b) silk, (c) wool, (d) jute, (e) man-made fibres, (f) flax and (g) ramie. [Sl. No. (vii) of Part I of the Third Schedule.				
(10)	£19	Cotton fabrics—				250
		(i) Fabrics containing 30% or more by weight of fibre, or yarn, or both, of non-cellulosic origin.		DR [DR]	15% [2.5%]	[186 (B)+64 (A)]
		Effective rates		DR [DR]	12.5% [2.5%]	
		(ii) The rates of duty on fents have been revised.				
		(iii) Exemption in favour of rags has been withdrawn and effective rates fixed at equitable levels.				
		Note :— Figures in double brackets in the rate columns relate to additional duties of excise. [Sl. No. (iii) of Part II of the Third Schedule and Sl. No. (ii) of the Fourth Schedule.]				

Effective rates on fents and rage

[Note : Rates other than percentage (*ad valorem*) rates are in "Rupees per Kg."]

Description	Effective rates of duty			
	Pre-Budget		Post-Budget	
	Basic	Addl.	Basic	Addl.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Fents/Rags of cotton fabrics of sub-item I(1)—				
(a) of fabrics, other than blankets, not exceeding Rs. 2.50 per square metre	4.00 (E)	0.20 (E)	4% (2%)	1.2% (1.25%)
(b) of blankets not exceeding Rs. 4.00 per square metre	4.00 (E)	0.20 (E)	4% (2%)	1.25% (1·25%)
(c) of other fabrics	4.00 (E)	0.20 (E)	7.5% (4%)	[illegible].5% (2.5%)
2. Fents/Rags of cotton fabrics of sub-item I(1A)	DR (E)	DR (E)	7.5% (4%)	2.5% (2.5%)
3. (i) Fents/Rags of superfine fabrics—				
(a) grey	0.58 (E)	0.40 (E)	0.60 (0.30)	0.80 (0.40)
(b) bleached and/or dyed	2.28 (E)	0.40 (E)	2.00 (1.00)	0.80 (0.40)
(c) others	2.28 (E)	0.40 (E)	4.00 (2.00)	0.80 (0.40)
(ii) Fents/Rags of fine fabrics—				
(a) grey	0.20 (E)	0.30 (E)	0.30 (0.15)	0.50 (0.25)
(b) bleached and/or dyed	1.10 (E)	0.30 (E)	1.00 (0.50)	0.50 (0.25)
(c) others	1.10 (E)	0.30 (E)	2.00 (1.00)	0.50 (0.25)
(iii) Fents/Rags of medium-A—				
(a) grey	E (E)	0.05 (E)	E (E)	0.20 (0.10)
(b) bleached and/or dyed	0.10 (E)	0.05 (E)	0.10 (0.05)	0.20 (0.10)
(c) others	0.10 (E)	0.05 (E)	0.50 (0.25)	0.20 (0.10)
(iv) Fents/Rags of medium-B—				
(a) grey	E (E)	0.05 (E)	E (E)	0.15 (E)
(b) bleached and/or dyed	E (E)	0.05 (E)	E (E)	0.15 (E)
(c) others	0.10 (E)	0.05 (E)	0.10 (E)	0.15 (E)
(v) Fents/Rags of coarse fabrics—				
(a) grey	E (E)	0.044 (E)	E (E)	0.10 (E)
(b) bleached and/or dyed	E (E)	0.044 (E)	E (E)	0.10 (E)
(c) others	0.10 (E)	0.044 (E)	0.10 (E)	0.10 (E)
(vi) Fents/Rags of malimo type fabrics	0.11 (E)	0.05 (E)	0.10 (E)	0.15 (E)
(vii) Fents/Rags of non-woven bonded fabrics	0.11 (E)	0.05 (E)	0.10 (E)	0.15 (E)
4. Fents /Rags of fabrics of sub-item 191(2) if manufactured on handloom or produced in factories working under special procedure—				
(i) of super-fine fabrics	1.80 (E)	E (E)	2.20 (1.10)	E (E)
(ii) of fine fabrics	0.90 (E)	E (E)	1.10 (0.55)	E (E)
(iii) of medium-A fabrics	0.08 (E)	E (E)	0.10 (0.05)	E (E)
(iv) of medium-B and coarse fabrics, other than bleached and/or dyed	0.08 (E)	E (E)	0.10 (E)	E (E)

Note :—Figures and letter in brackets in the Rates column refer to duties on rags.

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty (Basic) Existing	Rate of duty (Basic) Proposed	Estimated additional revenue in one full year (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(11)	+22AA	Textile fabrics, not elesewhere specified.	15%	NC		—
		Tariff description has been amended as a measure of rationalisation only, to include all types of fabrics not elsewhere specified. However the scope of the levy has been restricted by notification. [Sl. No. (viii) of Part I of the Third chedule]				
(12)	*33C	Domestic electrical appliances There is no change in the present list of notified dutiable items.	10%	25% [Sl. No. (ix) if Part I of the Thi d Schedule		90
(13)	*34A	Motor vehicle parts and accessories.	10%	20%		360
		(i) The list of notfied dutiable parts and accessories of motor vehicles has been enlarged to include "filter elements, inserts and cartridges". (ii) The present concessions (a) in respect of "O.E." (original equipment) clearances and (b) in favour of smaller manufactures of motor vehicle parts will be available to filters also. [Sl. No. (x) of Part I of the Third Schedule.]				
(14)	*62	Tool tips, unmounted, of sintered carbide.	—	20%		60
	*63	Wire ropes of iron or steel	—	10%		75
	*64	Carbon black (including lamp black and acetylene black)	E	10%		115
	*65	Rubber chemicals, namely :— (i) accelerators (ii) antioxidants	—	10%		50
		(i) Tariff Items Nos. 62, 63 and 65 are for new levies. Tariff Item No. 64 has been carved out of the existing Item No. 14. (ii) Suitable relief in duty has been provided to smaller manufacturers of carbon black. [Sl. No. (iv) of Part II of the Third Schedule.]				

B—AUXILIARY DUTIES OF EXCISE 11522

Under Clause 28 of the Finance Bill, 1973, auxiliary duties of excise are being levied on all excisable goods mentioned in Excise Tariff Schedule at an amount equal to 20% of the value of the goods. However, by notification, all excisable goods other than those specified below have been totally exempted from these auxiliary duties.

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty as percentage of the basic effective duty	Additional revenue expected per annum (Rs. lakhs)
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
(a)	*18D	Jute twist, yarn, etc.	50	74
(b)	*22A(2)	Jute manufactures, other than hessians	50	1040
(c)	*26	Steel ingots (including steel melting scrap)	75	425
(d)	*26A	Copper	75	375
(e)	*26AA	All iron or steel products other than skelp	75	
(f)	26AA(iii)	Skelp	50	7725
(g)	*26B	Zinc	75	174
(h)	*27	Aluminium	33⅓	1525
(i)	*28	Tin plate and tinned sheets etc.	50	184

Note :—The indication of revenue figures above and in "D" is only for the purpose of per-contra credit and debit in relation to the revenue figures shown against the corresponding items in "C"; their final accountal is under the respective heads in the "Abstract" given at the end.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		C—CHANGES PROPOSED BY NOTIFICATIONS				
(15)	4I(2)	Unmanufactured tobacco if flue-cured and used in the manufacture of smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes	Kg.	Rs. 40.00 [Rs. 5.50]	NC	(—)21 [(—)18(B) (—)3(A)]
		Effective rates	Kg.	Rs. 34.50 [Rs. 5.50]	Rs. 4.40 [Rs. 0.60]	

With the imposition of duty on the manufactured smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes, duty incidence on flue-cured tobacco used in their manufacture has been reduced [See also Sl. No. (2) under "A"].

Note : Figures in double brackets in the Rates column indicate the rates of additional duty in lieu of sales tax.

(16)	*4II(2)	Cigarettes		B 200% A [100%]	NC	3200 [800(B) +2400(A)]
		Effective rates		See below	See below	

Existing rates

Cigarettes where the value per 1000		Basic	Addl.
Exceeds	Does not exceed		
Rs.	Rs.		
(i) 40	—	165%	75%
(ii) 30	40	160%	65%
(iii) 20	30	110%	35%
(iv) 10	20	105%	30%
(v) —	10	70%	15%

Proposed rates

	Basic	Addl.
(i) Cigarettes where the value per 1000 does not exceed Rs. 10.	75%	25%
(ii) Others	75% plus 3% for every additional rupee or part thereof in excess of a value of rupees 10 per 1000 cigarettes.	25% plus 2% for every additional rupee or part thereof in excess of a value of rupees 10 per 1000 cigareetes.

This is a measure to raise revenue mainly to fulfil the commitment to increase the accrual to the States by way of Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax in pursuance of the decision reached at the meeting of the National Development Council.

(17)	*6	Motor spirit	KL	Rs. 1000.00	NC	2080
		Effective rates				
		(i) Motor spirit	KL	Rs. 920.00	Rs. 1000.00	
		(ii) Certain special boiling point spirits use in the manufacture of rubber, paints and varnishes and solvent extracted vegetable non-essential oils.	KL	Rs. 45.00	Rs. 425.00	
		(iii) Raw naphtha for use in the manufacture of methanol	KL	Rs. 4.15	Rs. 25.00	
		(iv) Raw naphtha for use as feed-stock in the manufacture of carbon-di-oxide	KL	Rs. 163.70	Rs. 250.00	
		(v) Benzene, benzol, toluene, etc.–				
		(a) for use as solvent in the formulation of pesticidal solutions, sprays and suspensions.	KL	Rs. 34.00	NC	
		(b) for other specified purposes.	KL	Rs. 34.00	Rs. 150.00	

The increase in duty on raw naphtha is to bring about economy in its consumption for other than essential purposes (such as in the manufacture of fertilisers).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(18)	*11B	Blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases		20%	NC	235
		Effective rates		13%	15%	
		The existing concession for smaller manufacturers based on power criterion has been replaced by a slab-based concession under which first clearances up to 100 metric tonnes will be exempt from duty provided total clearances effected by or on behalf of a manufacturer in the preceding financial year did not exceed 200 metric tonnes.				
(19)	15A	Plastics—				(—)30
		The following plastic materials and articles hove been exempted :— (i) Cellulose acetate for the manufacture of acetate yarn. (ii) Polyamide chips for the manufacture of polyamide (nylon) yarn. (iii) Polyester polymer chips. (iv) Acrylic sheets if produced out of duty paid resins, plastic materials and plastics scrap. (v) P.V.C. (poly vinyl chloride) films of thickness below 0.25 mm and P.V.C. lay-flat tubings produced by extrusion process in the small scale sector.				
(20)	16 Tyres					10
		The value limit of Rs. 1.25 crores a year for clearances at concessional rate of duty has been reduced to Rs. 50 lakhs. The upper limit of Rs. 4 crores for eligibility to the concession has also been reduced to Rs. 2 crores.				
(21)	16A(2)	Rubber products used for 'repairs' of tyres.		E	30%	15
(22)	17	Paper				125
		(1) Certain notified concessions to paper mills established on or after 1-4-61 and also to mills commencing production for the first time or expanding production on or after 1-3-64 have been withdrawn as the continuance of the concessions is no longer warranted.				
		(2) Certain revised concessions have been notified (a) for the usage of unconventional raw materials, such as bagasse and cereal straw, in the form of pulp in the manufacture of all varieties of paper other than newsprint and board; (b) for new mills commencing production on or after 1-4-1973 in respect of all varieties of paper other than straw board and mill board; and for existing mills in respect of productio of such paper relating to enlarged capacity brought into operation on or after 1-4-1973, provided the production of such paper by such mills did not exceed 30,000 T in the preceding year.				
		(3) For smaller paper mills having no attached bamboo pulp plants by increasing the quantitative limit of clearances of all varieties of paper except paper board and certain specified varieties (such as glassine paper) from the existing 1000 T to 4000 T on a graduated scale.				
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn.	Kg.	Rs. 60.00	NC	900
		The following changes have been made under this Item :— (i) Differential rates for certain producers of rayon yarn have been withdrawn. (ii) Deniers of polyamide (nylon) yarn have been regrouped. (iii) Rates of duty on certain fibres and yarn have been increased. (iv) Exemption on glass-fibre and glass-yarn has been withdrawn. (v) Rates of duty on acrylic fibre spun yarn (manufactured on other than worsted system) have been revised.				

Effective rates on Rayon and Synthetic fibres and yarn

Description	Effective basic duty	
	Pre-Budget	Post-Budget
1	2	3
	(Rs. per Kg.)	
1. Staple fibre and tow—		
(i) of cellulosic origin	1	NC
(ii) of non-cellulosic origin—		
(a) acrylic fibre	6	NC
(b) polyester fibre—		
(A) of not more than 2d	35	36.90
(B) of more than 2d	30	31.90
(c) others	30	NC
Note:—Staple fibre manufactured out of duty-paid tow is wholly exempt.		
2. Rayon and Synthetic yarn consisting entirely of cellulosic derivatives or regenerated cellulose or both—		
(a) Acetate yarn—		
(i) below 75d	9.80	10.35
(ii) 75d and above but below 100d	7.25	7.80
(iii) 100d and above but below 120d	5.25	5.80
(iv) 120d and above but below 150d	3.45	4.00
(v) 150d and above but below 350d	3.15	3.70
(vi) 350d and above but not above 1100d	2.50	3.05
(vii) above 1100d	2	2.55
(b) Others—		
(i) below 75d	11.40 (9.80)	11.40
(ii) 75d and above but below 100d	7.40 (7.25)	7.40
(iii) 100d and above but below 120d	5.25	NC
(iv) 120d and above but below 150d	4.35 (3.45)	4.35
(v) 150d and above but below 350d	3.75 (3.15)	3.75
(vi) 350d and above but not above 1100d	2.50	NC
(vii) above 1100d	2	NC
Note:—Figures in brackets indicate pre-Budget effective rates for manufacturers so far treated as small.		
3. Other synthetic yarns—		
(a) Man-made metallic yarn—		
(i) below 30d	40	NC
(ii) 30d and above but below 75d	35	NC
(iii) 75d and above but below 100d	25	NC
(iv) 100d and above but not above 750d	20	NC
(v) above 750d	5	NC
(b) Polyamide (nylon) yarn—		

	Of and above	Below		
(i)	—	30d	35	38.50
(ii)	30d	35d	30	38.50
(iii)	35d	75d	30	33.50
(iv)	75d	80d	25	33.50
(v)	80d	90d	25	28.50
(vi)	90d	110d	20	28.50
(vii)	110d	150d	20	23 50
(viii)	150d	but not above 750d	8	11-50
(ix)	above 750d		4	5.85

1	2	3
(c) Polyester yarn—		
(i) below 30d	40	41.90
(ii) 30d and above but below 75d	35	36.90
(iii) 75d and above but below 100d	25	26.90
(iv) 100d and above but not above 750d	20	21.90
(v) above 750d	5	6.90
(d) Others—		
(i) below 30d	40	NC
(ii) 30d and above but below 75d	35	NC
(iii) 75d and above but below 100d	25	NC
(iv) 100d and above but not above 750d	20	NC
(v) above 750d	5	NC
4. Acrylic fibre spun yarn, manufactured on other than worsted system—		
(i) of 40 counts and above	1	8
(ii) of above 20 counts but below 40 counts	1	5
(iii) of 20 counts and below	1	3
5. Glass fibre and yarn—		
(1) A. Glass fibre—		
(i) Staple fibre (including glass tissues)	E	3
(ii) Glass-wool	E	1.50
B. Continuous filament yarn—		
(a) Textile yarn—		
(i) not exceeding 225s counts	E	4
(ii) exceeding 225s counts but not exceeding 450s counts	E	6
(iii) exceeding 450s counts	E	8
(b) Others	E	2.50
(2) Any other mineral fibres and yarn, whether continuous or otherwise, such as rock wool, slag wool and the like	E	E
(3) Yarn spun wholly out of glass fibre	E	E

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rates of duty (Basic) Existing	Rates of duty (Basic) Proposed	Estimated additional revenue in one full year (Rs. lakhs).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(24)	*22(1)	Rayon or artificial silk fabrics		B. 20% plus Rs. 5 per square metre A. [7½% plus Rs. 2 per square metre]	NC	115 [78 (B)+ 37(A)]

(1) The rates of duty on fents of rayon or art silk fabrics have been revised.

(2) Exemption in favour of rags has been withdrawn and effective rates fixed at equitable levels.

(3) Exemption in favour of fabrics processed with machines operated without the help of power or steam has been withdrawn making them liable to pay duty at 40% less than the duty payable on fabrics processed with the aid of power or steam.

Effective rates on fents and rags.

Description	Effective rates of duty: Pre-Budget Basic	Pre-Budget Addl.	Post-Budget Basic	Post-Budget Addl.
1	2	3	4	5
Fents/rags of processed rayon or art silk fabrics—				
(i) Containing 50% or more by weight of polyester and/or acrylic fibre or yarn or both.	50% (E)	2.5% (E)	7.5% (4%)	2.5% (1%)
(ii) Containing 30% or more but less than 50% by weight of polyester and/or acrylic fibre or yarn or both, but excluding fents and rags of fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of polyamide fibre or yarn or both.	1% (E)	0.5% (E)	5% (2.5%)	2.5% (1%)
(iii) Containing more than 50% by weight of polyamide fibre or yarn or both	3% (E)	1% (E)	NC (1%)	NC (0.5%)
(iv) Containing 30% or more but not more than 50% by weight of polyamide fibre or yarn or both, but excluding fents and rags of fabrics containing 30% or more but less than 50% by weight of polyester and/or acrylic fibre or yarn or both.	1% (E)	0.5% (E)	2% (1%)	1% (0.5%)
(v) Fents/rags of other processed fabrics	1% (E)	0.5% (E)	NC (E)	NC (E)

Note:— Figures and letter in brackets in the Rates column refer to duties on rags.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(25)	*23A(1)	Sheet glass and plate glass.		20%	NC	20
		Effective rates		18%	20%	
(26)	*26	Steel ingots.	T	Rs. 100.00	NC	435 [(+)200(B) (—)190(RG) (+)425(AY)]
		Effective rates	T	Rs. 97.50	Rs. 100.00	

The present exemption from duty on steel ingots produced with the aid of electric furnaces out of old scrap etc. has been withdrawn and basic duty on such ingots at Rs. 50 T has been imposed. These ingots will also pay the proposed auxiliary duty at 75% of effective basic excise duty now leviable. However, such ingots produced exclusively from duty paid fresh steel melting scrap have been wholly exempted.

(27)	*26AA	Iron or steel products—				2985 [(+)360(B) (—)5100(RG) (+)7725(AY)]
		(i) Semi-finished steel including billets etc.	T	Rs. 75.00£	NC	
		(ia) Bars, rods, coils etc.	T	Rs. 75.00£	NC	
		(ii) Plates, sheets etc.	T	Rs. 500.00£	NC	
		(iii) Flats, skelp and strips.	T	Rs. 500.00£	NC	
		(iv) Pipes and tubes, all sorts, etc.	T	Rs. 500.00@	NC	
		(v) All other steel castings.	T	Rs. 200.00£	NC	

£—plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on steel ingots.

@—plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on pig iron or steel ingots as the case may be.

Effective rates

Description	Effective basic duty	
	Pre-Budget	Post-Budget
1	2	3
	(Rs./T)	(Rs./T)
(i) Semi-finished steel	162.50	165.00
(ia) Bars, rods, coils, etc.—		
(a) Rails and sleeper bars intended for railway tracks	97.50	100.00
(b) Others	162.50	165.00
(ii) Plates, sheets, etc.—		
(a) Uncoated plates	175.50	175.00
(b) Cold-rolled sheets	325.00	NC
(c) Galvanised sheets and forms etc.	422.50	425.00
(d) Others	227.50	225.00
(iii) Flats, skelp and strips—		
(a) Skelp	325.00	NC
(b) Cold-rolled strips	325.00	NC
(c) Hot-rolled strips and flats not exceeding 5 mm thickness	227.40	225.00
(d) Flats exceeding 5 mm but not exceeding 10 mm in thickness	175.50	175.00
(e) Flats exceeding 10 mm in thickness	162.50	165.00
(iv) Pipes and tubes		
Seamless pipes and tubes	175.50	175.00
(v) Steel castings	97.50	100.00

Notes:—(1) For Iron or steel products produced with the aid of electric furnaces out of old scrap etc. the effective rates of basic duty shown above will be reduced by Rs. 50 per T.

(2) Auxiliary duty of excise at 75% of effective basic excise duty has been imposed on all the products mentioned above except skelp alone where the rate of auxiliary duty will only be 50% of the effective basic excise duty.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(28)	*28	Tin plates etc	T	Rs. 600.00	NC	40 [(+)184(AY)
		Effective rate	T	Rs. 520.00	NC	(—)144(RG)]
		Note:—Auxiliary duty of excise at 50% of effective basic excise duty is now leviable.				
(29)	*29A	(1) Refrigerators, etc.		60%	NC	160
		(2) Air—conditioners, etc.		60%	NC	
		(3) Parts of refrigerators, air-conditioners, etc. and refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances and machinery.		75%	NC	
		Effective rate				
		(i) Refrigerators, etc. offered for sale as ready assembled units.		53⅓%	60%	
		(ii) Domestic refrigerators of a capacity not exceeding 165 litres.		40%	NC	
		(iii) Air-conditioners, etc. offered for sale as ready assembled units.		53⅓%	60%	
		(iv) Parts.		66⅓%	75%	
		(v) Parts required for refrigerating pr air-conditioning appliances or machinery in industrial under-takings and public-run hospitals.		53⅓%	50%	
		(vi) Parts of refrigerating machinery for cold storages.		40%	60%	
(30)	*30	Electric motors designed to work at a pressure not exceeding 50 volts, etc.		20%	NC	100
		Effective rate		E	20%	
(31)	*37A(iii)	L.P. (Long play) records.		15%	NC	20
		Effective rate		E	10%	
		D—REGULATORY DUTIES OF EXCISE				(—)8622

The provision relating to levy of regulatory duties of excise which has been continued so far on a year-to-year bas is has been dropped. With the cancellation of all existing notifications concerning these duties, they will not be leviable fro m 1-3-1973 on the following articles:—

(a)	18D	Jute twist, yarn, etc.	(—) 74
(b)	22A(2)	Jute manufactures, other than hessians.	(—)1040
(c)	26	Steel ingots (including steel melting scrap)	(—) 190
(d)	26A	Copper	(—) 375
(e)	26AA	All iron or steel products including skelp	(—)5100
(f)	26B	Zinc.	(—) 174
(g)	27	Aluminium	(—)1525
(h)	28	Tinplates and tinned sheets, etc.	(—) 144

ABSTRACT—CENTRAL EXCISE

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Basic (+)	Basic (—)	Additional (+)	Additional (—)	Regulatory duty (—)	Auxiliary duty (+)	Total (+)	Total (—)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	2	Instant coffee	75	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
2.	4I(2)	Unmanufactured tobacco	..	18	..	3	..	..	..	21
3.	4II(2)	Cigarettes	800	..	2400	..	..	..	3200	..
4.	4II(4)	Smoking, mixtures	75	..	25	..	..	..	100	..
5.	6	Motor spirit	2080	..	..	..	..	..	2080	..
6.	11B	Blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases.	235	..	..	..	..	..	235	..
7.	14B	Caustic potash	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
8.	14C	Glycerine	40	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
9.	14F	Cosmetics, etc.	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
10.	15	Soap	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
11.	15A	Plastics	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	30
12.	16	Tyres	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
13.	16A	Rubber products	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
14.	16B	Plywood	120	..	..	..	..	..	120	..
15.	17	Paper	125	..	..	..	..	..	125	..
16.	18	Rayon and synthetic fibre and yarn.	900	..	..	..	..	..	900	..
17.	18D	Jute twist, yarn etc.	..	..	..	..	74	74	..	..
18.	18E	Yarn, all sorts N.E.S.	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
19.	19	Cotton fabrics	186	..	64	..	..	..	250	..
20.	22	Art silk fabrics	78	..	37	..	..	..	115	..
21.	22A	Jute manufacturers	..	..	..	..	1040	1040	..	..
22.	23A	Glass and glass-ware	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
23.	26	Steel ingots	200	..	..	..	190	425	435	..
24.	26A	Copper	..	..	..	..	375	375	..	..
25.	26AA	Iron or steel products	360	..	..	..	5100	7725	2985	..
26.	26B	Zinc	..	..	..	..	174	174	..	..
27.	27	Aluminium	..	..	..	..	1525	1525	..	..
28.	28	Tin-plates	..	..	..	..	144	184	40	..
29.	29A	Refrigerators, etc.	160	..	..	..	..	..	160	..
30.	30	Electric motors	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
31.	33C	Domestic Electrical appliances	90	..	..	..	..	..	90	..
32.	34A	Motor vehicle parts	360	..	..	..	..	..	360	..
33.	37A	Gramophone records	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
		Total of existing items	6090 =6034	56	2526	3 =2523	8622	11522 =2900	11516 =11457	59
		New Items								
34.	62	Tool tips of sintered carbides of metal	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
35.	63	Wire ropes of iron or steel	75	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
36.	64	Carbon black	115	..	..	..	..	..	115	..
37.	65	Rubber chemicals	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
		Total of New Items	300						300	
		TOTAL	6390 =6334	56	2526 =2523	3	8622 =2900	11522	11816 =11757	59

SUMMARY

(Rs. in lakhs)

	States' share	Centre's share	Total
(a) Basic excise duties	1284	5050	6334
(b) Additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax	2499	24	2523
(c) Auxiliary duties of excise	..	2900	2900
Total	3783	7974	11757

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 11*th May,* 1973/*Vaisakha* 21, 1895 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 11th May, 1973, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE FINANCE ACT, 1973

[No. 21 of 1973]

[11*th May*, 1973]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1973-74.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1973.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 23 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1973. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1973, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,— Income-tax.

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union;

(*b*) in the cases to which Paragraphs C of that Part applies, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and a special surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(c) in the cases to which Paragraphs E and F of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(*2*) In making any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1973, where the total income of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated—

(*i*) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business; and

(*ii*) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

43 of 1961.

(3) In cases to which Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under section 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(5) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (6), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule:

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent., "advance tax" shall be computed at that rate.

(6) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds five thousand rupees, then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first five thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows :—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of five thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be. Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount by which income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax or "advance tax" in respect of the total income:

Provided that in cases where Sub-Paragraph I of the said Paragraph A applies,—

(*A*) where the aggregate income referred to in sub-clause (*i*) exceeds fifteen thousand rupees but does not exceed fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty rupees, the provisions of that Sub-Paragraph relating to surcharge on income-tax shall, for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" under sub-clause (*ii*), apply subject to the modifications that such surcharge shall be calculated at the rate arrived at by dividing the amount of surcharge on income-tax calculated in respect of the aggregate income by the amount of income-tax excluding surcharge) calculated in respect of the aggregate income and that the provisions of the proviso at the end of that Sub-Paragraph shall not apply;

(*B*) where the aggregate income referred to in sub-clause (*i*) exceeds fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty rupees, the provisions of that Sub-Paragraph relating to surcharge on income-tax shall, for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" under sub-clause (*ii*), apply subject to the modifications that such surcharge shall be calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent, and that the provisions of the proviso at the end of that Sub-Paragraph shall not apply.

(*7*) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(*a*) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(*b*) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1973, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act;

(*c*) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of gerenation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent, of such total income;

(*d*) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(*e*) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(*f*) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(*g*) all other words and expressions used in this section and the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

3. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,— Amendment of section 2.

(*a*) in clause (*37A*), in sub-clause (*ii*), after the figures and letter "194B", the figures and letter, "194D" shall be inserted;

(*b*) in clause (*42A*), for the portion beginning with the words "short-term capital asset" means a capital asset and ending with the words "notwithstanding that such capital asset has been held by the assessee for not more than twenty-four months immediately preceding the date of its transfer.", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974, namely :—

"short-term, capital asset" means a capital asset held by an assessee for not more than sixty months immediately preceding the date of its transfer.'.

4. In section 28 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*ii*), after sub-clause (*c*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely:— Amendment of section 28.

"(*d*) any person, for or in connection with the vesting in the Government, or in any corporation owned or controlled by the Government, under any law for the time being in force, of the management of any property or business;".

5. In section 35B of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*),— Amendment of section 35B.

(*a*) the *Explanation* shall be numbered, and shall be deemed to have been numbered, as *Explanation 1*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968; and

(*b*) after *Explanation 1* as so numbered, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1968, namely:—

"*Explanation 2*.—For the purposes of sub-clause (*iii*) and sub-clause (*viii*) of clause (*b*), expenditure incurred by an assessee engaged in the business of—

(*i*) operation of any ship or other vessel, aircraft or vehicle, or

(*ii*) carriage of, or making arrangements for carriage of, passengers, livestock, mail or goods,

on or in relation to such operation or carriage or arrangements for carriage (including in each case expenditure incurred on the provision of any benefit, amenity or facility to the crew, passengers or livestock) shall not be regarded as expenditure incurred by the assessee on the supply outside India of services or facilities.".

6. In section 45 of the Income-tax Act (as amended by section 8 of the Finance Act, 1972), for the words, figures and letters "sections 53, 54, 54B and 54C", the words, figures and letters "sections 53, 54, 54B, 54C and 54D" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974. Amendment of section 45

16 of 1972.

7. After section 54C (inserted by section 9 of the Finance Act, 1972) of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974, namely :— Insertion of new section 54D.

16 of 1972.

Capital gain on compulsory acquisition of lands and buildings not to be charged in certain cases.

"54D. Where the capital gain arises from the transfer by way of compulsory acquisition under any law of a capital asset, being land or building or any right in land or building, forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee which, in the two years immediately preceding the date on which the transfer took place, was being used by the assessee for the purposes of the business of the said undertaking, and the assessee has within a period of three years after that date purchased any other land or building or any right in any other land or building or constructed any other building for the purposes of shifting or re-establishing the said undertaking or setting up another industrial undertaking, then, instead of the capital gain being charged to income-tax as the income of the previous year in which the transfer took place, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions of this section, that is to say,—

(*i*) if the amount of the capital gain is greater than the cost of the land, building or right so purchased or the building so constructed (such land, building or right being hereafter in this section referred to as the new asset), the difference between the amount of the capital gain and the cost of the new asset shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year; and for the purpose of computing in respect of the new asset any capital gain arising from its transfer within a period of three years of its purchase or construction, as the case may be, the cost shall be *nil;* or

(*ii*) if the amount of the capital gain is equal to or less than the cost of the new asset, the capital gain shall not be charged under section 45; and for the purpose of computing in respect of the ne wasset any capital gain arising from its transfer within a period of three years of its purchase or construction, as the case may be, the cost shall be reduced by the amount of the capital gain".

Amendment of section 80C.

8. In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974,—

(*a*) for sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*1*) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount calculated, with reference to the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (*2*), at the following rates, namely:—

(*a*) where such aggregate does not exceed Rs. 2,000	The whole of such aggregate;
(*b*) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 2,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Rs. 3,500 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 2,000.
(*c*) where such aggregates exceeds Rs. 5,000.	Rs. 3,500 plus 40 per cent of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 5,000.";

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*),—

(*i*) for sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*a*), the following sub-clause shall be substituted namely :—

"(*ii*) to effect or to keep in force a contract for a deferred annuity on the life of the assessee or on the life of the wife or husband or any child of the assessee :

provided that such contract does not contain a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of the payment of the annuity,";

(*ii*) in clause (*g*), for item (*2*) of sub-clause (*i*), the following item shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*2*) to effect or to keep in force a contract for a deferred annuity on the life of any member of such association or body or any child of any of the members of such association or body :

Provided that such contract does not contain a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of the payment of the annuity;; or".

9. In section 80G of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974,— Amendment of Section 80G.

(*a*) in sub-section (*5*),—

(*i*) in clause (*i*), after the words, brackets, figures and letter "or clause (*22A*)" the words, brackets and figures "or clause (23)" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) in clause (*v*), after the words "or affiliated to any University established by law", the following words, brackets and figures shall be inserted, namely :—

", or is an institution approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (*23*) of section 10,";

(*b*) after *Explanation* 3 below sub-section (*5*), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Explanation* 4.—For the purposes of this section, an association aproved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (*23*) of section 10 also be deemed to be an institution, and, every association or institution approved by the Central Government for the purposes of the said clause shall be deemed to be an institution established in India for a charitable purpose,".

10. In section 80J of the Income-tax Act, clause (*c*) of sub-section (*6*) shall be omitted with effect from 1st day of April, 1974. Amendment of Section 80J.

11. In section 80S of the Income-tax Act for the words, brackets and figures "provisions of clause (*ii*) of section 28,", the words, brackets, letters and figures "proivsions of sub-clause (*a*) or sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*ii*) of section 28," shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972. Amendment of Section 80S.

12. In section 104 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974,— Amendment of Section 104.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), after the words "the amount of dividends actually distributed, if any", the words, "within the said period of twelve months" shall be inserted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), in clauses (*i*) and (*ii*), after the words "the payment of a dividend or a larger dividend that that declared", the words, brackets and figure "within the period of twelve months referred to in sub-section (*1*)" shall be inserted.

13. In section 105 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974,— Amendment of Section 105.

(a) in clause (i), after the words "has distributed", the words, brackets and figures ", within the period of twelve months referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 104," shall be inserted;

(*b*) in clause (*ii*) after the words "whose distribution", the words, brackets and figures ", within the period of twelve months referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 104," shall be inserted;

(*c*) in clause (*iii*), after the words "has distributed", the words, brackets and figures ", within the period of twelve months referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 104," shall be inserted;

(*d*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of clause (*iv*) of this sub-section, "the sum distributed as dividends" means,—

(*a*) where in relation to the assessment made under section 143 or section 144, any further distribution of dividends was made by the company in pursuance of a notice under this sub-section, the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

(*i*) the sum distributed as dividends within the period of twelve months referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 104, and

(*ii*) the sum distributed as dividends within the period of three months from the receipt of the said notice ;

(*b*) where an order under section 107A has been made by the Board in relation to the assessment made under section 143 or section 144 the sum distributed as dividends within the period determined by the Board under the provisions of sub section (*4*) of section 107A;

(*c*) in any other case, the sum distributed as dividends within the period of twelve months referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 104.'

Amendment of Section 112A.

14. In section 112A of the Income-tax Act in clause (*b*), for the words, brackets and gures "clause (*ii*) of section 28", the words, brackets, letters and figures "sub-clause (*a*) or sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*ii*) of section 28" shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972.

Amendment of Section 155.

15. In section 155 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) after sub-section (*8*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1970, namely :—

"(*9*) Where in the assessment for any year, a capital gain arising from the transfer of any such capital asset as is referred to in section 54B is charged to tax and within a period of two years after the date of the transfer the assessee purchases any other land for being used for agricultural purposes the Income-tax Officer shall amend the order of assessment so as to exclude the amount of the capital gain not chargeable to tax under the provisions of section 54B and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (*7*) of that section being reckoned. from the date of the assessment.";

(*b*) after sub-section (*9*) as so inserted, the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974, namely :—

"(*10*) Where in the assessment for any year, a capital gain arising from the transfer by way of compulsory acquisition of any such capital asset as is referred to in section 54D is charged to tax and within a period of three years after the date of the transfer, the assessee purchases any other land or building or any right in any other land of building or constructs any other building for the purposes of shifting or re-establishing the industrial undertaking referred to in that section or setting up another industrial undertaking, the Income-tax Officer shall amend the order of assessment so as to exclude the amount of the capital gain not chargeable to tax under the provisions of section 54D, and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto the period of four years specified in sub-section (*7*) of that section being reckoned from the date of the assessment.".

16. In section 194C of the Income-tax Act,— Amendment of Section 194C.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) in clause (*d*), for the word "company,", the words "company; or" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) after clause (*d*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*e*) any co-operative society,";

(*b*) in sub-section (*3*),—

(*i*) in clause (*ii*), for the word and figures "June, 1972.", the words and figures "June, 1972; or" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) after clause (*ii*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*iii*) any sum credited or paid before the 1st day of June, 1973, in pursuance of a contract between the contractor and a co-operative society or in pursuance of a contract between such contractor and the sub-contractor in relation to any work (including supply of labour for carrying out any work) undertaken by the contractor for the co-operative society.".

17. After section 194C of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted namely:— Insertion of new Section 194 D.

"194D. Any person responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance) shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force: Insurance Commission.

Provided that no deduction shall be made under this section from any such income credited or paid before the 1st day of June, 1973.".

18. In section 197 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (a) of sub-section (*1*), after the figures and letter "194B", the figures and letter ", 194D" shall be inserted. Amendment of section 197.

19. In sections 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204 and 205, in sub-clause (*iii*) of clause (*a*) of section 209, and in sub-section (*5*) of section 215, of the Income-tax Act, after the word, figures and letter "section 194C", the word, figures and letter ", section 194D" shall be inserted. Amendment of sections 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204 205, 209 and 215.

Wealth-tax

20. In the Schedule to the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, in Paragraph A of Part I, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974,— Amendment of Act 27 of 1957.

(*a*) in item (1), for the words "In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family—", the words, brackets, figure and letter "In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family, not being a Hindu undivided family to which item (1A) of this Paragraph applies—" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after item (1), the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) In the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000—

Rate of tax

(*a*) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000.	2 per cent. of the net wealth;
(*b*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 10,00,000.	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 3 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(*c*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 25,000 *plus* 8 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 :

Provided that for the purpose of this item,—

(*i*) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000;

(*ii*) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 10 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.".

Gift-tax

Amendment of Act 18 of 1958.

21. In section 5 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, in clause (*v*) of sub-section (1), after the words "fund established", the words "or deemed to be established" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974.

Surtax

Amendment of Act 7 of 1964.

22. In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974,—

(*a*) in the First Schedule, in clause (i) of rule 3, for the words "its debentures", the words, brackets and figures "the debentures referred to in clause (iv)," shall be substituted;

(*b*) in the Second Schedule,—

(*i*) in rule 1, for clause (iv), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(iv) the debentures, if any, issued by it to the public :

Provided that according to the terms and conditions of issue of such debentures, they are not redeemable before the expiry of a period of seven years from the date of issue thereof; and";

(*ii*) in rule 3, for the words, brackets and figures "issue of debentures or borrowing of any moneys referred to in clause (v) of rule 1 or is reduced by any amount on account of reduction of paid-up share capital or redemption of any debentures", the words, brackets and figures "issue of the debentures referred to in clause (iv), or borrowing of any moneys referred to in clause (v), of rule 1 or is reduced by any amount on account of reduction of paid-up share capital or redemption of such debentures" shall be substituted.

MISCELLANEOUS

7 of 1964.
1 of 1956.

23. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act or the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956) shall not be liable to pay any tax, under either of the two Acts first mentioned, on its income, profits or gains for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1972 and for the four previous years next following that previous year.

Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited to be exempt for a certain period from liability to pay income-tax and surtax.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

24. The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.

25. (*1*) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962.

Auxiliary duties of customs.

52 of 1962.

(*2*) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1974 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

10 of 1897.

(*3*) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, 1962, or any other law for the time being in force.

52 of 1962.
25 of 1962.

(*4*) The provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

26. In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in section 4 and 5, for the fiugures "1973", the figures "1974" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1949.

27. The Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.

28. (*1*) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of excise an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excise Act.

Auxiliary duties of excise.

(*2*) Sub-section (*1*) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1974, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

10 of 1897.

(c) The auxiliary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force.

(*4*) The auxiliary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be levied for the purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(*5*) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties shall as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.

29. The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

Discontinuance of salt duty.

30. For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1973, no duty under the Central Excises Act or the Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGES ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause(*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 plus 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 plus 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;

(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely :—

(*a*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age, or

(*b*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family,—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 7,000;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 but does not exceed Rs. 7,660, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	10 per cent.;
(*b*) in any other case	15 per cent.:

Provided that the amount of surcharge payable shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—

(*i*) an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount of income-tax on an income of Rs. 15,000, if such income had been the total income (the income of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the person concerned); and

(*ii*) 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder :—

(*a*) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified;

(*b*) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*c*) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*ii*) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (*a*) or, as the case may be, clause (*b*).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

31 of 1956. In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52.5 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

31 of 1956. In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—	
(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	55 per cent.;
(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	60 per cent.;
(*ii*) in any other case.	65 per cent. of the total income:

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for this

purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or	
(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.,
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the proisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction, at the following rates :—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate or surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.	*Nil;*
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	30 per cent.	4.5 per cent;
(*iii*) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.	*Nil;*
(*iv*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent.	3 per cent;

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 4.5 per cent. of the amount of the income *or* income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;	
(*ii*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.	2.25 per cent.
2. In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic compay—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	1 per cent;
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	22 per cent.	1 per cent;
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	24.5 per cent.	1.225 per cent;
(*ii*) on income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent;
(*iii*) on income by way of fees payable by an Indian concern for rendering technical services in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent;
(*iv*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.	2.2 per cent;
(*v*) on any other income	70 per cent.	3.5 per cent;

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) of section 80E and computing "advance tax".

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (*5*) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (*4*) of section 172 or sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (*2*) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (*9*) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (*9*) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent.) shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates :—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceed Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. or the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 percent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;

(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total nicome exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	10 per cent.;
(*b*) in any other case	15 per cent.:

Provided that the amount of surcharge payable shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—

(*i*) an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount of income-tax on an income of Rs. 15,000, if such income had been the total income (the income of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the person concerned); and

(*ii*) 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 exceeds Rs. 5,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 850 *plus* 23 per cent, of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 percent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,500 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000.	Rs. 5,500 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;

(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 14,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 28,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 43,000 *plus* 80 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 59,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where thhe total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000

Surcharge of income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(*a*) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income devided from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified ;

(b) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*c*) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*ii*) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (*a*) or, as the case may be, clause (*b*).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

31 of 1956. In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52.5 per cent ;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

31 of 1956. In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent of the total income;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—

(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent ;
(*b*) on the balance, if any of the total income	60 per cent ;
(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent of the total income;

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion is the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government — 50 per cent ;

(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income — 70 per cent ;

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2(7) (*e*)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provision of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (*2*) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (*c*) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (3) and (4) there of], 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*1*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*), shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (*2*) of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA" shall be omitted.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding five thousand rupees but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) and sub-section (*3*) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding five thousand rupees but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—Where the result of the computation for any assessment year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the asssessee, if any, for that assessment year from any other source of agricultural income :

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 10.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 11.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 24)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 29, for the entry in the fourth column, the entry "Fifty paise per linear metre" shall be substituted:

(*ii*) in Item No. 72A, in the proviso to sub-item (*i*),—

(*a*) the words "in advance of their importation" shall be omitted;

(*b*) the words "and such contract or contracts has or have been so registered before any order is made by the proper officer of customs permitting the clearance for home consumption, or deposit in a warehouse of such items, components or raw materials" shall be inserted at the end.

PART II

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, for Item No. 63(20A), the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

"33 (20A)	Stainless steel plates, sheets and strips.	Revenue	200 per cent. *ad valorem.*';			

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 27)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(*i*) in item No. 2,—

(*a*) for the words "Ten per cent. *ad valorem*" in the third column against sub-item (2), the words "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(*b*) the *Explanation* shall be numbered as "*Explanation I*" and after the *Explanation*, as so numbered, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation II.*—For the purposes of sub-item (2), "instant coffee" includes instant coffee containing any ingredient in addition to coffee.';

(*ii*) in Item No. 14, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—This Item does not include carbon black.";

(*iii*) in Item No. 14B, for the entry in the second column, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"CAUSTIC SODA AND CAUSTIC POTASH, WHETHER IN A SOLID FORM OR IN LYE.";

(*iv*) in Item No. 14C, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(*v*) in Item No. 14F, after sub-item (*ii*), the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*iii*) Shaving creams, whether or not containing soap or detergents.";

(*vi*) in Item No. 16B, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (*ii*,) the entry "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(*vii*) in Item No. 18E, for the entries in the second column, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"YARN, ALL SORTS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.";

(*viii*) in Item No. 22AA, for the entries in the second column, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"TEXTILE FABRICS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.";

(*ix*) in Item No. 33C, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(*x*) in Item No. 34A, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.* shall be substituted;

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the First Schedule to the Central Excise Act,—

(*i*) In Item No. 4, under "II. *Manufactured tobacco*——", after sub-item (3), the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) Smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes.	Two hundred per cent. *ad valorem.";*

(*ii*) for item No. 15, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

'15 SOAP—	
"Soap" means all varieties of the product known commercially as soap.	
(1) Soap, household and laundry	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
(2) Other sorts	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.";*

(*iii*) in Item No. 19, after sub-item I(1), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) Cotton fabrics other than those falling under (1), containing 30 per cent. or more by weight of fibre, or yarn, or both, of non-cellulosic origin.	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.";*

(*iv*) the following Items shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'62	TOOL TIPS, IN ANY FORM OR SIZE, UNMOUNTED, OF SINTERED CARBIDES OF METALS SUCH AS TUNGSTEN MOLYBDENUM AND VANADIUM.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
63	WIRE ROPES— "Wire ropes" means ropes having a number of wire strands of iron or steel helically laid about an axis, but does not include electric cables.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
	CARBON BLACK (INCLUDING LAMP BLACK AND ACETYLENE BLACK).	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
65	RUBBER PROCESSING CHEMICALS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY:— (1) Accelerators (2) Antioxidants	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 29)

Item No. in the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944	Description of goods	Rate of additional duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 4, under "II. *Manufactured tobacco*—", after sub-item (3), the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4)	Smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes.	One hundred per cent. *ad valorem.*";

(*ii*) in Item No. 19, after sub-item I(1), the following shall be inserted namely:—

"(1A)	Cotton fabrics other than those falling under (1), containing 30 per cent, or more by weight, of fibre, or yarn, or both, of non-cellulosic origin	Two and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*";

K. K. SUNDARAM,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Bill No. 32-F of 1973.

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1973

(As passed by the Houses of Parliament)

A

BILL

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1973. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1973] to the sum of twenty thousand, one hundred and twenty-three crores, ninety lakhs and ninety seven thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1973-74 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule. Issue of Rs. 2,01,23 90,97,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1973-74.

4 of 1973.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year. Appropriation.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2 and 3)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	Revenue	1,46,26,000	..	1,46,26,000
2	Agriculture	Revenue	84,95,88,000	..	84,95,88,000
		Capital	286,87,60,000	62,02,10,000	348,89,70,000
3	Fisheries	Revenue	3,16,01,000	..	3,16,01,000
		Capital	90,30,000	2,00,000	92,30,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . .	Revenue	3,33,96,000	..	3,33,96,000
		Capital	14,55,43,000	16,50,000	14,71,93,000
5	Forest	Revenue	5,81,31,000	..	5,81,31,000
		Capital	5,00,000	1,95,00,000	2.00,00,000
6	Payment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Revenue	34,15,13,000	..	34,15,13,000
7	Department of Food	Revenue	161,14,76,000	..	161,14,76,000
		Capital	8,93,11,000	81,74,000	9,74,85,000
8	Department of Community Development . .	Revenue	56,29,42,000	..	56,29,42,000
		Capital	1,000	..	1,000
9	Department of Co-operation	Revenue	3,34,80,000	..	3,34,80,000
		Capital	36,60,56,000	84,00,000	37,44,56,000
10	Department of Foreign Trade	Revenue	4,96,39,000	..	4,96,39,000
11	Foreign Trade	Revenue	139,85,98,000	..	139,85,98,000
		Capital	42,00,00,000	..	42,00,00,000
12	Export Oriented Industries	Revenue	8,77,56,000	..	8,77,56,000
		Capital	18,13,64,000	75,00,000	18,88,64,000
13	Department of Internal Trade	Revenue	16,29,71,000	..	16,29,71,000
		Capital	8,45,20,000	7,50,000	8,52,70,000
14	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	76,08,000	..	76,08,000
		Capital	1,93,00,000	..	1,93,00,000
15	Overseas Communications Service	Revenue	5,96,55,000	..	5,96,55,000
		Capital	1,86,80,000	20,000	1,87,00,000
16	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses . .	Revenue	319,30,36,000	50,000	319,30,86,000
17	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenue .	Revenue	68,98,61,000	..	68,98,61,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged to the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	Capital	106,67,00,000	..	106,67,00,000
19	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	1,28,08,000	..	1,28,08,000
		Capital	24,02,33,000	..	24,02,33,000
20	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	1029,17,00,000	9,00,000	1029,26,00,000
21	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	87,41,00,000	40,000	87,41,40,000
22	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	330,86,00,000	1,50,000	330,87,50,000
23	Defence Services—Pensions, etc.	Revenue	60,40,00,000	10,000	60,40,10,000
24	Defence Capital Outlay	Capital	196,06,00,000	30,00,000	196,36,00,000
25	Department of Education	Revenue	2,65,78,000	..	2,65,78,000
26	Education	Revenue	117,58,73,000	..	117,58,73,000
		Capital	1,06,19,000	4,49,52,000	5,55,71,000
27	Department of Social Welfare	Revenue	26,51,43,000	..	26,51,43,000
		Capital	5,00,000	5,00,000	10,00,000
28	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	82,29,32,000	5,000	82,29,37,000
		Capital	1,80,00,000	..	1,80,00,000
29	Ministry of Finance	Revenue	20,98,12,000	..	20,98,12,000
30	Customs	Revenue	13,10,87,000	44,000	13,11,31,000
31	Union Excise Duties	Revenue	23,49,05,000	70,000	23,49,75,000
32	Taxes on Income, etc.	Revenue	23,89,10,000	2,06,000	23,91,16,000
33	Stamps	Revenue	5,58,21,000	..	5,58,21,000
		Capital	78,76,000	..	78,76,000
34	Audit.	Revenue	44,60,00,000	67,50,000	45,27,50,000
35	Currency, Coinage and Mint	Revenue	20,90,24,000	..	20,90,24,000
		Capital	25,91,88,000	..	25,91,88,000
36	Pensions	Revenue	14,20,09,000	25,32,000	14.45,41,000
		Capital	7,12,18,000	4,80,000	7,16,98,000
37	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	Revenue	11,65,32,000	1,000	11,65,33,000
		Capital	57,18,000	..	57,18,000
38	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	Revenue	349,03,11,000	746,71,08,000	1095,74,19,000
		Capital	..	1192,71,00,000	1192,71,00,000
	CHARGED—*Interest Payments*	Revenue	..	834,86,75,000	834,86,75,000
39	Other expenditure of the Ministry of Finance .	Revenue	287,00,33,000	4,33,000	287,04,66,000
		Capital	65,73,74,000	..	65,73,74,000
40	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	33,46,85,000	..	33,46,85,000
	CHARGED—*Repayment of debt*	Capital	..	10820,56,00,000	10820,56,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Revenue	1,46,65,000	..	1,46,65,000
42	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	47,42,58,000	..	47,42,58,000
		Capital	23,53,98,000	37,62,000	23,91,60,000
43	Family Planning	Revenue	54,44,25,000	..	54,44,25,000
		Capital	4,78,40,000	..	4,78,40,000
44	Ministry of Heavy Industry	Revenue	12,60,000	..	12,60,000
45	Heavy Industries	Revenue	5,42,67,000	..	5,42,67,000
		Capital	51,70,65,000	..	51,70,65,000
46	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	1,73,63,000	..	1,73,63,000
47	Cabinet	Revenue	1,00,21,000	..	1,00,21,000
48	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	Revenue	4,97,02,000	..	4,97,02,000
		Capital	..	25,00,000	25,00,000
49	Police	Revenue	122,78,96,000	..	122,78,96,000
		Capital	2,52,50,000	10,50,00,000	13,02,50,000
50	Census	Revenue	3,47,79,000	..	3,47,79,000
51	Other expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	67,28,92,000	14,61,66,000	81,90,58,000
		Capital	12,99,13,000	2,67,00,000	15,66,13,000
52	Delhi	Revenue	78,25,20,000	41,16,000	78,66,36,000
		Capital	34,79,89,000	2,62,90,000	37,42,79,000
53	Chandigarh	Revenue	9,61,09,000	38,42,000	9,99,51,000
		Capital	3,81,89,000	4,00,000	3,85,89,000
54	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	13,83,49,000	5,000	13,83,54,000
		Capital	5,04,38,000	..	5,04,38,000
55	Arunachal Pradesh	Revenue	17,40,79,000	..	17,40,79,000
		Capital	6,47,62,000	..	6,47,62,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	75,56,000	..	75,56,000
		Capital	40,64,000	..	40,64,000
57	Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands	Revenue	2,26,69,000	..	2,26,69,000
		Capital	46,77,000	..	46,77,000
58	Ministry of Industrial Development	Revenue	1,94,18,000	..	1,94,18,000
59	Industries	Revenue	15,13,61,000	25,00,000	15,38,61,000
		Capital	29,01,52,000	10,41,60,000	39,43,12,000
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	39,04,000	..	39,04,000
61	Information and Publicity	Revenue	10,42,36,000	..	10,42,36,000
		Capital	1,06,50,000	..	1,06,50,000
62	Broadcasting	Revenue	18,02,80,000	..	18,02,80,000
		Capital	14,65,40,000	..	14,65,40,000
65	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Revenue	9,95,21,000	..	9,95,21,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
64	Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	Revenue	15,53,77,000	..	15,53,77,000
		Capital	8,41,60,000	1,60,00,000	10,01,60,000
65	Power Schemes	Revenue	5,89,34,000	..	5,89,34,000
		Capital	67,58,48,000	13,49,75,000	81,08,23,000
66	Department of Labour and Employment	Revenue	1,35,27,000	..	1,35,27,000
67	Labour and Employment	Revenue	28,95,33,000	5,000	28,95,38,000
		Capital	1,79,51,000	..	1,79,51,000
68	Department of Rehabilitation	Revenue	20,58,52,000	1,22,000	20,59,74,000
		Capital	9,40,09,000	5,70,97,000	15,11,06,000
69	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Revenue	7,70,84,000	..	7,70,84,000
70	Administration of Justice	Revenue	2,60,000	44,63,000	47,23,000
71	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Revenue	62,41,000	..	62,41,000
		Capital	146,03,07,000	..	146,03,07,000
72	Ministry of Planning	Revenue	6,08,000	..	6,08,000
73	Statistics	Revenue	5,64,96,000	..	5,64,96,000
74	Planning Commission	Revenue	2,02,83,000	..	2,02,83,00
75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Revenue	1,67,12,000	..	1,67,12,00
76	Roads	Revenue	65,49,98,000	10,000	65,50,08,000
		Capital	104,96,56,000	12,78,50,000	117,75,06,000
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Revenue	15,85,75,000	5,000	15,85,80,0000
		Capital	123,35,70,000	77,67,000	124,13,37,000
78	Road and Inland Water Transport	Revenue	2,97,49,000	..	2,97,49,0000
		Capital	4,04,30,000	70,54,000	4,74,84,000
79	Department of Steel	Revenue	12,72,10,000	..	12,72,10,000
		Capital	175,18,75,000	5,00,00,000	180,18,75,000
80	Department of Mines	Revenue	19,99,65,000	18,000	19,99,83,000
		Capital	103,45,16,000	..	103,45,16,000
81	Geological Survey	Revenue	14,36,10,000	..	14,36,10,000
82	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Revenue	30,39,000	..	30,39,000
83	Meteorology	Revenue	6,80,65,000	..	6,80,65,000
		Capital	55,17,000	..	55,17,000
84	Aviation	Revenue	14,99,21,000	..	14,99,21,000
		Capital	20,22,50,000	3,50,000	20,26,00,000
85	Tourism	Revenue	3,03,76,000	..	3,03,76,000
		Capital	6,05,00,000	..	6,05,00,000
86	Ministry of Works and Housing	Revenue	43,37,94,000	..	43,37,94,000
		Capital	2,54,35,000	36,00,000	2,90,35,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
87	Public Works	Revenue	53,59,33,000	38,41,000	53,97,74,000
		Capital	19,98,54,000	32,00,000	50,30,54,000
88	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	17,90,82,000	1,03,000	17,91,85,000
89	Department of Atomic Energy	Revenue	33,49,000	..	33,49,000
90	Atomic Energy Research and Development .	Revenue	30,43,82,000	..	30,43,82,000
		Capital	26,10,60,000	..	26,10,60,000
91	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	24,29,76,000	..	24,29,76,000
		Capital	28,99,90,000	..	28,99,90,000
92	Department of Culture	Revenue	6,71,21,000	..	6,71,21,000
93	Archaeology	Revenue	2,61,70,000	..	2,61,70,000
94	Department of Electronics	Revenue	5,81,72,000	..	5,81,72,000
		Capital	64,90,000	..	64,90,000
95	Department of Science and Technology . .	Revenue	3,83,22,000	..	3,83,22,000
		Capital	20,48,000	..	20,48,000
96	Survey of India	Revenue	9,65,62,000	..	9,65,62,000
97	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	24,23,49,000	..	24,23,49,000
98	Department of Space	Revenue	12,04,82,000	..	12,04,82,000
		Capital	3,04,40,000	..	3,04,40,000
99	Department of Supply	Revenue	2,90,01,000	..	2,90,01,000
100	Supplies and Disposals	Revenue	4,86,95,000	..	4,86,95,000
101	Lok Sabha	Revenue	3,00,30,000	1,04,000	3,01,34,000
102	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	1,18,57,000	90,000	1,19,47,000
103	Department of Parliamentary Affairs . . .	Revenue	14,64,000	..	14,64,000
	CHARGED—*Staff Household and Allowances of the President*.	Revenue	..	50,69,000	50,69,000
104	Secretariat of the Vice President . . .	Revenue	3,90,000	..	3,90,000
	CHARGED—*Union Public Service Commission* .	Revenue	..	1,21,83,000	1,21,83,000
	TOTAL		6370,47,40,000	13753,43,57,000	20123,90,97,000

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) ACT, 1973

A

BILL

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1973. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1973] to the sum of twenty thousand, one hundred and twenty-three crores, ninety lakhs and ninety seven thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1973-74 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule. Issue of Rs. 2,01,23,90,97,000 dated out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1973-74.

4 of 1973.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year. Appropriation.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	Revenue	1,46,26,000	..	1,46,26,000
2	Agriculture	Revenue	84,95,88,000	..	84,95,88,000
		Capital	286,87,60,000	62,02,10,000	348,89,70,000
3	Fisheries	Revenue	3,16,01,000	..	3,16,01,000
		Capital	90,30,000	2,00,000	92,30,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development .	Revenue	3,33,96,000	..	3,33,96,000
		Capital	14,55,43,000	16,50,000	14,71,93,000
5	Forest	Revenue	5,81,31,000	..	5,81,31,000
		Capital	5,00,000	1,95,00,000	2,00,00,000
6	Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Revenue	34,15,13,000	..	34,15,13,000
7	Department of Food	Revenue	161,14,76,000	..	161,14,76,000
		Capital	8,93,11,000	81,74,000	9,74,85,000
8	Department of Community Development .	Revenue	56,29,42,000	..	56,29,42,000
		Capital	1,000	..	1,000
9	Department of Co-operation	Revenue	3,34,80,000	..	2,34,80,000
		Capital	36,60,56,000	84,00,000	37,44,56,000
10	Department of Foreign Trade	Revenue	4,96,39,000	..	4,96,39,000
11	Foreign Trade	Revenue	139,85,98,000	..	139,85,98,000
		Capital	42,00,00,000	..	42,00,00,000
12	Export Oriented Industries	Revenue	8,77,56,000	..	8,77,56,000
		Capital	8,13,64,000	75,00,000	8,88,64,000
13	Department of Internal Trade	Revenue	16,29,71,000	..	16,29,71,000
		Capital	8,45,20,000	7,50,000	8,52,70,000
14	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	76,08,000	..	76,08,000
		Capital	1,93,00,000	..	1,93,00,000
15	Overseas Communications Service	Revenue	5,96,55,000	..	5,96,55,000
		Capital	1,86,80,000	20,000	1,87,00,000
16	Posts and Telegraphs— Working Expenses	Revenue	319,30,36,000	50,000	319,30,86,000
17	Posts and Telegraphs— Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues . .	Revenue	68,98,61,000	..	68,98,61,000
18	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	Capital	106,67,00,000	..	106,670,000
19	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	1,28,08,000	..	1,28,08,000
		Capital	24,02,33,000	..	24,02,33,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	1029,17,00,000	9,00,000	1029,26,00,000
21	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	87,41,00,000	40,000	87,41,40,000
30 22	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	330,86,00,000	1,50,000	330,87,50,000
23	Defence Services—Pensions, etc.	Revenue	60,40,00,000	10,000	60,40,10,000
24	Defence Capital Outlay	Capital	196,06,00,000	30,00,000	196,36,00,000
35 25	Department of Education	Revenue	2,65,78,000	..	2,65,78,000
26	Education	Revenue	117,58,73,000	..	117,58,73,000
		Capital	1,06,19,000	4,49,52,000	5,55,71,000
27	Department of Social Welfare	Revenue	26,51,43,000	..	26,51,43,000
		Capital	5,00,000	5,00,000	10,00,000
40 28	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	82,29,32,000	5,000	82,29,37,000
		Capital	1,80,00,000	..	1,80,00,000
45 29	Ministry of Finance	Revenue	20,98,12,000	..	20,98,12,000
30	Customs	Revenue	13,10,87,000	44,000	13,11,31,000
31	Union Excise Duties	Revenue	23,49,05,000	70,000	23,49,75,000
32	Taxes on Income, etc.	Revenue	23,89,10,000	2,06,000	23,91,16,000
33	Stamps	Revenue	5,58,21,000	..	5,58,21,000
50		Capital	78,76,000	..	78,76,000
5 34	Audit	Revenue	44,60,00,000	67,50,000	45,27,50,000
35	Currency, Coinage and Mint	Revenue	20,90,24,000	..	20,90,24,000
		Capital	25,91,88,000	..	25,91,88,000
10 36	Pensions	Revenue	14,20,09,000	25,32,000	14,45,41,000
		Capital	7,12,18,000	4,80,000	7,16,98,000
37	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	Revenue	11,65,32,000	1,000	11,65,33,000
		Capital	57,18,000	..	57,18,000
15 38	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	Revenue	349,03,11,000	746,71,08,000	1095,74,19,000
		Capital	..	1192,71,00,000	1192,71,00,000
20	CHARGED—*Interest Payments*	Revenue	..	834,86,75,000	834 86,75,000
39	Other expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	Revenue	287,00,33,000	4,33,000	287,04,66,000
		Capital	65,73,74,000	..	65,73,74,000
25 40	Loans to Government Servants etc.	Capital	33,46,85,000	..	33,46,85,000
	CHARGED—*Repayment of Debt*	Capital	..	10820,56,00,000	10820,56,00,000
30 41	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Revenue	1,46,65,000	..	1,46,65,000
35 42	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	47,42,58,000	..	47,42,58,000
		Capital	23,53,98,000	37,62,000	23,91,60,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43	Family Planning	Revenue	54,44,25,000	..	54,44,25,000
		Capital	4,78,40,000	..	4,78,40,000
44	Ministry of Heavy Industry	Revenue	12,60,000	..	12,60,000
40 45	Heavy Industries	Revenue	5,42,67,000	..	5,42,67,000
		Capital	51,70,65,000	..	51,70,65,000
46	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	1,73,63.000	..	1,73,63,000
47	Cabinet	Revenue	1,00,21,000	..	1,00,21,000
45 48	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	Revenue	4,97,02,000	..	4,97,02,000
		Capital	..	**25,00,000**	25,00,000
50 49	Police	Revenue	122,78,96,000	..	122,78,96,000
		Capital	2,52,50,000	**10,50,00,000**	13,02,50,000
5 50	Census	Revenue	3,47,79,000	..	3,47,79,000
10 51	Other expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	67,28,92,000	**14,61,66,000**	81,90,,58,000
		Capital	12,99,13,000	**2,67,00,000**	15,66,13,000
52	Delhi	Revenue	78,25,20,000	**41,16,000**	78,66,36,000
		Capital	34,79,89,000	**2,62,90,000**	37,42,79,000
15 53	Chandigarh	Revenue	9,61,09,000	**38,42,000**	9,99,51,000
		Capital	3,81,89,000	**4,00,000**	3,85,89,000
54	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	13,83,49,000	**5,000**	13,83,54,000
		Capital	5,04,38,000	..	5,04,38,000
20 55	Arunachal Pradesh	Revenue	17,40,79,000	..	17,40,79,000
		Capital	6,47,62,000	..	6,47,62,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	75,56,000	..	75,56,000
		Capital	40,64,000	..	40,64,000
25 57	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Revenue	2,26,69,000	..	2,26,69,000
		Capital	46,77,000	..	46,77,000
30 58	Ministry of Industrial Development	Revenue	1,94,18,000	..	1,94,18,000
59	Industries	Revenue	15,13,61,000	**25,00,000**	15,38,61,000
		Capital	29,01,52,000	**10,41,60,000**	39,43,12,000
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	39,04,000	..	39,04,000
35 61	Information and Publicity	Revenue	10,42,36,000	..	10,42,36,00
		Capital	1,06,50,000	..	1,06,50,000
62	Broadcasting	Revenue	18,02,80,000	..	18,02,80,000
40		Capital	14,65,40,000	..	14,65,40,000
63	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Revenue	9,95,21,000	..	9,95,21,000
64	Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	Revenue	15,53,77,000	..	15,53,77,000
45		Capital	8,41,60,000	**1,60,00,000**	10,01,60,000
65	Power Schemes	Revenue	5,89,34,000	..	5,89,34,000
		Capital	67,58,48,000	**13,49,75,000**	81,08,23,000
66	Department of Labour and Employment	Revenue	1,35,27,000	..	1,35,27,000
67	Labour and Employment	Revenue	28,95,33,000	**5,000**	28,95,38,000
		Capital	1,79,51,000	..	1,79,51,000

1	2		3			
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding			
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total	5
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
68	Department of Rehabilitation	Revenue	20,58,52,000	**1,22,000**	20,59,74,000	
		Capital	9,40,09,000	**5,70,97,000**	15,11,06,000	10
69	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Revenue	7,70,84,000	..	7,70,84,000	
70	Administration of Justice	Revenue	2,60,000	**44,63,000**	47,23,000	15
71	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals . .	Revenue	62,41,000	..	62,41,000	
		Capital	146,03,07,000	..	146,03,07,000	
72	Ministry of Planning	Revenue	6,08,000	..	6,08,000	
73	Statistics	Revenue	5,64,96,000	..	5,64,96,000	20
74	Planning Commission	Revenue	2,02,83,000	..	2,02,83,000	
75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport .	Revenue	1,67,12,000	..	1,67,12,000	
76	Roads	Revenue	65,49,98,000	**10,000**	65,50,08,000	
		Capital	104,96,56,000	**12,78,50,000**	117,75,06,000	25
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . .	Revenue	15,85,75,000	**5,000**	15,85,80,000	
		Capital	123,35,70,000	**77,67,000**	124,13,37,000	
78	Road and Inland Water Transport . .	Revenue	2,97,49,000	..	2,97,49,000	30
		Capital	4,04,30,000	**70,54,000**	4,74,84,000	
79	Department of Steel	Revenue	12,72,10,000	..	12,72,10,000	
		Capital	175,18,75,000	**5,00,00,000**	180,18,75,000	
80	Department of Mines	Revenue	19,99,65,000	**18,000**	19,99,83,000	
		Capital	103,45,16,000	..	103,45,16,000	35
81	Geological Survey	Revenue	14,36,10,000	..	14,36,10,000	
82	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation .	Revenue	30,39,000	..	30,39,000	
83	Meteorology	Revenue	6,80,65,000	..	6,80,65,000	
		Capital	55,17,000	..	55,17,000	40
84	Aviation	Revenue	14,99,21,000	..	14,99,21,00	
		Capital	20,22,50,000	**3,50,000**	20,26,00,000	
85	Tourism	Revenue	3,03,76,000	..	3,03,76,000	
		Capital	6,05,00,000	..	6,05,00,000	45
86	Ministry of Works and Housing . . .	Revenue	43,37,94,000	..	43,37,94,000	
		Capital	2,54,35,000	**36,00,000**	2,90,35,000	
87	Public Works	Revenue	53,59,33,000	**38,41,000**	53,97,74,000	50
		Capital	19,98,54,000	**32,00,000**	20,30,54,000	
88	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	17,90,82,000	**1,03,000**	17,91,85,000	55
89	Department of Atomic Energy . . .	Revenue	33,49,000	..	33,49,000	
90	Atomic Energy Research and Development .	Revenue	30,43,82,000	..	30,43,82,000	
		Capital	26,10,60,000	..	26,10,60,000	60
91	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	24,29,76,000	..	24,29,76,000	
		Capital	28,99,90,000	..	28,99,90,000	65
92	Department of Culture	Revenue	6,71,21,000	..	6,71,21,000	

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
93	Archaeology	Revenue	2,61,70,000	..	2,61,70,000
94	Department of Electronics . . .	Revenue	5,81,72,000	..	5,81,72,000
		Capital	64,90,000	..	64,90,000
95	Department of Science and Technology .	Revenue	3,83,22,000	..	3,83,22,000
		Capital	20,48,000	..	20,48,000
96	Survey of India	Revenue	9,65,62,000	..	9,65,62,000
97	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	24,23,49,000	..	24,23,49,000
98	Department of Space	Revenue	12,04,82,000	..	12,04,82,000
		Capital	3,04,40,000	..	3,04,40,000
99	Department of Supply	Revenue	2,90,01,000	..	2,90,01,000
100	Supplies and Disposals	Revenue	4,86,95,000	..	4,86,95,000
101	Lok Sabha	Revenue	3,00,30,000	**1,04,000**	3,01,34,000
102	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	1,18,57,000	**90,000**	1,19,47,000
103	Department of Parliamentary Affairs . .	Revenue	14,64,000	..	14,64,000
	CHARGED—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	Revenue	..	**50,60,000**	50,69,000
104	Secretariat of the Vice-President . . .	Revenue	3,90,000	..	3,90,000
	CHARGED—*Union Public Service Commission*	Revenue	..	**1,21,83,000**	1,21,83,000
	TOTAL .		6370,47,40,000	**13753,43,57,000**	20123,90,97,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114(1) of the Constitution of India to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made by the Lok Sabha for expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for the financial year 1973-74.

Y. B. CHAVAN.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 24th September, 1973

No. F. 7(5)-PD/73.—The Annual Financial Statement foı 1973-74 as presented to the Parliament on the 28th February, 1973 is now published in its final form for general information.

2. The proposals for additional taxation in the Finance Bill as introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 28th Februaıy, 1973 amounted to gross additional revenue of Rs. 292.17 crores as follows :

	(In thousands of Rupees)
Customs	1,56,00,00
Union Excise Duties	1,17,57,00
Corporation Tax	11,00,00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,60,00
TOTAL	2,92,17,00

The States share of Union Excise Duties and of Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax was placed at T. Rs. 37,83,00 and T. Rs. 4,70,00 respectively the net accretion to the Centre being T. Rs. 2,49,64,00. The surplus on Revenue account was estimated at T.Rs. 3,29,18,14 and the overall deficit at T. Rs. 85,26,00.

3. As a result of modifications in the Finance Bill, 1973, the gross additional revenue from proposals for additional taxation will be reduced by T. Rs. 1,95,59 as detailed below.

	(In thousands of Rupees)
Customs	(—)1,80,00
Union Excise Duties	(—)20,00
Less—State's share in the reduction of Union Excise Duties	(+)4,41
TOTAL	(—)1,95,59

4. The Demand for Grants for 1973-74 were voted without modification.

5. The estimate of surplus on Revenue Account will thus stand at T.Rs. 3,27,22,55 and the overall deficit at T.Rs. 87,21,59.

वित्त मन्त्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 1973

संख्या एफ० 7(5)–पी०डी०/73.—1973-74 का वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण जो 28 फरवरी, 1973 को संसद् में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, अब अपने अन्तिम रूप में सामान्य जानकारी के लिए प्रशासित किया जाता है ।

2. वित्त विधेयक में, जैसा कि 28 फरवरी, 1973 को लोक-सभा में पेश किया गया था, 292.17 करोड़ रुपये के कुल अतिरिक्त राजस्व के लिए अतिरिक्त कर प्रस्ताव किए गए थे, जिनका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	(हजार रुपयों में)
सीमा शुल्क	1,56,00,00
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	1,17,57,00
निगम कर	11,00,00
निगम कर से भिन्न आय संबंधी कर	7,60,00
जोड़	2,92,17,00

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्कों और निगम कर से भिन्न आय संबंधी करों में राज्यों का हिस्सा क्रमशः 37,83,00 हजार रुपये और 4,70,00 हजार रुपये रखा गया था जबकि केन्द्र को 2,49,64,00 हजार रुपये की शुद्ध प्राप्ति दिखाई गयी थी । राजस्व खाते में 3,29,18,14 हजार रुपये का अधिशेष आंका गया था और कुल मिला कर 85,26,00 रुपये का घाटा दिखाया गया था ।

3. वित्त विधेयक, 1973 में किए गए संशोधनों के परिणामस्वरूप कुल अतिरिक्त राजस्व के अतिरिक्त कर प्रस्तावों में 1,95,59 हजार रुपये की कमी हो जायेगी जिसका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	(हजार रुपयों में)
सीमा शुल्क	(—) 1,80,00
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	(—) 20,00
घटाइये—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों में कटौती के परिणामस्वरूप राज्यों का हिस्सा	(+) 4,41
जोड़	(—) 1,95,59

4. 1973–74 की अनुदानों की मांगें बिना संशोधन के स्वीकार कर ली गयी थीं ।

5. इस प्रकार, राजस्व खाते में अनुमानतः 3,27,22,55 हजार रुपये का अधिशेष रहेगा और कुल मिला कर 87,21,59 हजार रुपये का घाटा होगा ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1973-74

का

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BUDGET

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1973-74

(अन्तिम रूप में स्वीकृत)

AS Finally Adopted

वित्त मंत्रालय
नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 1973

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
New Delhi, the 24th September, 1973

एम० जी० कौल,
सचिव, भारत सरकार

M.G. KAUL,
Secretary to the Government of India

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विवरण क—प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश—जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	REVENUE RECEIPTS—					
कर शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—					
सीमा शुल्क	Customs . . .		6,95,67,41	7,20,40,00	8,10,00,00	9,74,20,00
केंन्द्रीय उत्पादन–शुल्क	Union Excise Duties .		20,61,09,69	24,19,05,27	24,28,18,00	27,03,26,41
निगम–कर	Corporation Tax . .		4,72,07,50	4,93,50,00	5,58,00,00	6,08,00,00
निगम–कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax .		74,53,27	1,20,48,00	1,09,61,42	1,34,73,06
सम्पदा–शुल्क	Estate Duty . .		1,39,27	33,93	1,74,40	45,95
धन–कर	Taxes on Wealth .		25,14,46	43,00,00	43,00,00	43,00,00
व्यय–कर	Expenditure Tax . .		(—)1,39	73	1,36	. .
दान–कर	Gift Tax . . .		3,51,77	2,50,00	3,75,00	3,50,00
अन्य शीर्षक	Other Heads . .		69,18,05	84,99,63	83,59,58	81,96,07
जोड़–कर शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE		34,02,60,03	38,84,27,56	40,37,89,76	45,49,11,49

विवरण क—प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश—जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय—	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE—					
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES . . .	B	52,28,45	57,79,36	58,00,72	63,46,30
ऋण-व्यवस्था	DEBT SERVICES .	,,	6,70,11,49	7,30,00,61	7,68,63,72	8,34,84,60
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES . . .	,,	2,57,07,72	2,67,55,65	2,73,87,81	2,79,44,31
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं .	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES . . .	,,	3,56,88,91	4,33,20,57	4,40,81,97	4,58,67,33
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . .	,,	19,39,86	16,79,42	19,00,24	32,92,86

विवरण क—प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश—जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBRUSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
ऋण-व्यवस्था	DEBT SERVICES .	B	5,99,23,62	6,86,66,63	7,19,83,45	7,71,04,81
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES . .	,,	13,82,27	11,99,87	14,68,80	14,68,76
सामाजिक और विकास-सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES . . .	,,	51,09,05	51,68,37	63,79,44	58,22,81
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . .	,,	9,94,62	16,72,98	10,63,36	16,87,20
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLENEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .	,,	8,19,65	7,82,63	7,47,21	7,43,80
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) .	,,	16,95,96	15,93,66	13,87,88	15,08,67
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT . . .	,,	1,30,10,88	1,45,30,49	1,46,96,97	1,54,56,71
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS .	,,	2,09,41,28	1,22,91,68	1,19,83,81	50,63,12
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन (रेलों तथा डाक और तार के अंशदानों से भिन्न)	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS (OTHER THAN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS AND P. & T.) . . .	,,	22,10,53	27,62,01	27,54,41	34,35,35
रेलों का अंशदान	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS . .	,,	19,78,05	19,35,49	18,64,70	16,65,07
डाक और तार का अंशदान	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS . . .	,,	2,37,18	3,03,50	3,35,30	3,26,37
असाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS . . .	,,	16,93,28	11,19,30	9,59,30	3,00,02
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS . .		45,02,56,40	50,04,54,17	51,94,14,39	56,94,94,18
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अथवा घाटा	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE REVENUE OR DEFICIT . . .		99,95,37	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL . . .		46,02,51,77	50,04,54,17	51,94,14,39	56,94,94,18

विवरण क—प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश— —जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS . .	B	43,24,25	40,17,94	46,91,54	46,95,85
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	,,	24,91,15	25,94,21	25,76,62	26,70,85
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT	,,	25,81,82	22,03,43	21,03,83	20,62,58
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS .	,,	4,17,58,54	4,05,02,59	5,17,10,36	6,75,94,16
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS .	,,	13,80,74,04	14,33,97,36	15,70,74,59	15,12,70,44
असाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS . . .	,,	7,62,04	10,60,47	10,58,95	10,60,35
रक्षा सेवाएं (क)	DEFENCE SERVICES (A) . . .	,,	13,46,83,50	12,18,59,00	14,04,13,73	14,04,82,00
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	,,	46,02,51,77	46,61,70,61	51,56,69,08	53,67,71,63
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS . .	,,	..	3,42,83,56	37,45,31	3,27,22,55
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	,,	46,02,51,77	50,04,54,17	51,94,14,39	56,94,94,18

(क) शुद्ध आंकड़े, प्राप्तियां व्यय में से घटा दी गयी हैं।

(A) Figures shown net; the receipts have been deducted.

विवरण क—प्राप्तियां और भुगतानों का सारांश—जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व अधिशेष (जैसा कि पृष्ठ 5 पर दिखाया गया है)	REVENUE SURPLUS (AS SHOWN IN PAGE 5) . . .		..	3,42,83,56	37,45,31	3,27,22,55
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण—	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India .	B	7,31,46,55	5,15,00,00	8,78,42,50	8,80,00,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India . . .	,,	5,40,35,58	6,25,73,00	5,56,40,22	6,61,80,20
अस्थायी ऋण	FLOATING DEBT—					
राजकोष हुण्डियां (शुद्ध)	Treasury Bills (net) .	,,	2,49,56,64	2,52,00,00	8,65,90,00	87,36,00
अन्य अस्थायी ऋण (शुद्ध)	Other Floating Debt (net)	,,	21,57,11	2,12,20	2,51,75	40,55
ऋणों और अग्रिमों का परिशोधन	REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territory Governments . .	,,	8,54,39,24	7,60,00,00	7,25,00,00	8,50,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances . . .	,,	4,42,36,86	2,69,00,00	5,30,00,00	2,95,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT . . .	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़-I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	TOTAL-I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA .	,,	28,39,71,98	27,66,68,76	35,95,69,78	31,01,79,30

विवरण क—प्राप्तियों और सारांश—जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व का घाटा (जो पृष्ठ 4 पर दिखाया गया है)	Revenue Deficit (as shown in Page 4) . . .		99,95,37	..	..	..
राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE—					
सामाजिक और विकास-सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES		5,23,15,15	3,09,26,74	4,01,87,51	3,41,28,91
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . .	B	56,80,30	70,77,80	68,26,67	68,98,67
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण संबंधी सुधार की विविध योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .	B	93,62,74	1,25,39,02	1,36,38,44	1,30,53,43
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) .		15,62,69	19,77,08	18,85,91	12,76,94
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY & MINT	B	6,01,04	20,65,94	16,56,15	20,02,31
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS .	B	29,27,43	—1,25,69,12	—1,48,14,52	— 50,26,56
रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY . . .		1,78,50,59	1,89,77,00	1,95,62,00	1,95,18,00
रेलों की पूंजी (जो रेलों के बजट में दिखायी गयी है)	RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS) SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET) .		1,90,84,03	1,58,70,00	1,97,81,00	1,72,00,00
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS . . .		22,80,87	53,00,00	48,38,00	11,00,00
जोड़—राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE. . .		11,16,64,84	8,21,64,46	9,35,61,16	9,01,51,70
ऋण परिशोधन	REPAYMENT OF DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India .	B	3,33,73,82	3,01,20,53	3,01,24,80	5,54,36,59
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India	,,	1,93,78,27	2,51,97,34	2,26,50,36	2,62,18,96
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जानेवाले ऋण और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territory Governments .		12,08,63,11	10,97,58,51	19,41,80,25	13,42,01,17
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances		5,98,12,13	7,69,19,34	7,82,59,03	6,31,16,43
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER STATE SETTLEMENT . . .		22,15	31,68	32,76	..
जोड़-I—भारत की समेकित निधि	TOTAL-I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA		35,51,09,69	32,41,91,86	41,88,08,36	36,91,24,85

विवरण क--प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश--जारी

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि--	II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA .	C	70,00,60	..	2,55,22	
III--सार्वजनिक खाता--	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—					
अल्प बचतें (शुद्ध)*	Small Savings (Net) £ .	D	2,24,00,99	2,30,35,00	3,00,40,00	3,25,35,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां (शुद्ध)	State Provident Funds (Net) . . .	,,	1,03,17,27	95,10,43	99,83,71	1,11,02,96
लोक भविष्य निधि (शुद्ध)	Public Provident Fund (Net) . . .	,,	2,97,42	4,00,00	3,50,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा (शुद्ध)	Income-tax Annuity Deposits (Net) . .	,,	—12,67,21	—15,25,00	—16,75,00	—17,50,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध)	Compulsory Deposits (Net) . . .	,,	—88,85	—1,00,00	—50,00	—40,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net) .	,,	—21,63,00	—12,34,00	—20,83,00	37,16,00
अन्य मदें (शुद्ध)	Other Items (Net) .	,,	—14,30,49	3,17,77	90,03	—5,05,49
जोड़	TOTAL . .		2,80,66,13	3,04,04,20	3,66,55,74	4,54,58,47
जमा और अग्रिम--	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (net) .	,,	63,08,77	12,13,57	19,18,86	31,46,78
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम, आदि (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances, etc. (Net) .		1,26,14,45	2,45,26,42	2,57,25,58	88,35,23
जोड़	TOTAL . .		1,89,23,22	2,57,39,99	2,76,44,44	1,19,82,01
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध)	REMITTANCES (Net)	,,	..	..	14,06,13	14,19,48
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अंतरण (शुद्ध)	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA (NET) .	,,	37,82,71	..	..	..
जोड़-III--सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT . .		5,07,72,06	5,61,44,19	6,57,06,31	5,89,59,96
जोड़--प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—RECEIPTS .		34,17,44,64	33,28,12,95	42,55,31,31	36,91,39,26
अथ शेष	Opening Balance . .		2,30,16,04	50,14,67	60,41,07	55,10,00
जोड़	TOTAL . . .		36,47,60,68	33,78,27,62	43,15,72,38	37,46,49,26

* टिप्पणी--इसमें "सरकारी ऋण" में सम्मिलित वार्षिकी-पत्र शामिल नहीं हैं।

£Note—Excludes Annuity Certificates included under "Public Debt".

विवरण क—प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सारांश—समाप्त

STATEMENT A—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—concld.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA— .	C	1,18	70,00,00	72,54,02	..
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net) .	D	..	..	..	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम, आदि (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances etc. (Net) .	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL . .		..	..	..	..
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध)	REMITTANCES (NET)	,,	38,24,49	15,31,77	..	..
इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अंतरण (शुद्ध)	Transfer of cash between England and India (Net)	,,	..	..	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा (शुद्ध)	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS (NET) . .	,,	—2,15,75	..	..	..
जोड़—III—सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT . .		36,08,74	15,31,77	..	..
जोड़—भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS . . .		35,87,19,61	33,27,23,63	42,60,62,38	36,91,24,85
इति शेष	Closing Balance . .		60,41,07	51,03,99	55,10,00	55,24,41
जोड़	TOTAL . .		36,47,60,68	33,78,27,62	43,15,72,38	37,46,49,26

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—				
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—				
I—सीमा-शुल्क	I.—Customs . .	6,95,67,41	7,20,40,00	8,10,00,00	9,74,20,00
II—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	II.—Union Excise Duties . .	20,61,09,69	24,19,05,27	24,28,18,00	27,03,26,41
III—निगम-कर	III.—Corporation Tax . .	4,72,07,50	4,93,50,00	5,58,00,00	6,08,00,00
IV—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax . . .	74,53,27	1,20,48,00	1,09,61,42	1,34,73,06
V—सम्पदा-शुल्क	V.—Estate Duty . . .	1,39,27	33,93	1,74,40	45,95
VI—धन-कर	VI.—Taxes on Wealth . .	25,14,46	43,00,00	43,00,00	43,00,00
VII—व्यय-कर	VII.—Expenditure Tax . .	—1,39	73	1,36	..
VIII—दान-कर	VIII.—Gift Tax . . .	3,51,77	2,50,00	3,75,00	3,50,00
IX—भू-राजस्व	IX.—Land Revenue . . .	27,98	20,21	33,23	36,38
X—राज्य उत्पादन-शुल्क	X.—State Excise Duties . .	5,72,42	5,57,97	7,16,25	7,47,29
XI—गाड़ियों पर कर	XI.—Taxes on Vehicles . .	2,74,40	3,03,87	3,20,79	3,62,12
XII—बिक्री-कर	XII.—Sales Tax . . .	30,87,44	32,38,05	35,28,79	38,24,38
XIII—अन्य कर और शुल्क	XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties .	20,73,92	35,12,84	27,38,66	22,16,29
XIV—स्टाम्प	XIV.—Stamps	8,58,10	8,41,01	9,97,46	9,84,50
XV—रजिस्ट्री फीस	XV.—Registration Fees . .	23,79	25,68	24,40	25,11
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE .	34,02,60,03	38,84,27,56	40,37,89,76	45,49,11,49
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
XVI—ब्याज—	XVI.—Interest—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्यक्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments . .	2,96,28,75	3,45,00,00	3,45,00,00	3,85,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज	Interest from Railways . .	1,31,46,41	1,40,33,92	1,44,53,47	1,55,96,39
डाक और तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs	10,64,92	13,04,89	13,86,80	14,43,20
ब्याज सम्बन्धी अन्य प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts . .	1,60,83,54	1,88,27,82	2,16,43,18	2,15,65,22
जोड़—ऋण-व्यवस्था	TOTAL-DEBT SERVICES .	5,99,23,62	6,86,66,63	7,19,83,45	7,71,04,81

विवरण ख–भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान–जारी

STATEMENT B — CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I–भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—				
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह—	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES—				
1–सीमा-शुल्क	1.—Customs	9,47,62	11,32,50	10,75,79	13,39,86
2–केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	2.—Union Excise Duties . .	15,57,34	17,30,87	17,19,42	18,30,54
3–निगम-कर	3.—Corporation Tax . .	2,58,93	2,68,40	2,73,10	2,86,03
4–निगम-कर से भिन्न आय-सम्बन्धी कर	4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax . .	18,12,49	18,80,88	19,68,17	20,72,09
5–सम्पदा-शुल्क	5.—Estate Duty . . .	17,66	16,21	17,42	17,07
6–धन-कर	6.—Taxes on Wealth . .	48,50	87,10	80,99	79,35
7–व्यय-कर	7.—Expenditure Tax . .	4	1	3	..
8–दान-कर	8.—Gift Tax	7,01	5,06	7,06	6,46
9–भू-राजस्व	9.—Land Revenue . . .	16,64	19,33	18,17	19,20
10–राज्य उत्पादन-शुल्क	10.—State Excise Duties. .	5,97	6,61	12,44	12,16
11–गाड़ियों पर कर	11.—Taxes on Vehicles . .	11,84	12,08	12,18	12,43
12—बिक्री-कर	12.—Sales Tax . . .	50,18	54,78	54,69	55,53
13—अन्य कर और शुल्क	13.—Other Taxes and Duties .	46,15	47,25	37,88	56,53
14–स्टाम्प	14.—Stamps	4,45,58	5,15,55	5,20,45	5,55,96
15–रजिस्ट्री फीस	15.—Registration Fees . .	2,50	2,73	2,93	3,09
जोड़–करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES . . .	52,28,45	57,79,36	58,00,72	63,46,30
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
16—ऋण और अन्य देवदारियों पर ब्याज	16.—Interest on Debt and Other Obligations . . .	6,70,11,49	7,30,00,61	7,68,63,72	8,34,84,60

विवरण ख – भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान – जारी

STATEMENT B — CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—*Contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I–भारत की समेकित निधि – जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
17–न्याय प्रशासन	XVII.—Administration of Justice . . .	57,50	56,63	53,70	56,75
18–जेल	XVIII.—Jails	4,72	4,70	5,71	5,72
19–पुलिस	XIX.—Police	2,24,25	1,75,74	2,37,48	2,37,44
20–पूर्ति और निपटान	XX.—Supplies and Disposals .	8,02,62	6,75,91	7,88,31	7,93,11
21– विविध विभाग	XXI.—Miscellaneous Departments	2,93,18	2,86,89	3,83,60	3,75,74
जोड़–प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	13,82,27	11,99,87	14,68,80	14,68,76
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं–	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
22–शिक्षा	XXII.—Education . . .	1,63,55	1,65,78	3,61,00	3,58,97
23–चिकित्सा	XXIII.—Medical . . .	2,40,24	1,30,12	1,36,22	1,31,28
24–लोक स्वास्थ्य	XXIV.—Public Health . .	85,21	1,26,04	1,04,72	97,09
24–क–परिवार नियोजन	XXIV.—A.—Family Planning .	1,76,80	5,68,00	9,83,53	3,80,63
25–कृषि	XXV.—Agriculture . . .	3,26,16	1,67,68	2,13,21	2,43,89
27–पशु-पालन	XXVII.—Animal Husbandry .	28,55	53,32	41,85	52,62
28–सहकारिता	XXVIII.—Co-operation . .	53,85	3,82	3,89	3,52
29–उद्योग	XXIX.—Industries . . .	4,27,54	4,09,11	4,86,50	6,59,48
30–प्रसारण	XXX.—Broadcasting . .	23,49,37	22,71,47	24,32,78	24,80,80
31–सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार और सेवा स्थानीय विकास कार्य	XXXI.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	1,91	1,99	2,34	1,96
32–सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन	XXXII.—Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations	12,55,87	12,71,04	16,13,40	14,12,57
जोड़–सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	51,09,05	51,68,37	63,79,44	58,22,81

विवरण ख – भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान – जारी

STATEMENT B — CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I–भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं–	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
18–संसद, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों के विधान मंडल	18.—Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	15,19,97	9,53,45	9,45,88	8,78,00
19–सामान्य प्रशासन	19.—General Administration	47,11,31	50,39,30	50,57,80	52,88,90
20–लेखा-परीक्षा	20.—Audit	26,58,24	31,92,16	31,67,90	38,30,67
21–न्याय प्रशासन	21.—Administration of Justice	1,17,33	1,41,95	1,40,25	1,53,21
22–जेल	22.—Jails.	47,05	27,70	38,16	29,82
23–पुलिस	23.—Police	1,18,82,16	1,20,42,66	1,31,06,27	1,24,37,57
24–वैदेशिक कार्य	24.—External Affairs . .	27,08,62	31,25,80	27,71,65	29,62,64
25–पूर्ति और निपटान	25.—Supplies and Disposals .	4,84,76	5,60,01	5,22,89	5,35,77
26–विविध विभाग	26.—Miscellaneous Departments . . .	15,78,28	16,72,62	16,37,01	18,27,73
जोड़–प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	2,57,07,72	2,67,55,65	2,73,87,81	2,79,44,31

विवरण ख – भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान – जारी

STATEMENT B — CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS — contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I–भारत की समेकित निधि–जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनायें, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनायें	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
XXIII–बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनायें	XXXIII.—Multipurpose River Schemes	15,07	14,57	15,86	16,32
XXXV—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जलनिकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माणकार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	XXXV.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) .	2,64	3,00	6,31	6,45
XXXV बजली योजनायें	XXXVI.—Electricity Schemes .	9,76,91	16,55,41	10,41,19	16,64,43
जोड़–बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनायें	TOTAL–MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . .	9,49,62	16,72,98	10,63,36	16,87,20

विवरण ख – भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान – जारी

STATEMENT B — CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I–भारत की समेकित निधि – जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं–	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
27–वैज्ञानिक विभाग	27.—Scientific Departments .	80,77,86	99,13,50	93,64,11	98,75,88
28–शिक्षा	28.—Education . . .	97,34,31	1,13,89,67	1,20,46,11	1,12,47,91
29–चिकित्सा	29.—Medical	20,34,93	22,57,86	22,64,43	23,54,21
30–लोक-स्वास्थ्य	30.—Public Health . . .	6,22,19	7,25,00	6,67,23	6,71,74
30क–परिवार नियोजन	30A.—Family Planning . .	5,03,73	7,27,37	6,11,11	6,08,67
31–कृषि	31. Agriculture . . .	36,09,10	56,48,48	53,37,56	61,10,97
32–ग्राम-विकास	32.—Rural Development .	47	10	3	..
33–पशुपालन	33.—Animal Husbandry .	4,53,51	6,18,98	5,39,88	5,45,43
34–सहकारिता	34.—Co-operation . . .	2,75,89	3,29,19	4,22,16	1,74,46
35–उद्योग	35.—Industries . . .	37,00,56	43,88,74	54,04,22	56,54,46
36–प्रसारण	36.—Boradcasting . . .	13,44,17	15,01,68	14,20,36	15,84,30
37–सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनायें, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	37.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works .	1,11,66	2,00,56	1,60,11	1,66,96
38–श्रम और रोजगार	38.—Labour and Employment	14,36,81	17,35,34	16,68,52	20,77,45
39–सामाजिक और विकास संबंधी विविध संगठन	39.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	37,82,39	38,79,92	41,72,65	47,90,79
40–राजस्व से किया जाने वाला औद्योगिक विकास संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय	40.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development from Revenue	77	1,10	1,10	1,10
41–राजस्व खाते के अन्तर्गत प्रसारण सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	41.—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting within the Revenue Account	56	3,08	2,39	3,00
जोड़–सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	3,56,88,91	4,33,20,57	4,40,81,97	4,58,67,33

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विवरण ख– भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B — CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I–भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
लोक निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनायें—	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
XXXVII–लोक निमार्ण-कार्य	XXXVII.—Public Works . .	8,19,65	7,82,63	7,47,21	7,43,80
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
XXXIX–बन्दरगाह और नौचालन	XXXIX.—Ports and Pilotage .	66,59	59,47	68,00	68,00
XL–व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	XL.—Mercantile Marine .	17,82	18,94	18,31	17,91
XLI–प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	XLI.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,47,68	1,56,04	1,55,47	1,56,72
XLII–विमानन	XLII.—Aviation . . .	6,77,74	3,88,71	1,69,15	2,04,59
XLIII–सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	XLIII.—Road and Water Transport Schemes . . .	68,91	77,00	74,30	76,30
XLIV–समुद्रीपार संचार सेवा	XLIV.—Overseas Communications Service . . .	7,17,23	8,93,50	9,02,65	9,85,15
जोड़–समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा					
जोड़–परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) .	16,95,96	15,93,66	13,87,88	15,08,67

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान–जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I–भारत की समेकित निधि–जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
बहुप्रयोजिनी नदी योजनायें, सिंचई और बिजली योजनायें—	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION, AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
42–बहुप्रयोजिनी नदी योजनाएं	42.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	2,24,29	3,24,32	2,96,98	3,12,11
44–सिंचाई, नौ-परिवहन, तटबन्ध जल-निकासी संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	44.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	32,43	41,72	53,71	54,33
45–बिजली योजनायें	45.—Electricity Schemes . .	16,83,14	13,13,38	15,49,55	29,26,42
जोड़–बहुप्रयोजिनी नदी योजनायें, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनायें	TOTAL–MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES .	19,39,86	16,79,42	19,00,24	32,92,86
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण संबंधी सुधारों की विविध योजनायें—	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
50–लोक-निर्माण-कार्य	50.—Public Works . . .	41,83,03	39,09,79	45,58,63	45,45,61
52–राजस्व से किये जाने वाले लोक-निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	52.—Capital outlay on Public Works met from Revenue	1,41,22	1,08,15	1,32,91	1,50,24
जोड़–लोक-निर्माण-कार्य परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS .	43,24,25	40,17,94	46,91,54	46,95,85
	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)				
53–बन्दरगाह और नौचालन	53.—Ports and Pilotage . .	1,21,88	1,06,49	1,41,52	1,16,93
54–व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	54.—Mercantile Marine . .	4,91,19	6,49,62	5,88,15	5,60,81
55–प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	55.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,21,56	1,34,51	1,34,50	1,38,50
56–विमानन	56.—Aviation	11,99,54	10,31,74	10,75,06	11,26,22
57–सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	57.—Road and Water Transport Schemes . . .	1,13,97	1,48,61	1,35,10	1,32,04
58–समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	58.—Overseas Communications Service	4,43,01	5,23,24	5,02,29	5,96,35
जोड़–परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) .	24,91,15	25,94,21	25,76,62	26,70,85

विवरण ख—भारत की समुकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT.				
XLV—मुद्रा और सिक्का-ढलाई	XLV.—Currency and Coinage	1,24,65,36	1,43,84,14	1,45,12,75	1,52,58,09
XLVI—टकसाल	XLVI.—Mint	3,22,47	1,46,35	1,84,22	1,98,62
XLVII—क—कोलार की सोने की खानें-	XLVII-A.—Kolar Gold Mines .	2,23,05	..	..	..
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	1,30,10,88	1,45,30,49	1,46,96,97	1,54,56,71
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
XLVIII—पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए अंशदान और वसूलियां	XLVIII.—Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement benefits . .	1,89,69	2,28,21	1,89,52	1,96,37
XLIX—लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	XLIX.—Stationery and Printing	1,21,73	1,32,65	1,25,28	1,26,28
L—अफीम और एल्कलायड के कारखाने	L.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories	13,56,17	16,00,00	16,19,96	15,69,98
LI—वन	LI.—Forest	3,74,90	3,71,92	3,95,91	4,05,89
LII—विविध	LII.—Miscellaneous . . .	1,88,98,79	99,58,90	96,53,13	27,64,60
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS .	2,09,41,28	1,22,91,68	1,19,83,81	50,63,12
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
LIII—रेलों का अंशदान	LIII.—Contributions from Railways	19,78,05	19,35,49	18,64,70	16,65,07
LIV—डाक और तार का अंशदान	LIV.—Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs . . .	2,37,18	3,03,50	3,35,30	3,26,37
LVI—वाणिज्यिक और अन्य उपक्रमों से लाभांश आदि	LVIII.—Dividends etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings . . .	22,10,53	27,62,01	27,54,41	34,35,35
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS . . .	44,25,76	50,01,00	49,45,41	54,26,79

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विवरण ख – भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान – जारी

STATEMENT B — CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि–जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
62–मुद्रा और सिक्का-ढलाई	62.—Currency and Coinage .	13,48,64	16,56,40	15,50,36	14,62,43
63–टकसाल	63.—Mint	4,99,24	5,47,03	5,58,47	6,00,15
63-क–कोलार की सोने की खानें	63-A.—Kolar Gold Mines ..	7,33,94	..	..	..
जोड़–मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	25,81,82	22,03,43	21,08,83	20,62,58
विविध–	MISCELLANEOUS—				
64–दुर्भिक्ष सहायता	64.—Famine Relief . . .	31,30	2,21	18,78	21
65–पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा-निवृति लाभ	65.—Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits . . .	10,86,22	12,49,61	12,36,89	14,06,61
66–प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशनों	66.—Territorial and Political Pensions	20,00	2,27,95	2,27,94	10,17,88
67–भारतीय राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स और भत्ते	67.—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers . . .	3,53,10	..	..	..
68–लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	68.—Stationery and Printing	7,86,18	5,08,51	4,13,07	5,73,89
69–अफीम और एल्कलायड के कारखाने	69.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories . . .	6,24,90	8,76,45	10,42,64	11,65,33
70–वन	70.—Forest . . .	6,04,85	6,44,32	6,45,20	6,35,93
71–विविध	71.—Miscellaneous . . .	3,82,51,99	3,69,93,54	4,81,25,84	6,27,94,31
जोड़–विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS .	4,17,58,54	4,05,02,59	5,17,10,36	6,75,94,16
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन—	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
73–केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	73.—Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties	4,74,62,23	5,37,43,60	5,66,07,24	6,15,60,08
74–राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	74.—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	8,90,74,57	8,79,86,94	9,85,48,52	8,81,13,49
75–केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	75.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	41,30	51,82	51,82	60,53
76–अन्य विविध अंशदान और समर्पण	76.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments	14,95,94	16,15,00	18,67,01	15,36,34
जोड़–अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS . . .	13,80,74,04	14,33,97,36	15,70,74,59	15,12,70,44

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विवरण ख – भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान – जारी

STATEMENT B — CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)			
		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
L–भारत की समेकित निधि–जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
LX–असाधारण प्राप्तियां	LX.—Extraordinary Receipts	16,93,28	11,19,30	9,59,30	3,00,02
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
LXII– रक्षा सेवाएं-सक्रिय	LXII.—Defence Services Effective	66,81,98	72,83,00	73,87,00	76,57,00
LXIII–रक्षा सेवाएं-निष्क्रिय	LXIII.—Defence Services-Non effective	2,22,50	2,27,00	2,26,00	2,24,00
जोड़–रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	69,04,48	75,10,00	76,13,00	78,81,00
डाक और तार—	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS— .				
LXIX–डाक और तार –	LXIX.—Posts and Telegraphs .	2,99,81,01	3,10,00,00	3,22,75,00	3,62,00,00
रेलें–	RAILWAYS—				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेलों का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget . . .	10,96,96,89	11,43,33,13	11,74,50,30	12,64,55,49*
जोड़–राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	59,68,38,78	65,32,97,30	67,67,52,69	74,00,30,67
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 26 देखिए)	Carried Over (See page 26)				
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अथवा घाटा	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit . .	99,95,37	..	..	..

*रेलवे बजट बहस के दौरान संसद में घोषित रियायतों के प्रभाव को छोडकर

*Excluding the effect of concession announced in Parliament during the discussion on the Railway Budget.

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विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSE-MENTS - Contd.

(हजारों रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
77—असाधारण व्यय	77.—Extraordinary Charges .	7,61,57	10,55,75	10,55,75	10,55,75
78—विभाजन-पूर्व की अदायगियां	78.—Pre-partition Payments .	47	4,72	3,20	4,60
जोड़—असाधारण मदें—	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	7,62,04	10,60,47	10,58,95	10,60,35
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCES SERVICES—				
79—रक्षा सेवाएं सक्रिय—स्थल सेना	79.—Defence Services, Effective-Army	10,18,33,18	8,99,68,00	10,51,43,00	10,05,00,00
80—रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—नौ सेना	80.—Defence Services, Effective-Navy	69,47,03	67,98,00	72,09,50	87,35,40
81—रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—वायु सेना	81.—Defence Services, Effective-Air Force	2,76,86,43	2,71,93,00	2,99,64,20	3,30,87,50
82—रक्षा सेवाएं-निष्क्रिय	82.—Defence Services Non-effective	51,20,34	54,10,00	57,10,03	60,40,10
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	14,15,87,98	12,93,69,00	14,80,26,73	14,83,63,00
डाक और तार—	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—				
90—डाक और तार—कार्यचालन व्यय	90.—Posts & Telegraphs Working Expenses . . .	2,49,64,68	2,64,88,02	2,65,54,35	2,93,01,39
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues .	13,02,10	16,08,39	17,22,10	17,69,57
डाक और तार विभाग के अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriation from P. &. T. Sur-Plus	37,14,23	29,03,59	39,98,55	51,29,04
जोड़ डाक और तार	TOTAL—POSTS & TELEGRAPHS	2,99,81,01	3,10,00,00	3,22,75,00	3,62,00,00
रेलें—रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों का व्यय	RAILWAYS—Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget	10,96,96,89	11,43,33,13	11,74,50,30	12,64,55,49
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE				
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 27 देखिए)	Carried Over (See page 27)	60,68,34,15	61,90,13,74	67,30,07,38	70,73,08,12
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS	..	3,42,83,56	37,45,31	3,27,22,55

*रेलवे बजट बहस के दौरान संसद में घोषित रियायतों के प्रभाव को छोड़कर ।

*Excluding the effect of concessions announced in Parliament during the discussion on the Railway Budget.

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - contd.

(हजारों रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	बास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता—	CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—				
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
94—लोक-स्वास्थ्य का सुधार	94.—Improvement of Public Health	64,65	46,95	46,00	39,13
95—कृषि सम्बन्धी सुधार और अनुसंधान	95.—Agricultural Improvement and Research . . .	91,26	1,54,57	80,70	1,60,37
96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास	96.—Industrial and Economic Development . . .	5,17,04,66	2,99,22,42	3,94,27,53	3,29,88,34
97—प्रसारण	97.—Broadcasting . . .	4,54,58	8,02,80	6,33,28	9,41,07
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES .	5,23,15,15	3,09,26,74	4,01,87,51	3,41,28,91
बहु-प्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
98—बहु-प्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	98.—Multipurpose River Schemes	9,64,91	12,74,95	10,82,67	8,02,49
99—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल निकासी संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य (वाणिज्यिक)	99.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) . . .	51	1,00	60	30
100—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल निकासी संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	100.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) .	1,77,05	1,91,81	1,93,24	2,08,32
101—बिजली योजनाएं	101.—Electricity Schemes . .	45,37,83	56,10,04	55,50,16	58,87,56
जोड़—बहु-प्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	56,80,30	70,77,80	68,26,67	68,98,67
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .				
103—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य	103.—Public Works . . .	70,75,71	99,31,29	1,09,61,83	1,02,40,44
104—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय	104.—Delhi Capital Outlay .	13,40,00	12,58,68	13,26,19	12,75,98
105—चण्डीगढ़ पूंजी परिव्यय	105.—Chandigarh Capital Outlay	1,02,65	50,00	46,00	1,08,83
108—दण्डकारण्य विकास योजनाएं	108.—Dandakaranya Development Schemes . . .	2,55,93	3,73,00	3,38,50	3,51,44
108-क—विदेशी व्यापार पर पूंजी परिव्यय	108-A.—Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade	4,69	6,42	5,60	28,30
109—अन्य निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	109.—Capital Outlay on Other Works	5,83,76	9,19,63	9,60,32	10,48,44
जोड़—लोक निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण संबंधी सुधारों की विविध योजनाएं	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	93,62,74	1,25,39,02	1,36,38,44	1,30,53,43

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विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	1.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)				
110—पतन	110.—Ports	6,38,94	9,43,98	8,72,04	5,24,08
111—प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और प्रकाश-पोत	111.—Lighthouses and Lightships	6,77	1,01,38	1,20,95	1,69,08
112—विमानन	112.—Aviation . . .	6,73,30	5,68,79	4,72,95	3,83,53
114—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	114.—Road and Water Transport Schemes . . .	..	1,00	1,22	22
115—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	115.—Overseas Communications Service	1,10,06	1,99,15	1,82,62	1,64,00
116—जहाजरानी, तेलवाहक जहाजों, आदि पर पूंजी परिव्यय	116.—Capital Outlay on Shipping, Tankers, etc. . .	1,33,62	1,62,78	2,36,13	36,03
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	15,62,69	19,77,08	18,85,91	12,76,94
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
117—मुद्रा और सिक्का-ढलाई	117.—Currency and Coinage .	4,99,78	20,02,48	15,69,56	19,02,54
118—टकसाल	118.—Mint	14,85	63,46	86,59	99,77
118-क—कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	118.A.—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines . . .	86,41	..	..	..
जोड़—मुद्रा और परिव्यय	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	6,01,04	20,65,94	16,56,15	20,02,31

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विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
1–भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
93–सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस	93.—Security Printing Press .	9,12	1,02,19	68,43	78,76
119–वन	119.—Forest	1,49	10,50	5,00	10,50
119–क–अफीम और एल्कलायड के कारखानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	119.—A.-Capital Outlay on Opium and Alkaloid Factories	36,77	91,07	88,21	57,18
120–पेंशनों के राशीकृत मूल्य की अदायगी	120.—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions . . .	6,49,14	7,73,25	4,78,10	4,44,01
121–स्टर्लिंग पेंशनों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	121.—Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	—4,02,61	—4,08,55	—4,08,55	—4,12,64
124–सरकारी व्यापार की योजनाएं	124.—Schemes of Government Trading	—35,27,31	—53,38,33	—60,04,75	—33,08,70
जोड़–आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	TOTAL—Carried over . .	—32,33,40	—47,69,87	—57,73,56	—31,30,89

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विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Actuals 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	—32,33,40	—47,69,87	—57,73,56	—31,30,89
125—आकस्मिकता निधि में विनियोग	125.—Appropriation to the Contingency Fund . . .	70,00,00	—70,00,00	—70,00,00	..
126—विकास अनुदान	126.—Grants for Development .	—1,83,43	—1,43,51	—13,85,22	—12,39,93
129—सिंधु नदी जल सन्धि के अनुसार अदायगियों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	129.—Capital Outlay on Payments under Indus Water Treaty	—6,55,74	—6,55,74	—6,55,74	—6,55,74
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL.—MISCELLANEOUS	29,27,43	—1,25,69,12	—1,48,14,52	—50,26,56
130—रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	130.—Defence Capital Outlay .	1,78,50,59	1,89,77,00	1,95,62,00	1,95,18,00
131/132—रेल पूंजी (जो रेलवे बजट में दिखाई गई है)	131/132.—Railway Capital (as shown in the Railway Budget)	1,90,84,03	1,58,70,00	1,97,81,00	1,72,00,00
134—डाक और तार	134.—Posts and Telegraphs .	22,80,87	53,00,00	48,38,00	11,00,00
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT	11,16,64,84	8,21,64,46	9,35,61,16	9,01,51,70

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विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actuals 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I–भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.				
सरकारी ऋण	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क-भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	A.—Debt raised in India—				
I–स्थायी ऋण	I.—PERMANENT DEBT				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans . . .	7,26,94,71	5,15,00,00	8,78,42,00	8,80,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	4,51,84	..	50	..
जोड़–स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	7,31,46,55	5,15,00,00	8,78,42,50	8,80,00,00
II–अस्थायी ऋण—	II.—FLOATING DEBT				
राजकोष हुंडियां	Treasury Bills . . .	1,12,39,48,17	1,22,52,00,00	88,65,90,00	1,00,87,36,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	..	6,12,50	6,52,20	4,41,00
जोड़–अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT .	1,12,39,48,17	1,22,58,12,50	88,72,42,20	1,00,91,77,00
ख–भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—Debt raised outside India .	5,40,35,58	6,25,73,00	5,56,40,22	6,61,80,20
जोड़–सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	1,25,11,30,30	1,33,98,85,50	1,03,07,24,92	1,16,33,57,20
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments . .	8,54,39,24	7,60,00,00	7,25,00,00	8,50,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances .	4,42,36,86	2,69,00,00	5,30,00,00	2,95,00,00
जोड़–केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT . . .	12,96,76,10	10,29,00,00	12,55,00,00	11,45,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	..	..	..	..
जोड़–राजस्व प्राप्तियां–(पृष्ठ 20 से आगे लायी गई रकम)	Total—Revenue Receipts—(Brought Forward from Page 20) .	59,68,38,78	65,32,97,30	67,67,52,69	74,00,30,67
जोड़–I–भारत की समेकित निधि–प्राप्तियां	TOTAL-I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	1,96,76,45,18	2,09,60,82,80	1,83,29,77,61	2,01,78,87,87

विवरण ख—भारत की समेकित निधि-प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—समाप्त

STATEMENT B—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—concld.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Actuals 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
I-भारत की समेकित निधि-समाप्त	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—concld.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	11,16,64,84	8,21,64,46	9,35,61,16	9,01,51,70
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क-भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	A.—Debt raised in India				
I-स्थायी ऋण—	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans . . .	3,33,08,15	3,00,22,00	3,00,22,00	5,53,59,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	65,67	98,53	1,02,80	77,59
जोड़-स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	3,33,73,82	3,01,20,53	3,01,24,80	5,54,36,59
II-अस्थायी ऋण—	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां	Treasury Bills . . .	1,09,89,91,53	1,20,00,00,00	80,00,00,00	1,00,00,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	—21,57,11	4,00,30	4,00,45	4,00,45
जोड़-अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT .	1,09,68,34,42	1,20,04,00,30	80,04,00,45	1,00,04,00,45
ख-भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—Debt raised out side India .	1,93,78,27	2,51,97,34	2,26,50,36	2,62,18,96
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	1,14,95,86,51	1,25,57,18,17	85,31,75,61	1,08,20,56,00
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments . .	12,08,63,11	10,97,58,51	19,41,80,25	13,42,01,17
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances .	5,98,12,13	7,69,19,34	7,82,59,03	6,31,16,43
जोड़-केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT . . .	18,06,75,24	18,66,77,85	27,24,39,28	19,73,17,60
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	22,15	31,68	32,76	..
जोड़-राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय (पृष्ठ 21 से आगे लायी गयी रकम)	Total—Expenditure met from Revenue (Brought forward from Page 21) . . .	60,68,34,15	61,90,13,74	67,30,07,38	70,73,08,12
जोड़-I-भारत की समेकित निधि-भुगतान	TOTAL—I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS . . .	2,04,87,82,89	2,14,36,05,90	1,89,22,16,19	2,07,68,33,42

विवरण ख I–भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभारित' भुगतान

STATEMENT B I—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Actuals 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय—	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE—				
1. सीमा-शुल्क	1. Customs	21	44	44	44
2. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	2. Union Excise Duties . .	45	70	70	70
4. निगम कर से भिन्न आय संबंधी कर	4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax . .	67	2,04	1,57	2,06
16. ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज	16. Interest on Debt and Other Obligations . . .	6,70,11,49	7,30,00,61	7,68,63,72	8,34,84,60
18. संसद, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधान मण्डल	18. Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures .	1,78	1,94	1,93	1,94
19. सामान्य प्रशासन	19. General Administration .	1,50,65	1,63,83	1,68,11	1,72,57
20. लेखा-परीक्षा	20. Audit	49,77	55,15	55,15	64,50
21. न्याय प्रशासन	21. Administration of Justice .	95,80	1,06,91	1,16,90	1,23,99
25. पूर्ति और निपटान	25. Supplies and Disposals .	5	..	1,70	..
27. वैज्ञानिक विभाग	27. Scientific Departments .	..	..	10	..
28. शिक्षा	28. Education . . .	..	1	1	1
30. लोक स्वास्थ्य	30. Public Health . . .	2	..	..	..
35. उद्योग	35. Industries . . .	37,53	15,00	19,17	25,00
38. श्रम और रोजगार	38. Labour and Employment .	..	5	5	5
39. सामाजिक और विकास संबंधी विविध संगठन	39. Miscellanous Social and Developmental Organisations	..	5	6	5
50. लोक निर्माण कार्य	50. Public Works . . .	36,38	38,20	39,14	38,11
52. लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय (राजस्व खाते के अन्तर्गत पूंजी खाता)	52. Capital Outlay on Public Works (Capital Accounts within the Revenue Account)	64	33	33	30
54. व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	54. Mercantile Marine . .	..	5	5	5
57. सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएं	57. Road and Water Transport Schemes	60	20	31	20
65. पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	65. Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits . . .	6,58	6,60	7,86	7,86
67. भारतीय राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स और भत्ते	67. Privy Purses and Allowances Of Indian Rulers . .	3,51,65	..	..	..
68. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	68. Stationery and Printing .	..	3	1,49	1,03
69. अफीम और एल्कलायड के कारखाने	69. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	..	1	1	1
71. विविध	71. Miscellaneous . . .	1,59	78	1,65	1,41

विवरण ख I—भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभारित' भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT B I—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Actuals 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
73. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगियां	73. Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	4,74,62,23	5,37,43,60	5,66,07,24	6,15,60,08
74. राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	74. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Govts.	1,52,00,34	1,60,23,02	1,59,68,72	1,45,72,66
78. विभाजन पूर्व की अदायगियां	78. Prepartition Payments	4	4,47	2,90	4,33
79. रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—स्थल सेना	79. Defence Services, Effective—Army	4,01	9,00	9,00	9,00
80. रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—नौ सेना	80. Defence Services, Effective—Navy	..	50	50	40
81. रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—वायु सेना	81. Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	55	1,20	1,20	1,50
82. रक्षा सेवाएं, निष्क्रिय	82. Defence Services, Non-Effective	..	..	3	10
83. भारतीय रेल	83. Indian Railways	66,71	81,01	1,00,11	93,95
90. डाक और तार—कार्यचालन व्यय	90. Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses	5	10	10	50
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	Total—Expenditure met from revenue	13,04,79,79	14,32,55,83	14,99,70,25	16,01,67,40
राजस्व खाते से बाहर पूंजी खाता	CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT				
98. बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	98. Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes	..	..	..	4,75
100. सिंचाई, नौ परिवहन, तटबंध और जल निकासी संबंधी निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय (अवाणिज्यिक)	100. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	3,66	1,12	40	40
103. लोक निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	103. Capital Outlay on Public Works	15,41	12,00	12,37	12,00
104. दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय	104. Delhi Capital Outlay	3,80,69	2,19,50	3,33,74	2,84,50
105. चण्डीगढ़ पूंजी परिव्यय	105. Chandigarh Capital Outlay	5,65	4,00	6,00	6,00
108. दण्डकारण्य योजना पर पूंजी परिव्यय	108. Capital Outlay on Dandakaranya Scheme	6	..	..	..
110. पत्तनों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	110. Capital Outlay on Ports	7,92	5,00	5,00	5,00
112. विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	112. Capital Outlay on Aviation	1,78	2,00	2,68	3,50
120. पेंशनों के राशीकृत मूल्य की अदायगियां	120. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	40	80	80	80
124. सरकारी व्यापार की योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading	70	3,05	5,87	4,10
130. रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय	130. Defence Capital Outlay	13,17	20,00	20,00	20,00
131. रेलों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	131. Capital Outlay on Railways	63,40	5,93	46,53	6,30
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances by the Central Government	11,90,99,66	10,87,04,04	19,27,92,45	13,28,38,16
सरकारी ऋण	Public Debt	1,14,95,86,51	1,25,57,18,17	85,31,75,61	1,08,20,56,00
अन्तर्राजीय निपटारा	Inter State Settlement	22,15	31,68	32,76	..
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर पूंजी खाता	Total—Capital account outside the revenue account	1,26,92,01,16	1,36,47,27,29	1,04,64,34,21	1,21,52,41,51
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभारित' व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA	1,39,96,80,95	1,50,79,83,12	1,19,64,04,46	1,37,54,0,89

विवरण ग—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान

STATEMENT C—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Acutuals, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74
II–भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
समेकित निधि या अन्य किसी प्रारक्षित निधि से विनियोग	Appropriation from the Consolidated Fund or from any Reserve Fund	70,00,60	..	2,55,22	..
जोड़–II–भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि–प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	70,00,60	..	2,55,22	..

विवरण ग—भारत की आकस्मिक निधि—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान

STATEMENT C—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Actuals 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
II–भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि के अग्रिमों में व्यय	Expenditure out of advances from the Contingency Fund of India	1,18	70,00,00	72,54,02	..
जोड़–II–भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि–भुगतान	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS . . .	1,18	70,00,00	72,54,02	..

विवरण घ–भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियाँ	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actuals 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III–सार्वजनिक खाता—	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
अल्प बचत	Small Savings	9,18,95,89	8,53,85,00	9,31,65,00	9,46,60,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां	State Provident Funds . .	2,15,35,09	2,10,93,85	2,24,83,99	2,39,73,12
लोक भविष्य निधि	Public Provident Fund . .	3,02,27	4,00,00	3,50,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	1,70,53	1,25,00	1,25,00	50,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध)	Compulsory Deposits (Net) .	..	..	..	..
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा रकमों का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)	..	..	..	37,16,00
अन्य मदें—	Other Items—				
सेवा निधियों की जमा	Deposits of Service Funds .	1,27	1,00	85	79
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts . . .	47,33,69	51,75,93	64,10,38	64,39,48
जोड़–अन्य मद	TOTAL—Other Items .	47,34,96	51,76,93	64,11,23	24,40,27
जोड़–अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT.	11,86,38,74	11,21,80,78	12,25,35,22	12,92,39,39

विवरण ग–भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि– प्राप्तियां और भुगतान जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS —contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III–सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
अल्प बचत	Small savings	6,94,94,90	6,23,50,00	6,31,25,00	6,21,25,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां	State Provident Funds . .	1,12,17,82	1,15,83,42	1,25,00,28	1,28,70,16
लोक भविष्य निधि	Public Provident Fund . .	4,85	..	..	..
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	14,37,74	16,50,00	18,00,00	18,00,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध)	Compulsory Deposits (Net) .	88,85	1,00,00	50,00	40,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा रकमों का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)	21,63,00	12,34,00	20,83,00	..
अन्य मदें—	Other Items—				
सेवानिधियों की जमा	Deposits of Service Funds .	2,20	2,55	2,45	2,20
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts . . .	61,63,25	48,56,61	63,18,75	69,43,56
जोड़–अन्य मदें	TOTAL—Other Items . .	61,65,45	48,59,16	63,21,20	69,45,76
जोड़–अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT.	9,05,72,61	8,17,76,58	8,58,79,48	8,37,80,92

विवरण घ–भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान - जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III–सार्वजनिक खाता–जारी	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—contd.				
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES–				
मूल्य ह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां—	DEPRECIATION AND OTHER RESERVE FUNDS–				
(क) ब्याजू—	(a) Interest bearing—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund . .	16,77,70	21,49,36	25,51,16	22,36,45
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget . . .	1,23,38,70	1,32,53,48	1,32,85,91	1,34,39,97
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget . .	31,12,47	24,19,02	16,38,43	25,22,78
डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P.&.T.)	2,38,11	4,43,63	48,55	5,29,04
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds . .	4,69,07	2,11,47	3,66,05	2,10,37
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(b) Non-Interest bearing				
डाक और तार पूंजीगत प्रारक्षित निधि	P.&.T. Capital Reserve Fund . .	39,11,46	29,11,73	45,23,41	51,67,26
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds . .	15,34	3,28,92	32,88	43,20
अन्य जमा रकमें और अग्रिम—	OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
(क) ब्याजू—	(a) Interest bearing—				
जहाजरानी विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund .	38,14,70	68,95,25	65,40,65	86,78,99
आयकर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	8,83	11,60	7,31	5,90
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	2,51	2,51	2,33	2,14
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund . . .	4,75,27	31,29,45	19,07,55	22,10,23
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund . .	..	4,33,00	19,00,00	6,00,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,60,64,16	3,21,89,42	3,28,04,23	3,56,46,33

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विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)			
		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
3–सार्वजनिक खाता–जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—contd.				
जमा और अग्रिम	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES				
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां –	DEPRECIATION AND OTHER RESERVE FUNDS—				
(क) ब्याजू	(a) Interest bearing—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund . .	10,39,62	10,01,23	10,91,63	12,45,31
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as Per Railway Budget . . .	1,03,82,71	1,32,33,30	1,26,81,25	1,46,30,22
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget . .	24,34,26	24,19,02	24,50,82	25,22,78
डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P.&T.)	..	..	..	..
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds . .	1,25,76	2,32,41	6,84,73	55,42
(ख) गैर–ब्याजू–	(b) Non-Interest bearing—				
डाक और तार पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	P. &. T. Capital Reserve Fund .	14,36,00	36,15,29	36,14,79	25,44,72
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds . .	35,73	2,79	4,31	3,84
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	1,54,54,08	2,05,04,04	2,05,27,53	2,10,02,29

(PART I—SEC. 1)

विवरण घ–भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता–प्राप्तियां और भुगतान–जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	(हजार रुपयों में)		(In thousands of Rupees)	
		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
3–सार्वजनिक खाता–जारी	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	2,60,64,16	3,21,89,42	3,28,04,23	3,56,46,33
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू–	(b) Non-Interest Bearing—				
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund . .	20,60,19	..	..	..
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	Central Road Fund . . .	4,75,00	6,00,00	6,50,00	7,00,00
ब्रांच लाइन कंपनियों की जमा	Deposits of Branch Line Companies	7,14	..	3,66	3,86
विपणन विकास निधि	Marketing Development Fund .	54,45,55	59,10,00	62,29,00	66,77,00
नागर विमानन निधि	Civil Aviation Fund . . .	2,55,00	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,20,00
विशेष विकास निधि ---	Special Development Funds—				
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . .	18,21	15,50	20,75	18.00
भारत अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U. S. Technical Co-operation Agreement . . .	67,84	3,00	3,00	..
अन्य निधियां	Other Funds	29,27,82	..	..	..
जोड़–विशेष विकास निधि	Total—Special Development Funds	30,13,87	18,50	23,75	18,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	3,73,20,91	3,90,17,92	4,00,10,64	4,33,65,19

(PART I—SEC. I)

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता— प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	1,54,54,08	2,05,04,04	2,05,27,53	2,10,02,29
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम—	OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
(क) ब्याजू—	(a) Interest bearing—				
जहाजरानी विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund .	40,06,98	68,95,25	76,11,12	86,78,99
आय-कर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income-tax. Super-tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	..	11,50	2,29	1,80
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	21,05	21,05	21,05	21,05
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund	..	30,00	31,84	1,57,50
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund . .	..	50,00	9,00,00	5,00,00
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(b) Non-Interest bearing—				
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund . .	1,17,87	..	..	..
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	Central Road Fund . . .	4,72,75	6,32,30	6,85,42	7,81,84
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा	Deposits of Branch Line Companies	4,57	..	4,09	3,86
विपणन विकास निधि	Marketing Development Fund .	54,15,61	59,10,00	62,29,00	66,77,00
नागर विमानन निधि	Civil Aviation Fund . . .	2,52,50	2,91,00	2,91,00	3,46,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,57,45,41	3,43,45,14	3,63,03,34	3,81,70,33

[PART I—SEC. I]

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता— प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	3,73,20,91	3,90,17,92	4,00,10,64	4,33,65,19
कोयला खान श्रमिक आवासन और सामान्य कल्याण निधि	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund . .	4,31,23	3,96,19	4,04,60	5,97,54
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	28,65	22,45	23,19	23,19
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	86,94	89,59	96,06	92,27
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	21,97	35,00	30,00	32,00
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	2,82,30	10,00	2,00	8,00
डाकघर सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस निधि	Post Office Certificates Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	34,40,66	36,11,42	35,57,99	..
बचत-पत्र-बैंक शृंखला बोनस निधियां	Savings Certificate—Bank Series Bonus Funds . . .	..	..	..	..
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds .	85,00	75,00	60,00	55,00
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल) बीमा निधि 1971	Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund, 1971 . .	75,00	5,00,00	5,00,00	60,00
संकटकालीन जोखिम (उपक्रम) बीमा निधि 1971	Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Fund, 1971 . .	2,00,00	10,00,00	6,00,00	60,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds . .	77,25	63,64	62,96	65,83
असैनिक जमा रकमें	Civil Deposits	9,74,33,25	7,48,49,18	9,81,96,29	9,23,45,87
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits . . .	1,40,16,22	1,22,24,44	1,46,06,10	1,45,20,53
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over.	15,34,99,38	13,18,94,83	15,81,49,83	15,12,25,42

[PART I—SEC. 1]

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	2,57,45,41	3,43,45,14	3,63,03,34	3,81,70,33
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Funds—				
भारत-अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement . . .	12,50	3,00	3,00	—
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from Other Assistance under the Colombo Plan .	16,63	42,39	58,40	12,00
अन्य निधियां	Other Funds	1,35,61	..	..	..
जोड़—विशेष विकास निधि	Total—Special Development Funds	1,64,74	45,39	61,40	12,00
कोयला खान श्रमिक आवासन और सामान्य कल्याण निधि	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund . .	3,93,28	4,38,04	4,05,82	4,35,74
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा निधि	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	26,94	25,94	27,70	28,26
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Iron-ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	68,74	1,09,53	87,17	1,14,68
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund . . .	63,09	52,60	45,80	46,65
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	33,48	20,30	31,90	19,42
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,64,95,68	3,50,36,94	3,69,63,13	3,88,27,08

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS (हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III—सार्वजनिक—खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—Contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	15,34,99,38	13,18,94,83	15,81,49,83	15,12,25,42
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund . . .	..	37,50	12,50	46,00
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund . . .	23,55	1,10,00	1,10,00	1,20,00
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works, Fund .	1,87,31	1,86,34	1,91,18	1,91,18
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposits Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	3,00	..	1,88,40	75,00
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभकर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax Excess Profits Tax Including Intererst and Surcharge .	20,46	..	..	..
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts . . .	38,78,39	13,08,82	18,48,22	19,55,92
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	32	1	48	1
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	1,66	3,60,29	2,12,33	2,12,63
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances . . .	5,53,92,55	4,93,40,34	5,93,21,41	5,93,50,22
उचन्त	SUSPENSE				
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	11,12,38	..	..	10
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund . .	65,68	26,02	26,02	21,43
अन्य उचन्त खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Account (net) .	..	42,79,26	26,64,30	..
चैक और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net) . .	12,37,05	12,83,71	10,62,47	..
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	6,44,15	..	..	..
विविध	Miscellaneous . . .	6	16	16,44	3,39
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES . . .	21,60,65,94	18,88,27,28	22,98,03,67	21,32,01,30

[PART I—SEC. I]

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Actuals 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—contd.				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,64,95,68	3,50,36,94	3,69,63,13	3,88,27,08
डाक-घर सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से संबद्ध बोनस निधि	Post Office Certificates and Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	17,83,22	16,22,49	15,87,85	..
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and factories Insurance Fund	3,13	6,50	11,64	11,63
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल) बीमा निधि 1971	Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund 1971	..	17,30	5,66	5,56
संकटकालीन जोखिम (उपक्रम) बीमा निधि 1971	Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Fund, 1971	..	22,50	5,86	5,76
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds	77,29	51,68	53,62	56,96
असैनिक जमा रकमें	Civil Deposits	8,54,50,53	6,31,65,18	8,25,85,86	8,23,47,79
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	1,27,49,66	1,08,40,69	1,18,94,26	1,29,44,66
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	62	..	..	..
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund	..	3,50	1,10	3,10
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund	47	2,28	65,23	2,32
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	..	3,00,00	3,00,00	5,00,00
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता को जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	3,66	20	2,02	17
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	41,59,44	13,03,91	18,43,22	19,50,92
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	2	8	1,94	2
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	3,65,56	5,11,44	4,29,87	4,48,42
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	5,62,91,96	4,89,30,29	5,92,07,50	5,96,79,05
उचन्त	SUSPENSE				
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	..	1,19,68	82,71	..
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund	..	..	..	..
अन्य उचन्त खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net)	97,29,22	..	..	38,96,18
चैक और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net)	..	..	..	3,83,53
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	..	11,52,23	3,85,82	1,52,76
विविध	Miscellaneous	32,26	40	31,94	3,38
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL-DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	19,71,42,72	16,30,87,29	19,61,59,23	20,12,19,29

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—जारी

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—contd.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actuals 1971-72	बटज अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—Concld.				
प्रेषणायें	REMITTANCES—				
I.—भारत में प्रेषणाएं	I.—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अंतर्देशीय मनी-आर्डर	Inland Money Orders . .	6,51,68,88	6,20,00,00	6,80,00,00	7,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएँ	Other Remittances . . .	..	26,00,00	44,50,00	46,00,00
II—इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं—	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Account between England and India . .	3,31,25,62	2,78,97,79	2,75,82,05	2,47,27,89
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES .	9,82,94,50	9,24,97,79	10,00,32,05	10,13,27,89
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFR OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	2,67,30,20	1,89,53,76	1,25,31,49	1,60,53,63
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा—	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक	Civil	15,11,81,88	..	..	..
रेल	Railways	—1,41,04,30	—1,14,76,12	—1,25,86,74	—1,26,25,17
डाक और तार	Posts and Telegraphs . .	1,66,53,45	1,13,16,43	1,99,54,88	2,56,33,50
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services . . .	—15,13,51,76	—13,91,05,22	—15,77,23,78	—15,69,27,68
जोड़—III सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS .	46,21,08,65	27,31,94,70	30,85,46,79	31,59,02,86
जोड़—(I-II-III)	TOTAL—(I-II-III) . .	2,44,67,54,43	2,36,92,77,50	2,14,17,79,62	2,33,37,90,73
अन्य शेष	OPENING BALANCE . .	2,30,16,04	50,14,67	60,41,07	55,10,00
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL . . .	2,46,97,70,47	2,37,42,92,17	2,14,78,20,69	2,33,93,00,73

[PART I—SEC.I]

विवरण घ—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान—समाप्त

STATEMENT D—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—concld.

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान Actuals 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-7
III–सार्वजनिक खाता–समाप्त	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—concld.				
प्रेषणाएं	REMITTANCES—				
I–भारत में प्रेषणाएँ	I—REMITTANCES WITHIN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनीआर्डर	Inland Money Orders . .	6,33,07,96	6,20,00,00	6,80,00,00	7,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएँ	Other Remittances . . .	65,37,67	41,31,77	30,43,87	30,80,52
II–इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएँ	II—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Account between England and India. . .	3,22,73,36	2,78,97,79	2,75,82,05	2,47,27,86
जोड़–प्रेषणाएँ	TOTAL—REMITTANCES .	10,21,18,99	9,40,29,56	9,86,25,92	9,98,08,41
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण—	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएँ	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	2,29,47,49	1,89,53,76	1,25,31,49	1,60,53,63
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा—	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक	Civil]	15,11,81,23	..	..	..
रेल	Railways	-1,43,21,12	-1,14,76,12	-1,25,86,74	-1,26,25,17
डाक और तार	Posts and Telegraphs . .	1,66,53,45	1,13,16,43	1,99,54,88	1,56,33,50
रक्षा सेवाएँ	Defence Services . . .	-15,13,50,04	-13,91,05,22	-15,77,23,78	-15,69,27,68
जोड़—III सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान	TOTAL III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS . .	41,49,45,33	21,85,82,28	24,28,40,48	25,69,42,90
जोड़—(I+II+III)	TOTAL (I+II+III) . . .	2,46,27,29,40	2,36,91,88,18	2,14,23,10,69	2,33,37,76,32
इति–शेष	Closing Balance . . .	60,41,07	51,03,99	55,10,00	85,24,41
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL . . .	2,46,97,70,47	2,37,42,92,17	2,14,78,20,69	2,33,93,00,73

1973-74 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय

बजट

(अन्तिम रूप में स्वीकृत)

रेल मंत्रालय,
दिनांक 24 सितम्बर, 1973

के० एस० सुन्दरराजन
रेलवे वित्त कमिश्नर

विषय-सूची

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केन्द्रीय सरकार के रेलवे राजस्व का विवरण

(हजार रुपयों में)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	लेखा 1971-72	बजट अनुमान, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान, 1972-73	1972-73 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (--)	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
एम,--रेलवे--राजस्व					
LXIV--ए और LXV --ए भारतीय रेलें					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां					
यात्री यातायात से आमदनी--					
ऊंचे दर्जे	39,09,06	38,80,03	41,61,99	+2,81,96	47,38,03
तीसरा दर्जा	281,03,74	290,06,97	301 36,88	+11,29 91	332,40,97
यात्री यातायात से कुल आमदनी . . .	320,12,80	328,87,00	342,98,87	+14,11,87	379,79,00
अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी . . .	69,43,11	66,39,00	66,23,92	-15,08	66,39,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी	6,75,29,96	716,24,00	732,12,76	+15,8876	785,27,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	36,83,72	35 50,00	37,64,45	+2,14,45	37,90,00
कुल आमदनी	1101,69,59	1147,00,00	1179,00,00	+32,00,00	1269,35,00
उचन्त	-5,10,23	-3,90,00	-5,00,00	-1,10,00	-5,00,00
†भारतीय रेलों की कुल प्राप्तियां . . .	1096,59,36	1143,10,00	1174,00,00	+30,90,00	1264,35,00*
LXIV--बी और LXVबी--दूसरी विविध प्राप्तियां					
विविध प्राप्तियां	34,85	19,88	42,47	+22,59	17,81
LXVI--सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां					
अधिशेष लाभ आदि में सरकार का हिस्सा . .	2,68	3,25	7,83	+4,58	2,68
LXVII--रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से अन्तरण					
कुल प्राप्तियां	1096,96,89	1143,33,13	1174,50,30	+31,17,17	1264,55,49
†इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है . .	56,77	58,10	56,77	-1,33	57,93

*यात्री किरायों और माल भाड़ों में संशोधन करने के कुछ प्रस्तावों को वापस ले लिये जाने के कारण इस राशि को कम करके 12,63,20,00 हजार रुपये कर दिया गया था।

2--केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण

(हजार रुपयों में)

व्यय के शीर्षक	लेखा, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान, 1972-73	1972-73 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—)	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
एम--रेलवे--व्यय					
83--ए और 84-ए-संचालन व्यय--					
(i) साधारण संचालन व्यय	795,31,84	809,14,06	856,67,92	+47,53,86	918,25,30
(ii) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	105,00,00	110,00,00	110,00,00	..	115,00,00
(iii) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	11,38,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	..	15,85,00
83--सी--चालित लाइनों को भुगतान					
(i) शुद्ध आमदनी	13,53	13,61	13,53	—8	13,66
(ii) छूट आदि	1,79	1,79	1,79	..	1,79
†83--बी और 84 बी-- दूसरे विविध व्यय	8,72,73	8,94,13	9,23,79	+29,66	9,67,70
‡85--सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान					
(क) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	151,24,46	159,69,41	163,18,17	+3,48,76	172,61,46
(ख) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से ली गई रकम को घटाइये	..	..	..	..	..
86--सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां					
भूमि	..	..	..	..	..
आर्थिक सहायता	75	1,70	..	-1,70	..
88-चालू लाइन निर्माण--राजस्व	8,29,78	7,00,00	7,00,05	+5	8,00.00
87--रेलवे अधिशेष से विनियोग					
(i) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	8,63,15	12,03,37	12,03,29	—8	8,53,99
(ii) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग	9,20,86	20,50,06	36,76	—20,13,30	16,46,59
(iii) रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	..	..	..	..	..
कुल व्यय	1096,96,89	1143,33,13	1174,50,30	+31,17,17	1264,55,49
†इसमें राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग शामिल है	12,00	15,00	15,00	..	15,00
‡इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :--					
(i) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान	16,25,00	16,25,00	16,25,00	..	16,25,00
(ii) रेल संस्था निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	1,86,37	1,91,07	1,91,18	+11	1,92,14

3--रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण

(हजार रुपयों में)

	लेखा, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
अधिशेष	17,84,01	32,53,43	12,40,05	25,00,58
रेलवे विकास निधि	9,20,86	30,50,06	36,76	16,46,59
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	8,63,15	12,03,37	12,03,29	8,53,99
रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	..	..	..	..

4—रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण-व्यय का विवरण

(हजार रुपयों में)

व्यय के शीर्षक	लेखा, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान, 1972-73	1972-73 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (--)	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
एम एम—पूंजी					
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती—					
131 और 132—रेलों का निर्माण कार्य . . .	190,84,03	158,70,00	197,80,73	+39,10,73	172,00,00
टी—जमा और अग्रिम					
निर्माण व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है—					
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	90,87,58	120,00,00	114.47,95	−5,52 05	137,54,00
विकास निधि	20,82,17	20,00 00	20,00,00	..	20,00,00
एम—राजस्व					
88—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व . . .	7,29,78	7,00,00	7,00,05	+5	8,00,00
कुल जोड़	309,83,56	305,70,00	339,28,73	+33,58,73	337,54,00
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं का खर्च शामिल है। .	79,89	4,20,00	3,25,30	—94,70	8,00,00

क—रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	लेखा, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74		लेखा, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०		रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
*अथ शेष .	144,12,16†	163,77,52	167,60,74	173,65,40	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग .	90,87,58	120,00,00	114,47,95	137,54,00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	(क) 107,55,32	(ख) 112,58,26	(ग) 112,57,66	(घ) 117,61,66					
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज .	6,80,84	7,61,92	7,94,95	8,02,09	इति शेष . .	167,60,74	163,97,70	173,65,40	161,75,15
जोड़ .	258,48,32	283,97,70	288,13,35	299,29,15	जोड़ . .	258,48,32	283,97,70	288,13,35	299,29,15

*इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गई भारतीय रियासती रेलों की मद के 7,83,93 (अनन्तिम) शामिल है।

†इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे में पूंजी की अन्तरित 35,06 शामिल नहीं हैं।

@इसमें 1971-72 में बकाया ब्याज के समायोजन के 26,85 शामिल नहीं है।

(क) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,23,37), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (46,95) और डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (85,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचन्त लेखे के नाम खाते के 2,55,32 शामिल है।

(ख) इसमें चितरन्जन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,24,90), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (48,16) और डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (85,20) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचन्त लेखे के नाम खाते के 2,58,26 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,22,79), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (48,87) और डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (86,00) से संबंधित निर्माण उचन्त लेखे के नाम खाते के 2,57,66 शामिल है।

(घ) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,25,81), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (49,60), और डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (86,25) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचन्त लेखे के नाम खाते के 2,61,66 शामिल है।

ख–रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	लेखा, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74		लेखा, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान 1973-74
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०		रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
	(क)	(क)	(क)	(क)					
*अथ शेष .	4,24,04	31,45	31,45	31,45	रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग––				
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग––					(i) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिये . .	..	..	..	..
(i) राजस्व अधिशेष	8,63,15	12,03,37	12,03,29	8,53,99	(ii) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के लिये शुद्ध राजस्व में घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये .	..	..	..	..
(ii) सामान्य राजस्व से कर्ज . .	..	..	..	..	(iii) कर्ज की अदायगी . .	11,25,71	11,25,71	11,25,71	8,30,45
					(iv) कर्ज पर ब्याज	1,69,42	1,07,59	1,07,59	45,68
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज	(ख) 39,39@	(ग) 29,93	(घ) 30,01	(ङ) 22,23	इति शेष	(क) 31,45	(क) 31,45	(क) 31,45	(क) 31,45
जोड़	13,26,58	12,64,75	12,64,75	9,07,67	जोड़ . .	13,26,58	12,64,75	12,64,75	9,07,67

*इसमें 1–4–1950 से ली गई भारत की रियासती रेलों के 172.29 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

@इसमें 1971–72 के बकाया ब्याज के समायोजन के 5 शामिल नहीं है।

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों के 31.45 लाख शामिल है।

(ख) इसमें निवेश पर ब्याज और लाभांश आदि के 0.87 लाख शामिल है। शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों में हिस्सों की वापसी के 0.12 लाख भी इसमें शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें निवेश पर ब्याज और लाभांश आदि के 1.26 लाख शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें निवेश पर ब्याज और लाभांश आदि के 1.28 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ङ) इसमें निवेश पर ब्याज और लाभांश आदि के 1.28 लाख शामिल हैं।

ग—रेलवे विकास निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	लेखा, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74		लेखा, 197172	बजट अनुमान, 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान, 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1973-74
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०		रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
अथ शेष .	1,34,19	..	8,12,39	..	विकास निधि से विनियोग . .	20,82,17	20,00,00	20,00,00	20,00,00
विकास निधि में विनियोग—					कर्ज की अदायगी	..	..	..	..
(i) राजस्व अधिशेष	9,20,86	20,50,06	36,76	16,46,59					
(ii) सामान्य राजस्व से कर्ज . .	21,62,12	3,59,22	15,72,24	8,63,69	कर्ज पर ब्याज	3,52,09	4,19,02	4,50,82	5,22,78
विकास निधि पर ब्याज . .	@29,48	9,74	29,43	12,50	इति शेष . .	8,12,39	..	..	..
जोड़ . . .	32,45,65	24,19,82	24,50,82	25,22,78	जोड़ . .	32,46,65	24,19,02	24,50,82	25,22,78

@इसमें 1971—72 के बकाया समायोजन के 2 शामिल नहीं हैं।

घ–रेलवे पेंशन निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	लेखा, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73	संशोधित अनुमान, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74		लेखा, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान, 1972-63	संशोधित अनुमान, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान 1973-74
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०		रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
अथ शेष .	93,95,39 (क)	99,51,18 (ख)	100,97,45† (ग)	115,56,98 (घ)	पेंशन निधि से विनियोग	10,39,62	10,01,23	10,91,63	12,45,31
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग . .	12,37,12††	16,60,00	20,46,73††	16,60,00					
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज	4,40,58*	4,89,36	5,04,43	5,76,45	इति शेष . .	100,33,47	110,99,31	115,56,98	125,48,12
जोड़ . .	110,73,09	121,00,54	126,48,61	137,93,43	जोड़ . .	110,73,09	121,00,54	126,48,61	137,93,43

†1957 से पहले के जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन सम्बन्धी सेवा-निवृति लाभों के लिये संबंधित उपांन्त वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान का राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि के अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1971-72 के 109.63 लाख और 1972-73 के प्रस्तावित 63.98 लाख इसमें शामिल हैं।

††1957 से पहले के जिन रेल-कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन सम्बन्धी सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों के लिये सम्बन्धित वित्तीय वर्षों में अपना विकल्प दिया था उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान का राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1971-72 के प्रस्तावित 37.12 लाख और 1972-73 के प्रस्तावित 386.73 लाख इसमें शामिल हैं।

*इसमें 1971-72 के बकाया समायोजन के 85 शामिल नहीं है।

(क) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (16,98), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (21,28), और डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (11,74) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचन्त लेखे के नाम खाते के 50,00 शामिल है।

(ख) इसमें चितरन्जन रेल इंजन कारखाना (20,20) सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (26,21) और डीजल इंजन कारखाना (13,59), से संबंधित रेल कारखाना निर्माण उचन्त लेखे के नाम खाते के 60,00 शामिल है।

(ग) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (19,99) सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (25,92) और डीजल इंजन कारखाना (14,09) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचन्त लेखे के नाम खाते के 60,00 शामिल है।

(घ) इसमें चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (19,52), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (26,93) और डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (13,55) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचन्त लेखे के नाम खाते के 60,00 शामिल है।

BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1973-74

(As finally adopted)

Rail Mantralaya
(MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS)
Dated, the 24th September, 1973

K.S. SUNDARA RAJAN
Financial Commissioner for Railways

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Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF REVENUE	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 197273	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
LXIV-A & LXV-A—Indian Railways—					
Revenue Receipts					
Passenger Earnings—					
Upper	39,09,06	38,80,03	41,61,99	+2,81,96	**47,38,03**
Third	281,03,74	290,06,97	301,36,88	+11,29,91	**332.40,97**
TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	320,12,80	328,87,00	342,98,87	+14,11,87	**379,79,00**
Other Coaching Earnings	69,43,11	66,39,00	66,23,92	—15,08	**66,39,00**
Goods Earnings	675,29,96	716,24,00	732,12,76	+15,88,76	**785,27,00**
Sundry Other Earnings	36,83,72	35,50,00	37,64,45	+2,14,45	**37,90,00**
TOTAL—EARNINGS	1101,69,59	1147,00,00,	1179,00,00	+32,00,00	**1269,35,00**
Suspense	—5,10,23	—3,90,00	—5,00,00	—1,10,00	**—5,00,00**
†Gross Receipts of Indian Railways	1096,59,36	1143,10,00	1174,00,00	30,90,00	**1264,35,00***
LXIV-B & LXV-B—Other Miscellaneous Receipts—					
Miscellaneous receipts	34,85	19,88	42,47	+22,59	**17,81**
LXVI—Subsidised Companies					
Government share of surplus profits etc.	2.68	3,25	7,83	+4,58	**2,68**
LXVII—Transfer from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1096,96,89	1143,33,13	1174,50,30	+31,17,17	**1264,55,49**
†Includes earnings of worked lines	56,77	58,10	56,77	—1,33	**57,93**

*This was reduced to Rs. 12,63,20,00 due to withdrawal of certain proposals for revision of fares & freights.

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revise Estimate, 1972-73	Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
83-A & 84-A—Working Expenses—					
(i) Ordinary Working Expenses	795,31,84	809,14,06	856,67,92	+47,53,86	**918,25,30**
(*ii*) Appropriation to Deprecisation Reserve Fund	105,00,00	110,00,00	100,00,00	..	**115,00,00**
(*iii*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	11,38,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	..	**15,85,00**
3-C—Payments to Worked Lines—					
(*i*) Net earnings	13,53	13,61	13,53	—8	**13,66**
(*ii*) Rebate etc.	1,79	1,79	1,79	..	**1,79**
83-B & 84-B—Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	8,72,73	8,94,13	9,23,79	+29,66	**9,67,70**
††85.—Payments to General Revenues—					
(*a*) Dividend to General Revenues	151,24,46	159,69,41	163,18,17	+3,48,76	**172,61,46**
(*b*) *Deduct—Amount met from Revenue Reserve Fund*	..	..	..	..	..
86.—Subsidised Companies—					
Land	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidy	75	1,70	..	—1,70	..
88.—Open Lines Works—Revenue	7,29,78	7,00,00	7,00,05	+5	**8,00,00**
87.—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(*i*) **Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund**	8,63,15	12,03,37	12,03,29	—8	**8,53,99**
(*ii*) **Appropriation to Railway Development Fund**	9,20,86	20,50,06	36,76	—20,13,30	**16,46,59**
(*iii*) **Appropriation to Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund**	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	1096,96,89	1143,33,13	1174,50,30	+31,17,17	**1264,55,49**
†Includes—					
Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	12,00	15,00	15,00	..	**1500**
††Includes					
(i) Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	16,25,00	16,25,00	16,25,00	..	**16,25,00**
(ii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	1,86,37	1,91,07	1,91,18	+11	**1,92,14**

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus	17,84,01	32,53,43	12,40,05	**25,00,58**
Railway Development Fund	9,20,86	20,50,06	36,76	**16,46,59**
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	8,63,15	12,03,37	12,03,29	**8,53,99**
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1972-73	**Budget Estimate 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MM—Capital—					
*Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
131 & 132—Construction of Railways—	190,84,03	158,70,00	197,80,73	+39,10,73	**172,00,00**
T—Deposits and advances—					
Works expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
Depreciation Reserve Fund	90,87,58	120,00,00	114,47,95	—5,52,05	**137,54,00**
Development Fund	20,82,17	20,00,00	20,00,00		**20,00,00**
M—Revenue—					
88—Open Line Works—Revenue	7,29,78	7,00,00	7,00,05	+5	**8,00,00**
GRAND TOTAL	309,83,56	305,70,00	339,28,73	+33,58,73	**337,54,00**
*Includes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects . .	79,89	4,20,00	3,25,30	—94,70	**8,00,00**

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**		Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*Opening Balance .	144,12,16†	163,77,52	167,60,74	**173,65,40**	Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund .	90,87,58	120,00,00	114,47,95	**137,54,00**
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	107,55,32	112,58,26	112,57,66	**117,61,66**					
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund .	@6,80,84	6,61,92	7,94,95	**8,02,09**	Closing Balance .	167,60,74	163,97,70	173,65,40	**161,75,15**
TOTAL . . .	258,48,32	283,97,70	288,13,35	**299,29,15**	TOTAL . .	258,48,32	283,97,70	288,13,35	**299,29,15**

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

†Excludes 35,06 transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

@Excludes adjustment of arrear interest 26,85 in 1971-72.

(*a*) Includes 2,55,32 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—C.L.W. (1,23,37) I.C.F. (46,95) D.L.W. (85,00)

(*b*) ,, 2,58,26 ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,24,90) ,, (48,16) ,, (85,20)

(*c*) ,, 2,57,66 ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,22,79) ,, (48,87) ,, (86,00)

(*d*) ,, 2,61,66 ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,25,81) ,, (49,60) ,, (86,25)

B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**		Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*Opening Balance .	(a)4,24,04	(a)31,45	(a)31,45	(a)31,45	Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—					(i) For Amortising Capital . .	..	..	..	..
(*i*) Revenue Surplus	8,63,15	12,03,37	12,03,29	**8,53,99**	(*ii*) For making good the shortfall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend . .	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Loan From General Revenues. .	..	..	..	..	(*iii*) Repayment of loans . .	11,25,71	11,25,71	11,2 5,71	**8,30,54**
Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	(b) @39,39	(c) 29,93	(d) 30,01	(e) **22,23**	(*iv*) Interest on loans . .	1,69,42 (a)	1,07,59 (a)	1,07,59 (a)	**45,68** (a)
					Closing Balance .	31,45	31,45	31,45	31,45
TOTAL . .	13,26,58	12,64,75	12,64,75	**9,07,67**	Total . .	13,26,69	12,64,75	12,64,75	**9,07,67**

*Includes 172.29 lakhs (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

@Excludes adjustment of arrear interest 5 in 1971-72.

(*a*) Includes 31.45 lakhs on account of investments in share of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

(*b*) Includes 0.97 lakh on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments. Also includes 0.12 lakh on account of refund of shares in Branch line Companies.

(*c*) Includes 1.26 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments.

(*d*) ,, 1.28 lakhs ,, ,, ,,

(*e*) ,, 1 28 lakhs ,, ,, ,,

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**		Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance .	1,34,19	..	8,12,39	..	Appropriation from Development Fund . .	20,82,17	20,00,00	20,00,00	**20,00,00**
Appropriation to Development Fund—									
(*i*) Revenue Surplus	9,20,86	20,50,06	36,76	**16,46,59**	Repayment of Loans	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Loans from General Revenues.	21,62,12	3,59,22	15,72,24	**8,63,69**	Interest on loans .	3,52,09	4,19,02	4,50,82	**5,22,78**
Interest on Development Fund . .	@29,48	9,74	29,43	**12,50**	Closing Balance .	8,12,39	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	32,46,65	24,19,02	24,50,82	**25,22,78**	TOTAL . .	32,46,65	24,19,02	24,50,82	**25,22,78**

@Excludes arrear adjustments 2 in 1971-72.

D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**		Accounts, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	**Budget Estimate, 1973-74**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance .	†93,95,39 (a)	99,51,18 (b)	†100,97,45 (c)	**115,56,98** (d)	Appropriation from Pension Fund .	10,39,62	10,01,23	10,91,63	**12,45,31**
Appropriation to Pension Fund . .	††12,37,12	16,60,00	††20,46,73	**16,60,00**					
Interest on Pension Fund . . .	*4,40,58	4,89,36	5,04,43	**5,76,45**	Closing Balance .	100,33,47	110,99,31	115,56,98	**125,48,12**
TOTAL . .	110,73,09	121,00,54	126,48,61	**137,93,43**	TOTAL . .	110,73,09	121,00,54	126,48,61	**137,93,43**

†Includes 109.63 lakhs in 1971-72 and 63.98 lakhs proposed in 1972-73 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the re spective penultimate financial years.

††Includes 37.12 lakhs in 1971-72 and 386.73 lakhs proposed in 1972-73 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits during the course of the respective financial years.

*Excludes arrear adjustment 85 in 1971-72.

(*a*) Includes 50,00 delitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (16,98) ICF (21,28) and DLW (11,74)

(*b*) ,, 60,00 ,, ,, ,, (20,20) ,, (26,21) ,, (13,59)

(*c*) ,, 60,00 ,, ,, ,, (19,99) ,, (25,92) ,, (14,09)

(*d*) ,, 60,00 ,, ,, ,, (19,52) ,, (26,93) ,, (13,55)

BUDGET 1973-74

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BUDGET AT A GLANCE

PREFACE I

This document gives at a glance the budgetary position for the Revised 1972-73 and Budget 1973-74. Statement I brings out the summary position. Statements II to VIII broadly give details of :

II tax revenues,

III non-tax-revenues,

IV disbursements on revenue account,

V capital receipts,

VI disbursements on capital account,

VII resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments, and

VIII plan outlay.

STATEMENT I

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements

(In crores of Rupees)

REVENUE RECEIPTS	1972-73 Budget	1972-73 Revised	1973-74 Budget
Tax Revenue	4,400	4,538	4,821 + 290*
Less—States' Share of Tax Revenue	1,053	1,066	1,136 +42*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenues	3,347	3,472	3,685 +248
Non-Tax Revenues	1,120	1,156	1,146
Total—Centre's Revenues	4,467	4,628 +	4,831 248*

REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS	1972-73 Budget	1972-73 Revised	1973-74 Budget
Civil Expenditure	2,026	2,201	2,466
Defence Expenditure	1,218	1,404	1,405
Grants-in-aid to State & Union Territory Governments	880	986	881
Total Revenue Expenditure	4,124	4,591	4,752
Revenue Surplus	+343	+37	—79 +248*

CAPITAL RECEIPTS	1972-73 Budget	1972-73 Revised	1973-74 Budget
Market Loans (Net)	215	478	326
External Aid	374	330	400
Loan Repayments	1,029	1,255	1,145
Other Receipts	477	589	589
Total—Capital Receipts	2,095	2,652	2,460

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS	1972-73 Budget	1972-73 Revised	1973-74 Budget
Civil Expenditure	420	494	523
Posts & Telegraphs	53	48	11
Railways	159	198	172
Defence	190	196	195
Loans and Advances	1,867	2,303@	1,973
Total—Capital Disbursements	2,698	3,239	2,874
Deficit on Capital Account	+594	+587	+414
Overall Deficit	+251	+550%	—335 +248*

*Effect of Finance Act, 1973.

@Excludes the assistance of Rs. 241 crores given to States for clearing their overdrafts as at the end of April, 1972.

STATEMENT II

Details of Tax Revenues

(In crores of Rupees)

	1972-73 Budget	1972-73 Revised	1973-74 Budget
Customs	720.40	810.00	820.0 +154.20*
Union Excise Duties	2464.75	2428.18	@2623.68 +117.37*
Corporation Tax	493.50	558.00	597.00 +11.00*
Income Tax	583.00	602.00	643.00 +7.60*
Estate Duty	8.00	9.25	9.25
Taxes on Wealth	43.00	43.00	43.00
Gift Tax	2.50	3.75	3.50
Other Heads	85.00	83.61	@81.96
Gross Tax Revenue	4400.15	4537.79	4821.39 +290.17*
Less—States' share of Taxes and Duties	1,053.31	1065.96	1135.56 +42.49*
Income Tax	462.52	492.38	511.1 +4.70
Estate Duty	7.66	7.51	8.9
Union Excise Duties	583.13	566.07	615.60 +37.79*
Net Tax Revenue	3346.84	3471.83	3685.83 +247.68*

*Effect of Finance Act, 1973.

@No credit taken for refugee relief levies being withdrawn from 1st April, 1973.

STATEMENT III

Details of Non-Tax Revenues

(In crores of Rupees)

	1972-73 Budget	1972-73 Revised	1973-74 Budget
Interest Receipts	6 6.67	719.83	771.05
Administrative Services	12.00	14.69	14.69
Social and Developmental Services	51.68	63.80	58.23
Multipurpose River Schemes etc.	16.73	10.63	16.87
Public Works etc.	7.83	7.47	7.44
Transport and Communications	15.94	13.88	15.08
Currency and Mint	145.30	146.97	154.57
Miscellaneous	122.92	119.84	50.63@
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	50.01	49.54	54.27
Extraordinary Items	11.19	9.59	3.00
Total Non-tax Revenues	20.27	1156.24	1145.83

@No credit taken for contributions from States on account of refugee relief levies.

STATEMENT IV

Details of Disbursements on Revenue Account

(In crores of Rupees)

	1972-73 Budget	1972-73 Revised	1973-74 Budget
1. **Civil Expenditure**	**2025.81**	**2200.99**	**2466.16**
Collection of Taxes and Duties	57.79	58.01	63.46
Debt Services	730.01	768.64	834.85
Administrative Services	267.56	273.88	279.44
Social and Developmental Services	433.21	440.82	458.67
Multipurpose River Schemes etc.	16.79	19.00	32.93
Public Works, etc.	40.18	46.91	46.96
Transport and Communications	25.94	25.76	26.71
Currency and Mint	22.03	21.09	20.63
Miscellaneous	405.03	517.10	675.94*
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	16.67	19.19	15.97
Extraordinary Items	10.60	10.59	10.60
2. **Defence Expenditure (Net)**	**1218.59**	**1404.14**	**1404.82**
3. **Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments**	**879.87**	**985.49**	**881.14**
TOTAL	4124.27	4590.62	4752.12

*Includes Rs. 100 crores for Special Programmes for educated unemployed, and Rs. 150 crores for advance action in Fifth Plan.

STATEMENT V

Details of Capital Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1972-73 Budget	1972-73 Revised	1973-74 Budget
1. **Market Loans**	**214.78**	**478.20**	**326.41**
Gross Borrowings	515.00	778.42*	880.00
Less Repayments	300.22	300.22	553.59
2. **External Aid**	**373.76**	**329.90**	**399.61**
Gross Borrowings	625.73	556.40	661.80
Less Repayments	251.97	226.50	262.19
3. **Repayment of Loans and Advances**	**1029.00**	**1255.00.**	**1145.00**
State and Union Territory Governments	760.00	725.00	850.00
Others	269.00	530.00	295.00
4. Small Savings	230.35	300.40	325.35
5. Provident Funds	99.10	103.34	115.03
6. Other Receipts	147.49	184.50	148.85
TOTAL—CAPITAL RECEIPTS	2094.48	2651.34	2460.25

*Excludes Rs. 100 crores of *ad hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities.

STATEMENT VI

Details of Disbursement on Capital Account

(In crores of Rupees)

	1972-73 Budget	1972-73 Revised	1973-74 Budget
1. **Civil Expenditure**	**420.17**	**493.80**	**523.34**
Social and Developmental Services	309.26	401.88	341.29
Multipurpose River Schemes, etc.	70.78	68.27	68.99
Public Works	125.39	136.38	130.53
Transport and Communications	19.77	18.86	12.77
Current and Mint	20.66	16.56	20.02
Miscellaneous	(—)125.69	(—)148.15	(—)50.26
2. **Posts and Telegraphs**	**53.00**	**48.38**	**11.00**
3. **Railways**	**158.70**	**197.81**	**172.00**
4. **Defence**	**189.77**	**195.22**	**195.18**
5. **Loans and Advances**	**1866.78**	**2303.26**	**1973.17**
State and Union Territory Governments	1097.59	1520.67*	1342.01
Government Companies and Corporations	480.84	553.67	430.02
Others	288.35	228.92	201.14
TOTAL	**2688.42**	**3238.87***	**2874.69**

*Excludes the assistance of Rs. 421.13 crores given to the States for clearing their overdrafts as at the end of April, 1972.

STATEMENT VII

Resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments

(In crores of Rupees)

	1972-73 Budget	1972-73 Revised	973-74 Budget
1. **States share of Taxes & Duties**	**1.,053**	**1,066**	**1,178**
Income Tax	462	492	515
Union Excise Duties	583	566	654
Estate Duty	8	8	9
2. **Non-Plan Assistance**	**858**	**1,586**	**986**
Grants	292	386	300
Loans	566	799	686
Ways & Means Assistance for clearance of overdrafts	..	421	..
3. **Assistance for State and Union Territory Plan Schemes**	**734**	**793**	**864***
Grants	237	253	259
Loans	497	540	605
4. **Assistance for Central Plan Schemes (including centrally sponsered schemes)**	**399**	**549**	**373**
Grants	360	363	322
Loans	39	186	51
5. Total Grants and Loans (2+3+4)	1,991	2,928	2,223
Grants	889	982	881
Loans	1,102	1,946	1,342
6. *Less* Repayment of loans and advances	—760	—725	—850
7. Net Resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments	2,284	3,269	2,551

N.B.—The Union Territories included in this Statement are those with Legislatures.

* In addition, Rs. 56 crores are provided for Union Territories without Legislatures; thus, the total provision in the Budget for State and Union Territory Plan will amount to Rs. 920 crores.

STATEMENT VIII

Plan Outlay

(In crores of Rupees)

	1972-73	1973-74
1. Central Plan (including Centrally sponsored Plan)	1,787	1,924
2. Central assistance for State Plan and Union Territory Plan	837*	920
3. Total Plan provision in the Budget (1+2)	2,624	2,844
4. Extra budgetary resources for Central Plan	520	518
5. Total Central Plan (1+4)	2,307	2,442
6. Total State and Union Territory Plan Outlay (financed from own resources as well as Central assistance)	1,704	1,914
7. Total Central, State and Union Territory Plan Outlay (5+6)	4,011	4,356
8. Central Plan provision in the Budget by Heads of Development		
Agriculture and allied programmes	278	250
Irrigation and flood control	5	5
Power	88	115
Industry and minerals	545	510
Transport and communications	465	429
Social services	385	445**
Other programmes	21	20
Advance action on Fifth Plan	..	150
	1,787	1,924

*Includes Rs. 55 crores of additional Central assistance for State Plan during the year.

**Includes Rs. 100 crores for Special Programmes for educated unemployed.

PREFACE II

The Explanatory Memorandum consists of three Sections.

The notes in the first Section detail the main variations in the estimates included in the Revenue and Capital Budgets for 1973-74.

Second and Third Sections—The headwise estimates of Revenue receipts and expenditure met from Revenue as also Capital receipts and Capital disbursements together with explanations for variations, are given in these Sections. The debt position of the Central Government over the year as also other liabilities and assets of the Central Government have also been explained in the third Section.

Annexure I and Appendices thereto, which have been added at the end, give the budgetary position, by board heads and the analysis of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, developmental expenditure on Revenue as well as Capital account and other expenditure on Revenue account in each of the years since 1964-65. Annexure II reconciling the expenditure shown in the Annual Financial Statement has also been added. Annexure III reconciles the disbursements shown in the Demands for Grants and Appropriations with the expenditure shown in the Annual Financial Statement. Other Annexures detail establishment, etc. charges met from Revenue included in Civil and P&T estimates, capital and loans advanced to the public sector undertakings, assistance from friendly foreign countries and from other institutions, investments in industrial and commercial undertakings and returns therefrom, contributions to International bodies and guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding at the end of 1972.

2. The Demands for Grants of individual Ministries are presented in separate volumes. The Demands are presented at two levels. The Demands for Grants under article 113 (2) are presented along with the Annual Financial Statement. These will be followed by Detailed Demands for Grants to be presented before the discussion on the Demands for Grants of individual Ministries is taken up. They have been arranged Ministry-wise bound in separate volumes for each Ministry/Department. The Demands for Grants presented on the Budget day highlight the major functions and programmes and schemes for which provision in a year is Rs. 10 lakhs or more. They incorporate 'Notes on Demands' explaining the objectives of the Ministry/Deptt., financial requirements and agencies. Besides, these Demands also include statement showing details of items attracting the limitations of 'New Service' and 'New Instrument of Service' at the end of each Volume of Demands for Grants, wherever necessary.

The detailed Demands for Grants (Parts III and IV) to be presented subsequently would be in the nature of detailed Departmental budgets, which, besides, showing the schemes and activities of the Department, would incorporate further details of various programmes and schemes by units representing objects of expenditure. They will also include the list of important items of Non-Plan expenditure costing more than Rs. 5 lakhs; the statement showing details of provisions included in the Demands for payment of Grants-in-aid to Non-Government bodies as well as Notes on important schemes and projects.

3. A separate document showing the plan provisions included in the Budget, reclassified according to Heads of Development laid down by the Planning Commission, has been brought out.

4 In this Memorandum unless otherwise stated all amounts are in lakhs of rupees.

SECTION I

NOTES ON ESTIMATES

NOTES ON ESTIMATES

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1972-73

REVENUE BUDGET

Revenue Receipts.

The total gross tax revenue is now estimated at Rs. 4,538 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 4,400 crores. Receipts under Income Tax and Corporation Tax will be Rs. 83 crores, more than the Budget estimate mainly due to expeditious collection of arrears. Customs revenue will exceed the Budget estimate by Rs. 90 crores due to increase in imports. Union Excise Duties will, however, be less by Rs. 37 crores mainly due to lower production because of drought conditions and power shortages.

Non Tax Revenue is now estimated at Rs. 1,156 crores as against the original Budget estimate of Rs. 1,120 crores mainly on account of larger interest receipts.

Revenue Disbursements.

Expenditure on Revenue account for the current year is now estimated to be Rs. 4,591 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 4,124 crores.

An increase of Rs. 80 crores is due to additional assistance to Bangla Desh (of which Rs. 56 crores is notional since part of the assistance, which was initially provided for under the loan head, has actually been released as grants). The total assistance to Bangla Desh in the current year would amount to Rs. 142 crores (Rs. 118 crores as grants and Rs. 24 crores as loans) out of the commitment of Rs. 200 crores. Increase in the Defence expenditure on revenue account is Rs. 186 crores.

Grants-in-aid assistance to State and Union Territory Governments is Rs. 106 crores more in the Revised mainly due to larger assistance for natural calamities relief expenditure (Rs. 60 crores), assistance to displaced persons on the Western border (Rs. 18 crores) and assistance for State Plan Schemes (Rs. 14 crores). Interest charges are higher by Rs. 39 crores largely due to issue of more *ad hoc* Treasuary Bills for clearance of States' overdrafts.

Of the balance of the net increase in expenditure on revenue account (Rs. 56 crores), increase in food subsidy is Rs. 17 crores, increase in expenditure on Police is Rs. 11 crores and additional assistance for Export Promotion is Rs. 3 crores. There are marginal variations in a number of other items under the broad headings, social and developmental services, public works, etc.

CAPITAL BUDGET

Capital Receipts.

Net Receipts from market loans are placed at Rs. 478 crores due to three additional floatations accounting for an increase of Rs. 263 crores over the Budget estimates.

Net budgetary receipts under external aid are estimated at Rs. 330 crores, *i.e.* Rs. 44 crores less than assumed in the current year's Budget. Small Savings collections will, however, be more by Rs. 70 crores compared to the Budget Estimate.

Loan repayments by States will be Rs. 35 crores less. Loan repayments by public sector undertakings and other parties will, however, be Rs. 261 crores more, mainly due to larger repayment of loans advanced to Food Corporation of India for building up buffer stocks. Repayments by other public sector undertakings will be more by Rs. 48 crores due to conversion of loans into equity capital.

Capital Disbursements.

The Revised Estimates of civil expenditure are placed at Rs. 494 crores as against the original budget of Rs. 420 crores showing an increase of Rs. 74 crores. The Revised estimates take into account conversion of loans amounting to Rs. 48 crores granted to a number of Public Sector Undertakings into equity capital consequent on changes in the companies' capital structure. Take over of general insurance, coking and non-coking coal mines and Indian Copper Corporation account for an increase of Rs. 56 crores. Defence capital outlay is more by Rs. 6 crores and the Railway capital by Rs. 39 crores.

The provision for loans and advances to States and Union Territories is Rs. 1,942 crores, *i.e.* Rs. 844 crores more than the current Budget of Rs. 1,098 crores. The main increases are under special accommodation including assistance for specified projects (Rs. 153 crores), natural calamities relief (Rs. 85 crores), short-term loans for purchase of fertilizers (Rs. 40 crores), additional assistance for State Plans (Rs. 41 crores), net assistance for clearance of States' overdrafts as at the end of April, 1972 (Rs. 421 crores) and loans for emergency agricultural production programme (Rs. 147 crores). Loans to foreign Governments, public enterprises, port trusts, municipalities etc. are placed at Rs. 782 crores against Rs. 769 crores in the current Budget.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1973-74

REVENUE BUDGET

Revenue Receipts.

The Revenue Budget, after taking into account the effect of the Finance Act, 1973 shows a surplus of Rs. 327 crores as against a surplus of Rs. 37 crores in the current year. The improvement of Rs. 290 crores in the result of an increase of Rs. 451 crores in the net revenue receipts, including Rs. 248 crores due to the effect of the Finance Act, 1973, offset by an increase of Rs. 161 crores in the Revenue Disbursements.

Gross Tax Revenue in 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 5,112 crores showing an increase of Rs. 574 crores over the Revised Estimates for 1972-73. The yield from Income and Corporation Taxes is estimated to

go up by Rs. 99 crores and Union Excise Duties by Rs. 313 crores.

Non Tax Revenue next year is estimated at Rs. 1,146 crores against Rs. 1,156 crores in the Revised Estimates. While Interest receipts will be larger by Rs. 51 crores, Budget estimates do not assume any credit on account of refugee relief levies or contributions from State Governments on account of refugee relief levies.

Revenue Disbursements

Revenue Expenditure next year is estimated to be Rs. 4,752 crores against Rs. 4,591 crores this year. The increase is mainly due to provision of Rs. 100 crores for special schemes for educated unemployed and Rs. 150 crores for advance action on Fifth Plan. Interest payments will be more by Rs. 66 crores mainly because of growing volume of debt raised internally including small savings collections and provident funds. Subsidy to Food Corporation will be Rs. 130 crores next year compared to Rs. 117 crores this year.

Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments will be less by Rs. 104 crores partly because of lesser provision for natural calamities relief, relief to persons affected by hostilities and partly due to smaller statutory grants as recommended by the Fifth Finance Commission. The provision for grants to Bangla Desh is also less by Rs. 93 crores; the next Budget provides for grant assistance of Rs. 25 crores.

CAPITAL BUDGET

Capital Receipts

Net Receipts from market loans are placed at Rs. 326 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 152 crores over the Revised estimates 1972-73. Net budgetary receipts under external aid are estimated at Rs. 400 crores *i.e.* Rs. 70 crores more than the Revised estimates 1972-73. The Budget does not assume any PL 480 rupee loans or convertible currency credits. Loan repayments by States and Union Territories are placed at Rs. 850 crores and by other parties at Rs. 295 crores. Net collections under Small Savings Schemes are assumed at Rs. 325 crores, an improvement of Rs. 25 crores over Revised Estimates 1972-73.

Capital Disbursements

Budget for 1973-74 provides for civil expenditure of Rs. 523 crores as against Rs. 494 crores in the Revised Estimates.

The P & T capital outlay met from Central Budget next year will be Rs. 37 crores less because of larger internal resources.

The provision for loans and advances to States and Union Territiries is Rs. 1,342 crores *i.e.* Rs. 600 crores less than in 1972-73 (Revised) mainly due to the fact that Revised estimates include Rs. 421 crores on account of assistance for clearance of States' overdrafts. The special accommodation including assistance for specified projects will be Rs. 198 crores, (against Rs. 283 crores in the Revised), loans for relief towards natural calamities Rs. 60 crores, (Rs. 140 crores in the Revised), short term loans for purchase of fertilizers Rs. 60 crores (Rs. 100 crores in the Revised). Loans to Foreign Governments, public enterprises, port trusts, municipalities etc. are placed at Rs. 631 crores as against Rs. 782 crores in 1972-73 (Revised).

SECTION II

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE RECEIPTS

The statement below summarises, by broad categories, the estimates of revenue receipts. Further details by sections and heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 and between the latter and the Budget Estimates for 1973-74, are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In Crores of Rs.)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1. *Tax Revenue*			
Customs Duties	720.40	810.00	974.20
Union Excise Duties	2464.75	2428.18	@2741.05
Corporation Tax	493.50	558.00	608.00
Taxes on Income	*583.00	*602.00	*650.60
Estate Duty	*8.00	*9.25	*9.25
Wealth Tax	43.00	43.00	43.00
Other Taxes and Duties	87.50	87.36	@85.46
TOTAL	4400.15	4537.79	5111.56
2. *Non-tax Revenue*			
Debt Services	685.67	719.83	771.05
Currency and Mint	145.30	146.97	154.57
Other non-tax Revenue	288.30	289.44	@220.21
TOTAL	1120.27	1156.24	1145.83
3. *Total Gross Revenue*	5520.42	5694.03	6257.39
4. *Less—States' Shares*			
Union Excise Duties	583.13	566.07	653.39
Taxes on Income	462.52	492.38	515.87
Estate Duty	7.66	7.51	8.79
TOTAL	1053.31	1065.96	1178.05
5. *Net—Centre's Revenue*	4467.11	4628.07	5097.34

* In the Annual Financial Statement figures shown are net of States' share.

@ Do not include any credit for refugee relief levies.

TAX REVENUE :

Customs :—

A rough distribution of the Customs revenue expected in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given below :—

STATEMENT I

Details of Customs Revenue

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Accounts 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1. IMPORT DUTIES:				
(i) Revenue Duties:				
Spirits and liquors . .	1,80	2,20	1,70	1,68
Spices . .	53	1,40	30	29
Tobacco . .	47	45	20	24
Kerosene oil .	20,79	24,20	29,50	29,50
Motor spirit	8,28	9,75	7,00	7,65
Batching, lubricating and other mineral oils .	13,42	16,00	14,50	14,77
High Speed Diesel Oil and Vaporising Oil . .	5,73	22,00	6,50	6,50
Industrial Fuel Oil . .	13,78	14,50	25,60	25,60
Motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, chassis, vans, lorries and parts thereof . . .	2,26	2,55	2,70	2,70
Motor vehicle parts . .	22,88	22,45	30,50	33,15
Electric lighting bulbs . .	33	26	32	34
Wireless reception instruments and apparatus .	1,28	1,76	1,80	2,50
Coal-tar dyes and coal-tar derivatives . .	2,41	3,40	2,20	3,95
Machinery .	1,18,89	1,15,61	1,33,00	1,72,93
Iron and Steel .	1,17,99	86,02	1,20,00	1,39,20
Metals other than iron, steel and silver . .	26,35	35,14	31,50	39,90
Railway plant and rolling stock	2,53	3,00	1,70	1,80
Wood Pulp, paper and stationery	7,43	8,95	12,60	16,5 3
Artificial silk yarn and thread .	6,49	8,25	10,50	13,10
Cotton yarn and other textile fabrics . .	8	3	31	32
Cinematograph films . .	1,97	1,80	1,80	4,15
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes.	2,05	1,92	2,90	2,43
Heavy chemicals.	1,52	54	70	1,00
Chemical drugs and medicines .	49,54	55,00	64,00	72,00
Artificial silk fabrics . .	31	32	34	36
Raw cotton .	2,22	4,50	4,00	41,64
Betelnuts . .	3	..	..	..
Petroleum crude.	..	6,00	..	..
All other articles	2,04,44	2,09,73	2,42,78	2,85,08
Total—Revenue Duties . .	6,35,80	6,57,73	7,48,95	9,19,31
(ii) Protective Duties:				
Metals other than iron and steel .	4,14	..	..	..
Raw Silk . .	12	16	23	25
All other articles	31	36	22	24
Total—Protective Duties . .	4,57	52	45	49
Total—Import Duties (Gross) .	6,40,37	6,58,25	7,49,40	9,19,80
Deduct—Refunds and draw backs	—28,86	—32,90	—35,40	—36,10
Total—Import Duties (Net) .	6,11,51	6,25,35	7,14,00	8,83,70
II. EXPORT DUTIES:				
Jute Manufactures . .	22,18	37,00	29,00	24,00
Raw Cotton .	2,38	2,20	3,00	3,00
Cotton waste .	18	15	30	30
Tea . . .	32	1	27	1
Coffee . .	1,97	2,10	2,10	2,10
Black pepper .	2,29	2,15	2,40	24,00
Groundnut oil cake . .	7,61	..	..	..

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Accounts 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Deoiled groundnut meal	2,98	10,00	10,60	10,00
Unmanufactured tobacco	3,84	3,80	6,10	6,10
Hides, skins and leather	7,09	6,60	9,70	9,15
Coir and coir manufactures	93	80	100	1 00
Mica	4,71	4,50	5,00	52
Manganese ore	1,47	1,85	1,40	1,40
Lumpy Iron ore.	12,32	13,00	12,30	12,60
Iron Ore Mines	2,44	2,10	2,10	2,10
Manganese Dioxide	1	2	..	..
Sillimanite	1	2	1	1
Steatite (Talc)	6	7	5	5
Kyanite	13	17	12	12
Chrome concentrate	..	..	..	..
Other articles	44	..	..	..
Cesses on exports:				
Black pepper	..	5	5	5
Cashew karnels	58	57	67	68
Hides and skins	..	..	..	..
Raw Wool	5	2	2	2
Cardamam	4	6	4	4
Agricultural produce	39	96	72	72
Unmanufactured tobacco	17	15	28	28
Oil cakes and meals	28	22	27	27
Coffee	20	21	30	30
Lac	3	4	22	2
Mica	31	30	45	45
Coir	3	3	3	3
Total—Export Duties (Gross)	75,44	89,15	88,30	82,40
Deduct—Refunds	—3,44	—3,00	—2,90	—2,90
Toal—Export Duties (Net)	72,00	86,15	85,40	—79,50

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Accounts 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
III. MISCELLANEOUS				
(Gross)	12,61	10,00	11,50	12,00
Deduct—Refunds	(—)1,11	—1,10	—90	—1,00
Miscellaneous (Net)	11,50	8,90	10,60	11,00
Additional Duties (Net)*	67	..	..	..
Grand Total—Customs Revenue (Gross)	7,29,09	7,57,40	8,49,20	10,14,20
Deduct—Total Refunds and drawbacks	(—)33,41	—37,00	—39,20	—40,00
Grand Total—Customs Revenue (Net)	6,95,68	7,20,40	8,10,00	9,74,20

*Commodity-wise details not available.

Import Duties

The Import Tariff is cast in the form of a commodity schedule.

The rate structure of import duties was rationalised by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 which replaced the earlier seven *ad valorem* rates of import duties by four effective rates, namely 30 per cent, 40 per cent, 60 per cent and 100 per cent. The 30 per cent rate applies to all items of machinery, iron and steel and unwrought copper. Certain basic raw materials and non-ferrous metals (other than unwrought copper) attract a uniform rate of 40 per cent. Rate of duty for semi-processed and intermediate goods has been fixed at 60 per cent while duty on most consumer goods is 100 per cent.

Additional duties of customs equal to the duties of excise wherever leviable on identical indigenous products are also levied on imports under the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 so that the indigenous producer is not placed at a disadvantage.

Exemption from import duty is granted, where called for, to provide incentive for the development of indigenous industries. To promote exports, drawback of import duty paid on imported items, used in the manufacture of articles intended for exports is also allowed under the various schemes of drawback evolved under section 75 of the Customs Act, 1962.

Section 4 of the Finance Act, 1971 empowers the Central Government to levy a regulatory duty of customs on all or any of the goods mentioned in the

Import Tariff Schedule with a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in imports. This provision was availed of in December, 1971. In order to exercise restraint on imports a regulatory duty of customs on all items of imports with the exception of foodgrains, books and a few other special categories, was imposed. The general rate of this levy was 2.5 per cent *ad valorem* while a few selected items were subjected to a higher rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. From the year 1972-73, 10 per cent *ad valorem* rate applies to all items which pay a duty of rate applies to all items which pay a duty of 100 per cent or more, in addition to the few selected items of December, 1971 list. A new rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* applies to all those items on which a duty of 60 per cent or more but less than 100 per cent is payable.

The Budget estimate of revenue from import duties for 1972-73 was placed at Rs. 625.35 crores taking into account the revenue of Rs. 20.40 crores from revision of the rates of regulatory duty of customs and additional revenue from additional (countervailing) duties.

The revenue from import duties in the revised estimate for 1972-73 has been estimated at Rs. 714.00 crores. The increase is mainly due to larger imports of Motor vehicle parts, machinery, iron and steel and chemicals, drugs and medicines than anticipated earlier.

Import Duty receipts for 1973-74 have been estimated at Rs. 883.70 crores.

Export Duties

Before devaluation of the rupee in June 1966, very few commodities were subjected to export duty. Following devaluation, export duties were levied on a number of items of exports such as jute manufactures, tea, ground-nut oil cake, deoiled ground-nut meal, unmanufactured tobacco, mica, hides, skin and leathers, manganese ore, iron ore, etc. These were levied mainly to mop up the adventitious gain to the exporters by way of higher realisations on scale abroad but with due regard to the competitive position of the goods in international market.

The effect of export duties on the country's export trade is kept under constant review. The export duty leviable on each item of export takes into account, **inter alia**, factors like home production and likely exportable surpluses, demand for products abroad, prices in international market, devaluation of foreign currencies, etc.

The Budget estimate for 1972-73 was placed at Rs. 86.15 crores. The revised estimate for 1972-73 has been placed at Rs. 85.40 crores. The variation in the revised estimate is mainly due to large exports of unmanufactured tobacco, hides and skins and raw cotton, offset by lower exports of lumpy iron ore and jute manufactures than anticipated and also due to reduction in export duty on primary carpet backing from November, 1972. The revenue from export duty for 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 79.50 crores, the fall being mainly due to anticipated decrease in the receipts on account of Jute manufactures.

Customs Revenue

The total customs revenue from all duties has been estimated at Rs. 810 crores for 1972-73 as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 720.40 crores. The Budget estimate for 1973-74 is placed at Rs. 974.20 crores.

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

The commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties are given in Statement II. The following table summarises the position :

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Actuals* 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Food and beverages	2,19,18	2,39,57	2,32,82	2,48,91
Tabacco	2,77,51	3,21,38	2,98,50	3,41,29
Petroleum Products	7,08,39	7,92,10	7,98,00	8,93,47
Vegetable oils and fats	14,43	15,44	16,15	16,80
Chemicals	1,16,47	1,52,31	1,53,45	1,72,24
Metals	1,46,61	2,41,01	2,39,49	2,92,61
Manufactured goods	4,78,84	5,60,27	5,59,57	6,29,24
Machinery and transport equipment	1,10,61	1,25,09	1,25,74	1,43,91
Cesses on various commodities	30,54	32,58	31,96	34,83
Miscellaneous	1,50	3,00	2,50	2,75
TOTAL—Gross Revenue from all duties of excise	21,04,08	24,82,75	24,58,18	27,76,05
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	24,93	18,00	30,00	35,00
TOTAL—Net Revenue from all duties	20,79,15	24,64,75	24,28,18	27,41,05
Break up of the above:				
(i) Basic Excise Duties (net) (excluding Cesses)	18,04,85	22,10,16	21,78,40	24,22,52
(ii) Special excise duties (net)	1,14,91	..	..	
(iii) Addl. excise duties in lieu of sales tax (net)	1,05,97	1,42,38	1,37,50	1,68,78
(iv) Regulatory Duties	22,88	79,63	80,37	1,14,97
(v) Earmarked Cesses	30,54	32,58	31,91	34,78

*Actuals as per Departmental records.

The Budget Estimate for 1972-73 for all duties of excise taken together was placed at Rs. 2464.75 crores including Rs. 134.75 crores as a result of the net effect of changes in rates and new duties introduced through the Finance Act, 1972. The Revenue from all duties is expected to go down by Rs. 36.57 crores to Rs. 2428.18 crores in 1972-73. The shortfall is due to drought conditions and later on power shortages in some parts of the country which affected production adversely.

An excise duty at the rate of 2 paise per copy which was levied with effect from 15th November 1971 under the Stamp and Excise Duty (Amendment) Act, 1971 on newspapers and other printed periodicals to raise resources to meet expenditure on refugees' relief has been discontinued from the year 1973-74.

Special Duties of Excise were levied under the Finance Act, 1963 on certain articles noteably, tobacco, cement, tyres and tubes, motor vehicles, rayon and synthetics fibres and yarns, aluminium, plastics, jute manufactures and paper which are chargeable to duty under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. In terms of the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission, accepted by Government, these duties have also been made shareable with the States, from 1972-73. From 17th March, 1972 these duties have been merged with Basic Excise Duties.

The revenue from all excise duties for 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 2741.05 crores i.e. an increase of Rs. 212.87 crores over the revised estimates 1972-73. The estimate take into account the effect of Finance Act, 1973.

Basic Excise Duties.

The Revised estimate of revenue from basic excise duties for 1972-73 has been placed at Rs. 2210.31 crores including the revenue from additional duties on mineral products under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 as well as from the various cesses earmarked for specific purposes. The Budget estimates for 1972-73 included additional revenue of Rs. 101.98 crores representing the net effect of the changes made through the Finance Act, 1972.

The Finance Act, 1973, provides for the increase in duties on Cigarettes, Motor Spirit, steel ingots and iron and steel products, Blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases, instant coffee, glycerine, plywood, paper, Rayon and synthetic yarn and fibres, Cotton fabrics, electric motors, motor vehicle parts. Fresh taxes were levied on Tool tips of sintered carbides of metal, wire ropes of iron and steel carbon Black and Rubber chemicals.

Budget estimate for 1973-74 assumes an increase of Rs. 244 crores over the revised estimate for 1972-73.

With effect from 1st April, 1969, the distribution of basic excise duties among the States is being made in accordance with the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission.

The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1970 which was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission, provides for the distribution of 20 per cent of the net proceeds of basic excise duties on all commodities other than duties and cesses earmarked for specific purposes, in accordance with the percentages prescribed by the Commission. The percentages are indicated in col. 8 of Statement III.

In terms of the Presidential Order issued under Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act 1970, 0.93 per cent of divisible net proceeds of basic excise duties would be payable to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Section 49 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, empowers the President to issue an Order determining the share of Central taxes payable to Manipur and Tripura on their becoming States with effect from 21-1-1972. The share of basic excise duty payable to Manipur and Tripura have been determined at 0.16 and 0.24 per cent of divisible net proceeds respectively.

The amonut payable to the States out of the basic excise duties during 1972-73 has been estimated at Rs. 431.22 crores as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 442.99 crores because of larger revenue anticipated in the next year. The States' share for 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 487.17 crores, with larger revenue anticipated from Basic excise duties in that year.

The amounts payable to the States have been worked out as follows :

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Gross collections from excise duties excluding cesses and miscellaneous receipts .	22,19,56	21,99,70	24,53,97
Deduct—Refunds . .	(—)17,40	(—)29,30	(—)34,20
Deduct—Cost of collections .	(—)16,32	(—)14,61	(—)15,88
Net proceeds from all commodities excluding casses and miscellaneous receipts .	21,85,84	21,55,79	24,03,89
States' share (20%) (Other than for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura). .	4,37,17	4,31,16	4,80,78
Adjustment in respect of 1970-71 on the basis of certified figures . .	..	—5,67	..
Share payable to Himachal Pradesh	4,07	4,01	4,47
Share payable to M nipur .	70	69	77
Share payable to Tripura .	1,05	1,03	1,15
TOTAL—Amount payable to States . . .	4,42,99	4,31,22	4,87,17

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are shown in columns 7 and 11 of Statement IV.

Additional Duties of Excise

The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 provides for the levy and collection of additional duties on sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woolen fabrics and rayon or artificial silk fabrics produced or manufactured in India. These duties are in addition to the duties payable under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 or under any other law for the time being in force and replace by agreement with the State Governments, the Sales Tax otherwise leviable by them on these commodities.

The Budget estimate for 1972-73 was placed at Rs. 142.38 crores taking into account anticipated larger production and clearances and additional revenue from the changes in duty under the Finance Act, 1972. The Revised estimate for 1972-73 and the Budget estimate for 1973-74 have been placed at Rs. 137.50 crores and Rs. 168.78 crores respectively. The latter includes additional revenue of Rs. 25.23 crores on account of net effect of Finance Act, 1973.

From 1st April, 1969 the net proceeds of these additional duties are distributable among the States in accordance with the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission. The net proceeds of these duties are distributable on the following basis :—

(a) 2.05 per cent to be retained by the Union for Union Territories ;

(b) 0.83 per cent to be paid to the State of Jammu & Kashmir;

(c) 0.09 per cent to be paid to the State of Nagaland; and

(d) the balance of 97.03 per cent of the net proceeds after payment of the amounts guaranteed to the States is to be distributed in accordance with the percentages specified in the Act.

The guaranteed amounts and the percentage share are prescribed in the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1970 and are shown in cols. 9 & 10 of Statement III.

In terms of the order issued by the President under Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970, 0.66 per cent of the total net proceeds of additional duties is payable to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

In addition, the shares of net proceeds of additional excise duties payable to Manipur and Tripura on their becoming States with effect from 21-1-1972 have been determined under Section 49 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 at 0.18 and 0.26 per cent respectively.

The amount payable to the States during 1972-73 has been estimated at Rs. 134.85 crores against the budget estimate of Rs. 140.14 crores taking into account the adjustment in respect of earlier years. On the basis of estimated revenue collection, the States' share for 1973-74 works out to Rs. 166.22 crores.

The following Table indicates the total amount payable to the States during 1972-73 and 1973-74.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Total Gross collections .	1,42,78	1,37,95	1,69,28
Deduct—Refunds . .	—40	—45	—50
Deduct—Cost of Collections .	—89	—90	—97
	1,41,49	1,36,60	1,67,81
Less—Union Territories share	—2,90	—2,80	—3,44
States' share other than for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura . .	1,38,59	1,33,80	1,64,37
Adjustments made on the basis of certified figures for 1970-71	..	—45	..
Share payable to Himachal Pradesh . . .	93	90	111
Share payable to Manipur .	25	25	30
Share payable to Tripura .	37	35	44
TOTAL . . .	1,40,14	1,34,85	1,66,22

The amount payable to individual States during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are shown in columns 8 and 12 of Statement IV.

TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX.

Broad details of revenue are as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
I. Corporation Tax			
Ordinary collections including Advance Tax collections .	4,73,50	5,36,10	5,85,00
Super Profits Tax. . .	..	40	..
Surtax	18,50	20,00	21,50
Miscellaneous . . .	1,50	1,50	1,50
TOTAL—I. .	4,93,50	5,58,00	6,08,00
II. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax			
Advance Tax collections (Net)	1,93,00	2,14,00	2,30,00
Ordinary collections . .	3,51,00	3,60,00	3,90,10
Surcharge (Union) . .	25,00	14,50	15,50
Surcharge (Special) . .	7,00	5,25	5,50
Addl. Surcharge (Union) .	50	75	75
Excess Profits Tax . .	10	..	..
Miscellaneous . . .	6,40	7,50	8,75
TOTAL—II . .	5,83,00	6,02,00	6,50,60
TOTAL—I & II . .	10,76,50	11,60,00	12,58,60

The Companies (Surcharge on Income-tax) Act, 1971 enacted in December, 1971 for mobilisation of additional resources provides for a levy of a surcharge of 2.5 per cent on the advance tax payable by the companies.

The revenue from Corporation tax and Income-tax for 1972-73 was estimated at Rs. 1076.50 crores including the effect of the changes made under the Finance Act, 1972 amounting to Rs. 16.50 crores. earlier estimates of Rs. 493.50 crores and Rs. 583.

On the basis of the latest assessment, the revised estimates of revenue from Corporation Tax and Taxes on Income for 1972-73 have been placed at Rs. 558 crores and Rs. 602 crores as against the crores respectively.

Revenue from Corporation tax and Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax for 1973-74 have been estimated at Rs. 608 crores and Rs. 651 crores respectively keeping in view the trend in the growth over the years of revenue from these sources, better economic conditions and the collections in 1972-73 under these heads and the net effect of Finance Act, 1973.

While the Corporation tax accrues in its entirety to the Centre, the net proceeds of Income-tax, except the tax attributable to Union emoluments, Union Territories and Union surcharges are divisible between the Centre and the States. The Constitution (Distribution of Revenue) Order, 1969 issued on 12th November, 1969 by the President of India under article 270 of the Constitution, to give effect to the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission, provides that 75 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union Territories *viz.* 2.6 per cent and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, shall be assigned to the States and distributed amongst them in accordance with the percentages shown in column 7 of Statement III.

In terms of the Order, the divisible net proceeds of Income-tax in respect of financial years commencing from 1969-70 are to include the advance tax collections made in the respective financial years and will not pend till the completion of regular assessments as had been the practice till then.

The States' share of advance tax already collected **but not distributed till 1969-70 is to be distributed** among the States as under :—

(i) Arrears in respect of advance tax collections up to 1966-67 to be paid in three annual equal instalments commencing from 1971-72.

(ii) Arrears in respect of collections in 1967-68 and 1968-69 to be paid in 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively on the basis of the certificates of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Paragraph 5 of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1969 provides for assignment and distribution of these arrears in accordance with the percentages prescribed in the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1965. These percentages which were recommended by the Fourth Finance Commission are shown in col. 2 of Statement III.

The Presidential Order issued in terms of Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 provides for payment of an amount equal to 0.47 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to Union Territories or to taxes payble in respect of Union emoluments, to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

On their becoming full-fledged States with effect from 21st January, 1972, Manipur and Tripura are also entitled to a share in the net proceeds of taxes on income. In terms of Section 49 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, the shares of the net proceeds of income-tax payable to Manipur and Tripura have been determined as 0.02 and 0.04 per cent respectively for the year 1971-72 and 0.12 and 0.18 per cent respectively for the subsequent years.

The States' share has been worked out as indicated below :—

(In crores of Rs.)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Total taxes on income (other than Corporation Tax) (net of refunds) . . .	5,83.00	6,02.00	6,50.60
Less—			
Union surcharge . . .	—25.00	—14.50	—15.50
Surcharge (Special) . .	—7.00	—5.25	—5.50
Additional surcharge (Union)	—0.50	—0.75	—0.75
Miscellaneous . . .	—6.40	—7.50	—8.75
	544.10	574.00	6,20.10
Deduct--Portion attributable to Union emoluments . . .	—20.75	—21.00	—22.00
Less—Cost of collections .	—18.79	—19.12	—21.25
Deduct—Portion attributable to Union Territories	—13.41	—13.88	—15.00
TOTAL—Divisible Pool .	491.45	520.00	561.85
States' share (75%) (Other than for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura) .	368.59	390.00	421.39
Adjustment made on the basis of Departmental actuals/Certified figures for 1970-71	..	+8.24	..
First and second instalments of unadjusted advance tax collections (up to 1966-67).	+90.15	+90.15	+90.15
Share payable to Himachal Pradesh	+2.31	+2.44	+2.64
Share payable to Manipur .	+0.59	+0.62	+0.68
Share payable to Tripura .	+0.88	+0.93	+1.01
TOTAL . . .	462.52	492.38	515.87

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are shown in columns 6 and 10 of Statement IV. Larger share in both the years is mainly due to increase in the estimated collections.

Estate Duty

The net proceeds of estate duty on agricultural land are assigned to the States and the Union Territories with legislature in which these are collected. The net proceeds of estate duty on property other than agricultural land levied and collected during a financial year, after deduction therefrom the portion of the proceeds attributable to Union Territories, are also distributed among the States as under :—

(a) The amount attributable to immovable property is distributed in proportion to the gross value of the immovable property situated in the respective States;

(b) The balance is distributed in accordance with the percentages indicated in column 11 of Statement III.

From 1st April, 1969 the distribution of Estate Duty collections is governed by the Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1969 based on the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Fifth Finance Commission. In terms of the Act, three per cent of the net proceeds of State Duty on property other than agricultural land is to be retained by the Union as being the proceeds attributable to Union Territories and the remaining 97 per cent distributed among the States. After distributing the portion attributable to immovable property in proportion to the gross value of such property located in each State and brought into assessment in each year, the balance is to be distributed among the States in accordance with the percentages shown in col. 11 of Statement III.

In addition, the shares of net proceeds of Estate Duty on property other than agricultural land payable to the State of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura have been determined in terms of Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 and Section 49 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 as follows:—

Himachal Pradesh . .	0.50 per cent
Manipur	0.03 per cent for the year 1971-72 and
	0.14 per cent for the subsequent years
Tripura	0.04 per cent for the year 1971-72 and
	0.20 per cent for the subsequent years.

The revenue from Estate Duty has been assumed at Rs. 9.25 crores in both the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 against the original estimate of Rs. 8 crores.

The States' share has been worked out and is indicated below:—

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
I. Agricultural Land :			
A. Share payable to States Total collections (net of refunds) . .	65,39	67,00	68,00
Deduct—Cost of collection .	—1,32	—1,28	—1,26
Deduct—Net proceeds in respect of Union Territories . . .	—2,00	—10,00	—10
Net amount to be distributed among States . . .	62,07	55,72	56,24
Addl. share payable on the basis of certified figures for the years 1967-68 to 1969-70	..	+55,91	..
	62,07	1,11,63	56,24
II. Property other than agricultural land:			
Total collections (net of refunds) . .	7,34,61	8,58,00	8,57,00
Deduct—Cost of collection .	—14,89	—16,14	—15,81
Net proceeds . . .	7,19,72	8,41,86	8,41,19
Less— Portion attributable to Union Territories .	—21,59	—25,26	—25,24
Net proceeds to be distributed amongst States . .	6,98,13	8,16,60	8,15,95
Share payable to Himachal Pradesh . . .	+3,49	+4,08	+4,08
Share payable to Manipur and Tripura . *	+2,38	+2,78	+2,78
Total	7,04,00	8,23,46	8,22,81
Deduct—Amount recoverable on the basis of certified figures for the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 . . .	..	—1,84,49	..
Total II	7,04,00	6,38,97	8,22,81
Total share payable to States (TOTAL—I-II) . .	7,66,07	7,50,60	8,79,05

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are shown in columns 9 and 13 of Statement IV.

Taxes on Wealth

The Wealth Tax Act, 1957 provides for the levy of a tax on the wealth of every individual and Hindu undivided family. Under the Finance Act, 1970, the rates of ordinary wealth tax were increased. These rates were effective from 1st April, 1971. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 made further changes in the rates of tax which were to take effect from

1-4-1972. The rates effective in 1971-72 and the rates effective from 1972-73 are indicated below :—

	Rates in 1971-72	Rates effective from 1972-73
(a) *Individual:—*		
(i) On the first Rs. 1 lakh of net wealth	Nil	1%*
(ii) On the next Rs. 4 lakhs of net wealth	1%	
(iii) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	2%	2%
(iv) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	3%	3%
(v) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	4%	8%
(vi) On the balance of net wealth	5%	8%
(b) *Hindu undivided family:—*		
(i) On the first Rs. 2 lakhs of net wealth	Nil	1%*
(ii) On the next Rs. 3 lakhs of net wealth	1%	
(iii) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	2%	2%
(iv) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	3%	3%
(v) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	4%	8%
(vi) On the balance of net wealth	5%	8%

* No Wealth Tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed rupees one lakhs in the case of an Individual and rupees two lakhs in the case of a Hindu Undivided Family

The Finance Act, 1970 also altered the manner of levy of additional wealth-tax with effect from 1st April, 1971. Additional wealth-tax will be leviable on the value of land and building (other than business premises) and rights therein, situated in an "urban area", which is included in the net wealth of an individual or Hindu Undivided Family. The rates, which are effective from 1st April, 1971, are indicated below :—

In respect of the total value of urban assets determined in accordance with the prescribed rules:—

(i) On the first Rs. 5 lakhs	Nil
(ii) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs	5%
(iii) On the balance	7%

Under the Finance Act, 1969 the value of agricultural land, etc. held by individuals and Hindu Undivided Families was also brought within the purview of the Wealth-tax Act, subject to certain limits. This took effect from 1st April, 1970 i.e. from the assessment year 1970-71. The net proceeds of wealth tax on agricultural land, etc. are to be passed on to the States as grants-in-aid.

The current Budget assumed revenue from wealth tax at Rs. 43 crores. The Revised and next Budget are also placed at the same level.

Provision had been made in expenditure estimates for payment of Rs. 9.25 crores in the Budget to the States as grants on account of agricultural wealth tax. In veiw of the small collections, the Revised and next Budget do not include any provision. Payment made to States last year is expected to cover their entitlements during this year and the next.

Other taxes and Duties :

The relevant details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Expenditure Tax	1	1	..
Gift Tax	2,50	3,75	3,50
Land Revenue	20	33	36
State Excise Duties	5,58	7,16	7,47
Taxes on Vehicles	3,04	3,21	3,62
Sales Tax	32,38	35,29	38,25
Other Taxes and Duties	35,13	27,39	22,16
Stamps	8,41	9,98	9,85
Registration Fees	25	24	25
	87,50	87,36	85,46

Expenditure Tax:

Under the Finance Act, 1966, the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957 stands repealed with effect from 1st April, 1966. The budget for 1972-73 assumed receipt of Rs. one lakh in respect of the collections pertaining to earlier years. The revised is at the same level while no receipt has been assumed in the next budget.

Gift Tax:

The Gift Tax Act, 1958 provides for the levy every year of a tax on gifts made during the previous year. Under the Finance Act, 1970 the exemption limit from gift in respect of the assessment year 1971-72 and subsequent year was lowered from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000 and the rates of Gift Tax were also modified. The rates of Gift Tax effective from the 1st April, 1971 are given below:—

Slabs	Rates effective from 1971-72
	(%)
1—5,000	Nil
5,001—10,000	5
10,001—20,000	5
20,001—25,000	10
25,001—50,000	10
50,001—1,00,000	15
1,00,001—1,50,000	20
1,50,001—2,00,000	20
2,00,001—3,50,000	25
3,50,001—5,00,000	25
5,00,001—10,00,000	30
10,00,001—15,00,000	40
15,00,001—20,00,000	50
Above 20,00,000	75

The revenue from Gift Tax was assumed at Rs. 2.50 crores for the year 1972-73. The revised estimates for the year 1972-73 and the budget estimates for 1973-74 have been placed at Rs. 3.75 crores and Rs. 3.50 crores respectively.

Land Revenue:

The receipts represent the Land Revenue collections, including royalty from quarries in the Union Territories without Legislature. Larger receipts in the Revised Estimates are due partly to recovery of arrears of land revenue and partly to issue of more licences for quarries, in Delhi.

State Excise Duties:

The receipts mainly relate to Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in the Revised as well as next Budget is due to larger revenue as a result of six more country liquor shops in Delhi.

Taxes on Vehicles:

The Revised Estimates for the current year are based on the trend of collection under the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. The Budget for the next year assumes normal growth.

Sales Tax:

The receipts pertain mainly to Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in Revised 1972-73 and Budget 1973-74 reflects the progressive increase in the receipts on account of increased turnover in Delhi. A part of the increase in the current year is also due to full effect of the surcharge on sales tax levied in Delhi in the year 1971-72.

Other-Taxes and Duties :

The receipts under this head represent the proceeds of Entertainment, Betting and Terminal Taxes in Delhi and collections under the Entertainment Duty Act, Passenger and Goods Tax Act, Profession Tax and Electricity Duties in Chandigarh. The estimates also include receipts from the Foreign Travel Tax, as also from refugee relief levels *viz.*, Inland Travel Tax, Tax on Railway Passenger Fares, Tax on Postal Articles and Surcharge levied on Entertainment and Betting Taxes.

The break up of the estimates is given below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
(i) ·ign Travel Tax .	8,00	4,25	5,50
Travel Tax .	3,00	2,25	..
›stal Articles .	9,45	4,55	..
and duties t Tax, Terminal cluding .	14,68	16,34	16,66
.	35,13	27,39	22,16

(i) *Foreign Travel Tax*—The receipts from this tax, which was brought into force with effect from 15th October, 1971, are now estimated at Rs. 4.25 crores in the current year and Rs. 5.50 crores next year.

(ii) *Inland Travel Tax*—This tax was levied on the journeys undertaken on or after 15th November, 1971. The revenues are estimated at Rs. 2.25 crores in the current year.

(iii) *Tax on Postal Articles*—The tax on postal articles, which was levied with effect from 15th November, 1971, is expected to yield a net revenue of Rs. 4.55 crores in the current year.

(iv) *Other taxes and duties (Terminal Tax, Entertainment Tax, Betting Tax, etc.*—The increase in the Revised as well as next Budget from these taxes is mainly on account of larger collection of Terminal Tax in Delhi. The Terminal Tax in Delhi is collected through the agency of Delhi Municipal Corporation the net proceeds being distributed amongst the local bodies, including the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The net proceeds of the Entertainment Tax and the major portion of the Betting Tax are also made over to the local bodies. Provision for these payments as well as payment of cost of collection of Terminal Tax is made in the expenditure estimates.

Stamps:

Larger sale of stamps in Delhi and Chandigarh account for the increase in the Revised and next Budget. A part of the increase in the Revised is also due to larger receipts of the Security Printing Press due to increase in the selling rates of the various stamps consequent on increase in the cost of production.

Registration Fees:

There is no appreciable change in the estimates this year as well as the next year.

NON-TAX REVENUE

Debt Services : Interest Receipts :

The relevant details are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
(i) Interest from State and Union Territory Governments . . .	3,45,00	3,45,00	3,85,00
(ii) Interest from Railways .	1,40,34	1,44,53	1,55,96
(iii) Interest from P&T .	13,05	13,87	14,43
(iv) Other Interest receipts	1,88,28	2,16,43	2,15,66
	6,86,67	7,19,83	7,71 05

(i) Since 1st April 1969, loans advanced to State Governments normally carry interest at 5% per annum. A rebate of 1/4% is allowed for prompt payment of interest and repayment of principal. The Revised Estimate of interest receipts from State and Union Territory Governments is placed at Rs. 345 crores *i.e.* at the same level as in the original Budget. The next Budget assumes credit of Rs. 385 crores; the increase is mainly due to interest on fresh loans likely to be advanced to the State and the Union Territory Governments upto the end of 1972-73.

(ii) The increase in the Revised in interest receipts from Railways is mainly due to larger provision for Railway capital during the year. Next Budget takes into account interest liability in respect of capital to be provided to Railways next year. A part of the increase is due to rise in the average rate of interest chargeable on capital outlay in commercial departments from 4.77% this year to 4.90 per cent next year.

(iii) Interest receipts from P & T are now estimated at Rs. 13.87 crores in the Revised and Rs. 14.43 crores in the next Budget. The increase in the interest payable in 1973-74 takes into account fresh additions to the capital at charge and higher rate of interest chargeable to commercial departments in the year.

(iv) The estimates under 'other interest receipts' represent interest on (a) capital outlay in commercial departmental undertakings other than Railways and P & T; (b) loans and advances to financial and industrial enterprises in the public sector, municipalities, corporations and port trusts and other parties; (c) advances to foreign Governments, and (d) interest earned on on cash balances of the India Supply Mission Washington and the High Commission in U.K.

Loans advanced to commercial and industrial undertakings carry interest at rates ranging between 6-1/2% to 7-1/2% subject to a rebate of 1/4 per cent for prompt payments. Loans to other parties carry slightly lower rates of interest. The Revised is based on the latest assessment taking into account arrears pertaining to earlier years. The shortfall next year is due to (i) absence of any recovery of arrears in that year and

(ii) repayment of the principal amounting to Rs. 200 crores by the Food Corporation in the current year and conversion of loans aggregating Rs. 48 crores advanced earlier to Neyveli Lignite, Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, National Coal Development Corporation and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited for financing township expenditure into equity thereby extinguishing interest liability.

CURRENCY AND MINT, :

The main items of currency and Mint receipts are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Currency and Coinage:			
(i) Surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India	1,20,00	1,20,00	1 30,00
(ii) Value of one rupee Note forms . . .	4,34	3,99	3,62
(iii) Other receipts from Currency Note Press .	5,72	5,77	4 94
(iv) Profits from current circulation of small coins	10,00	11,70	9,00
(v) Security Paper Mill .	3,78	3,67	3,85
(vi) Bank Note Press .	..	..	1,17
TOTAL . . .	1,43,84	1,45,13	1,52,58
Mint.			
Miscellaneous Mint Receipts. . . .	1,46	1,84	1,99
TOTAL . . .	1,46	1,84	1,99
GRAND TOTAL . .	1,45,30	1,46,97	1,54,57

(i) The surplus profits of the Reserve Bank transferable to Government in 1972-73 and 1973-74 have been estimated at Rs. 120 crores and Rs. 130 crores respectively.

(ii) The shortfall both in the Revised and the next Budget is due to reduction in the selling price of paper used for one rupee notes.

(iii) & (vi) With the commissioning of the Bank Note Press next year, the Currency Note Press at Nasik would be printing notes of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 denominations and notes of Rs. 10 and higher denominations would be printed at the Bank Note Press, Dewas.

(iv) Profits from the circulation of small coins during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are expected to be Rs. 11.70 crores and Rs. 9 crores respectively against the current Budget of Rs. 10 crores, mainly due to larger demand for small coins during the current year. The Budget Estimate 1973-74 is based on estimate of small coins likely to be put into circulation in that year. According to the accounting procedure followed since 1956-57, the expenditure on the purchase and acquisition of metal for coinage is charged to capital and the difference between the face value and the metallic content of the coins put into circulation is adjusted as profit. Likewise, the difference between the face value and the metallic content of the coins returned as unifit for reissue and melted is treated as loss and debited to expenditure estimates.

(v) The estimates of receipts from the Security Paper Mill in the Revised as well as Budget are based

on the revised prices of the paper fixed by the Government.

Miscellaneous Mint Receipts.—The increase in the Revised and the next Budget is under refining charges of gold and silver assayed at the Mints and the Silver Refinery and manufacture of weights and measures as also due to sundry articles supplied and work done by them.

Other Non-tax Revenue

The details by sections are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Administrative Services	12,00	14,69	14,69
Social and Developmental Services	51,68	63,80	58,23
Multipurpose River Schemes:			
Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	16,73	10,63	16,87
Public Works	7,83	7,47	7,44
Transport and Communications	15,94	13,88	15,08
Miscellaneous	1,22,92	1,19,84	50,63
Contribution and Miscellaneous adjustments	50,01	49,54	54,27
Extraordinary items	11,19	9,59	3,00
TOTAL	2,88,30	2,89,44	2,20,21

Administrative Services :

The details by Major Heads of account are given below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Administration of Justice	56	54	57
Jails	5	6	6
Police	1,76	2,37	2,37
Supplies and Disposals	6,76	7,88	7,93
Miscellaneous Departments	2,87	3,84	3,76
TOTAL	12,00	14,69	14,69

Administration of Justice :

Receipts represent the fees and fines realised mainly in Delhi.

Jails :

Estimates are based on anticipated receipts from the jail factories.

Police :

Major portion of the receipts under this head is on account of the Arms Act which is administered by the State Governments on behalf of the Centre, the net receipts being made over to them as cost of administration, provision for which is made in the expenditure estimates. The increase in the Revised Estimates is also on account of Police supplied to Municipalities and Cantonments as also from the State Governments on account of training of IPS probationers.

Supplies and Disposals :

This head primarily accommodates the receipts from surcharge on stores and inspection fees of stores by India Supply Mission, London, which depend on purchases made through the Department of Supply.

Miscellaneous Departments :

The increase is mainly on account of more fees anticipated from registration of Companies under the Companies Act. A part of the increase is under fees realised from candidates by the Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat Training School.

Social and Developmental Services :

Details by Major Heads of account are as under :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Reivsed 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Education	1,66	3,61	3,59
Medical	1,30	1,36	1,31
Public Health	1,26	1,05	97
Family Planning	5,68	9,84	3,81
Agriculture	1,68	2,13	2,44
Animal Husbandry	53	42	53
Co-operation	4	4	4
Industries	4,09	4,87	6,59
Broadcasting	22,71	24,33	24,81
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	2	2	2
Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	12,71	16,13	14,12
TOTAL	51,68	63,80	58,23

Education :

The increase in the Revised and the next Budget is on account of sale proceeds of Swedish gift paper. The Revised Estimates assumes a credit of Rs. 1.99 crores and the next Budget Rs. 2 crores on this account. The residuary receipts under this head pertain to Delhi and Chandigarh.

Medical :

The major portion of receipts under this head represents contributions received from the beneficiaries of the Central Government Health Scheme and receipts of the Mental Hospital at Ranchi. The variation is due to more receipts anticipated from Hospitals and Health Scheme for Central Government servants in Delhi.

Public Health :

The receipts mainly pertain to supply of material to State Governments for National T.B. Control,

National Smallpox Eradication Programme and National Malaria Eradication Programme. The estimates are based on the trend of collections.

Family Planning :

The Revised includes Rs. 7.85 crores received as grant from USAID for family planning programmes. Stocks of Contraceptives are being procured through international agencies for free supply. The cost of these stocks is estimated at Rs. 18 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 1.78 crores in the next year for which credit has been assumed. Apart from this, aid is expected from United Nations Fund for population activities for the Vasectomy Camps (Rs. 73 lakhs each this year and the next year) and gifts aid from the Norway Agency for International Development (Rs. 88 lakhs this year and Rs. 77 lakhs next year). Besides, gift from the Danish International Development Agency for the construction of the building of National Institute of Family Planning to be received this year and the next is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 31 lakhs respectively.

Agriculture :

The increase in the Revised Estimates and next Budget is mainly due to larger receipts expected to be realised from fumigation of imported cotton and larger receipts of the Directorate of Plant Protection and Quarantine on account of larger import of fruits through land route. These increases have been partly counter balanced by fall in the receipts anticipated from the grading of agricultural products.

Industries :

Larger receipts on account of guarantees given by the Government and receipts under Cotton Textile Control Order mainly account for the variation in the estimates this year as well as next year. The part of the increase is due to receipts from Cottage and Small Scale Industries and collection of dues for services rendered.

Broadcasting :

The increase in the Revised Estimates is due to sale of more time for commercial broadcasting than earlier anticipated and anticipated increase in the collection of licence fees. Larger collections of licence fees account for the increase in the estimates next year.

Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations :

This head accommodates receipts from import and export application fees, Survey of India, Atomic Energy Department (other than its industrial units), Geological Survey of India, Films and Photo Divisions, Archaeology, Exhibitions and Fairs, Central Water and Power Commission, Land and Development Office, Delhi, the Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation, etc. The increase in the Revised Estimates is mainly on account of receipts from Third Asian Fair, Archaeological Museums, Fabrication Works and sale of Beryl-Ore of the Atomic Energy Department and ground rent of the Land Development Office, Delhi. Absence of receipts from the Trade Fair accounts for lower estimates next year.

Multipurpose River Schemes

Irrigation and Electricity Schemes :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
(*i*) Multipurpose River Schemes and Irrigation and Navigation etc. Works . . .	18	22	22
(*ii*) Electricity Schemes .	16,55	10,41	16,65
TOTAL . . .	16,73	10,63	16,87

The estimates under item (i) pertain mainly to the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona. Receipts under electricity schemes mainly pertain to Tarapur Atomic Power Station. The Revised is based on latest information regarding units of power anticipated to be sold. The output from the Station has been low in the past two years mostly because the unit outages for refuelling had to be extended for carrying out certain modifications in the reactor internals due to deficiencies noticed during refuelling operations. The repairs have since been completed and output of the Station would now improve. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station reached criticality in August 1972 and is expected to go into commercial operation by 1st April, 1973. The next Budget assumes receipts of both the power stations.

Public Works :

Public Works receipts represent mainly recoveries of rent etc., for Government property and estimates are based on the trend of receipts.

Transport and Communications.—The details are:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Ports and Pilotage . .	59	68	68
Mercantile Marine . .	19	18	18
Lighthouses and Lightships	1,56	1,55	1,57
Aviation	3,89	1,69	2,04
Road and Water Transport Schemes	77	74	76
Overseas Communications Service	8,94	9,04	9,85
TOTAL . . .	15,94	13,88	15,08

Ports and Pilotage.—The receipts relating to Ports and Pilotage are mainly in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The increase in the Revised Estimates is on account of larger receipts from freight, passage and tonnage.

Aviation.—Consequent on transfer of control over international airports at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras to the International Airport Authority set up from 1st April, 1972, only residuary aviation receipts are adjusted under this head.

Overseas Communications Service.—The increase in the Revised Estimates is mainly due to more telegraphic traffic. Increase in the next Budget is due to anticipated increase in the traffic revenue mainly, telex, telephone and telegraphic traffic.

Other Heads.—The Estimates show normal trends.

Miscellaneous.—The details are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Contributions and recoveries towards pensions and other retirement benefits	2,28	1,90	1,96
Stationery and Printing .	1,33	1,25	1,26
Opium	16,00	16,20	15,70
Forest	3,72	3,96	4,06
Miscellaneous	99,59	96,53	27,65
TOTAL	1,22,92	1,19,84	50,63

Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement benefits.—The estimates under this head represent the recoveries in respect of Government servants deputed for service to outside bodies including Government owned autonomous undertakings and the amounts recoverable from the Government of Burma on account of their share of divisible pensions. The Budget included Rs. 35.50 lakhs on account of arrears due from Government of Burma. The Revised and next Budget do not assume any recovery on this account which explain the shortfall in the estimates.

Stationery and Printing.—Decrease in the sale of gazette and other publications accounts for the variation in the revised estimates.

Opium.—The estimates both in the Revised and the next Budget are based on targets for export of opium.

Forest.—The receipts pertain mainly to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh.

Miscellaneous.—The main items under this head are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Rehabilitation Receipts .	1,34	1,16	78
Relief Aid from Foreign Countries . . .	10,00	14,18	..
Emergency Risks (Goods) Insuance Scheme, 1962 .	40	30	25
Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Scheme .	50	30	30
War Risks Marine (Hulls) Reinsurance Scheme .	1,10	1,10	1,20
Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Schemes, 1971 .	5,00	40	60
Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Scheme, 1971	10,00	40	60
External Grants:			
USAID	5,68	7,85	..
Canada	9,45	9,10	8,40
West Germany . . .	..	4,51	..
Other receipts . . .	56,12	57,23	15,52
TOTAL . . .	99,59	96,53	27,65

Rehabilitation receipts.—These mainly consist of sale proceeds and rent, etc. of evacuee property, cash balances of the custodians transferred to the Compensation Pool and other receipts, the estimates of which are based on trend of actual realisations.

Relief Aid.—Estimates represent value of relief assistance received in kind during the last year from foreign Governments, international organisations etc. for Bangladesh refugees. A portion of this assistance has been adjusted in the accounts of the current year for which credit has been assumed.

Emergency Risks Insurance Schemes 1962.—The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme and the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Scheme were suspended on 10th January, 1969 and no premium is being charged under these schemes. The estimates in these cases represent the arrears of premium expected to be realised during the current year and the next. The receipts from premiums are initially credited to revenues and subsequently transferred to a separate Fund.

War Risks (Marine Hulls) Reinsurance Scheme.—The scheme was introduced in 1965 to grant war risks insurance cover on Marine Hulls of all ships on the Indian Register and also on mechanised sailing vessels following the cancellation of war risks insurance cover on Indian Ships by foreign insurance. The LIC are acting as agent but the policies are wholly re-insured with the Government of India. The receipts from premia which are payable quarterly are initially credited as revenues of the Government and subsequently transferred to a Fund.

Emergency Risks Insurance Schemes 1971.—Following the declaration of Emergency in December,

1971 Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme 1971 and the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Scheme, 1971 were framed under the related Acts passed in 1971. With the dis-continuance of premium collection with effect from 1st April, 1972 in respect of policies which were in force on 31st March, 1972 and thereafter, collections pertain to new policies including supplementary policies to the existing ones. The receipts from premium are initially credited to revenue and subsequently transferred to a separate Fund.

External Grants :

Grants from USAID.—The Budget took a credit of Rs. 5.68 crores on account of grants from USAID for Family Planning Programme. The Revised includes spill over adjustments of last year and is placed at Rs. 7.85 crores. The next Budget does not assume any receipt.

Grants from Canada.—The Revised Estimates for Canadian Commodity Grants for 1972-73 is C. $ 13 million comprising rapeseed worth C. $ 11 million and skimmed mily powder for C. $ 2 million. Similar commodity assistance for 1973-74 is expected to be C. $ 12 million. Credit for Rs. 9.10 crores in the Revised and Rs. 8.40 crores in 1973-74 on this account has been assumed.

Grants from Federal Republic of Germany.—The Federal Republic of Germany have provided assistance in the form of debt relief as part of Consortium Aid to India. The relief is in the form of refinancing repayments of earlier loans, earmarking certain portion of debt credit for financing of purchases from third countries and foregoing of a portion of interest on certain earlier loans and treating the same as grant to Government of India. A credit of Rs. 4.51 crores has been assumed in the Revised on account of relief in the payment of interest.

Other Receipts :

The main item is contributions from the State Governments on account of Special levies (Bangladesh levies) imposed by State Governments and the contribution in respect of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares levied by the Central Government which would be transferred to Central Government by the States in the form of contribution. The Revised assumes credit of Rs. 32 crores on account of contributions from State Governments, besides, Rs. 12.68 crores on account of their share of Railway Passenger Fares Tax referred to. The next Budget assumes a credit of Rs. 2 crores to cover spill over adjustments, if any.

In addition, credit is taken here for the Special surcharge on USAID loans to private sector undertakings under Special Loan Repayment Procedure agreements between the Government of India and USAID. These loans are repaid in rupees by the borrowers to the Government of India in instalments according to the term of the original loan agreements. The borroowers also pay to Government in reupees a special sur-charge at rates ranging from 2-3/4 per cent to 5 per cent on the balance outstanding with them and a credit fee at the rates described in the loan agreements. While the special surcharge is retained by the Government, the credit fee is paid to the AID in dollars. Receipts from Special surcharge are estimated at Rs. 2.25 crores in the Revised and Rs. 2.36 crores in the next Budget.

The rest of the receipts relate to miscellaneous items like passport fees, gain by exchange on dollar transactions, unclaimed deposits and fees for Government audit. The estimates are based on trend of actuals.

Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments.—The details are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
(*i*) Contrbuition from Railways . . .	19,35	18,65	16,65
(*ii*) Contribution from Posts and Telegraphs .	3,03	3,35	3,27
(*iii*) Dividentds, etc. from Commercial and other undertakings . .	27,63	27,54	34,35
TOTAL . . .	50,01	49,54	54,27

Contribution from Railways

In terms of the recommendations of the successive Railway Cenvention Committees of Parliament, the Railways pay a fixed dividend to the General Revenues on the capital invested in the Railways as Computed annually in lieu of the interest charges plus a small element of contribution. On the basis of the recommendations of the Convention Committee, 1965, the Railways were liable to pay on capital invested after 31st March, 1964 dividend @ 6 per cent with effect from 1966-67. The capital invested prior to that date, however, enjoyed a lower rate of dividend, namely 4½ per cent, with an addition of 1 per cent in lieu of passanger fare tax (which was merged with the basic fares with effect from 1st April, 1961). Out of the dividend paid by the Railways, an amount of Rs. 16.25 crores is being passed on to the States as payments in lieu of passenger fare tax and the balance utilised to assist the States to finance safety works such as manned level crossings, over bridges and under bridges.

On certain elements of capital like the capital invested on new lines and the capital-at-charge of the non-strategic portion of the North-East Frontier Railways, the unremunerative branch lines as also the element of over-capitalisation, the Railways enjoy certain concessions in the matter of dividend payment. In respect of the new lines, the dividend for the initial period of five years after the opening of the lines for traffic becomes payable from the sixth year onwards only if the net income of the new lines left a surplus after payment of the current dividend. The account of deferred dividend on new lines is closed after a period of 20 years from the date of their

opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period. The entire loss in the operation of the strategic lines is also borne by the General Revenues.

The Railways Convention Committee, 1971 besides recommending continuing of the above arrangements until 1973-74, have recommended grant of further concessions and exemptions to railways. The salient features of their recommendations are :

(i) No dividend is payable on the capital expenditure on unremunerative strategic lines; the annual loss in the working of such lines is to be borne by the General Revenues and if the working of these lines leaves a surplus, it should be transferred to General Revenues (upto the level of the normal dividend);

(ii) A beginning should be made with the amortisation of unproductive capital to the extent of the interest earned on the balances in the Railway Reserve Fund supplemented by such appropriation from Railways Revenues from year to year as may be possible on the financial results of each year.

(iii) The existing rate of dividend at 4½ per cent of the capital invested in the Railways upto 1963-64 with an addition of 1 per cent in lieu of passenger fare tax and at 6 per cent of the capital invested after 31st March, 1964 should continue to be paid by the Railways to the General Revenues;

(iv) The extant arrangements for the purpose of dividend in regard to the strategic lines, Kariburu-Bimalgarh and Sambalpur-Titlagarh ore lines and the Kathua-Jammu line may continue;

(v) The Capital-at-Charge of the non-strategic portion of the North-East Frontier Railway and the unremunerative branch lines as also the element of overcapitalisation may be exempted from payment of dividend;

(vi) The existing arrangements of (a) deferring the payment of dividend on the Capital-at-Charge of New Lines chargeable at the average borrowing rate of interest during the period of their construction as well as for the first five years after their opening and (b) closing the account of deferred dividend of New Lines after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period, may be continued;

(vii) Having regard to the long period of construction gestation of railway investment in general and the time taken by such investments to reach full earning potential, 25 per cent of outlay in a year on works-in-progress (which could otherwise be liable to payment of dividend) may be exempted from payment of dividend for a period of 3 years;

(viii) Consistent with the commercial practice of utilising reserves as internal resources, the Railways should be given the benefit of interest at the current dividend rate on the fund balances by being permitted to take credit for the differences between the dividend rate and the average borrowing rate at which interest accrues at present to the Funds as a set off in the dividend payable from the Railways to the General Revenues.

(In crores of Rupees)

1	Budget 1972-73		Revised 1972-73		Budget 1973-74	
	Interest (2)	Contribution (3)	Interest (4)	Contribution (5)	Interest (6)	Contribution (7)
(*i*) Dividend on Capital-at-charge	138.97	8.96	141.34	9.21	152.74	7.03
(*ii*) Interest on over-capitalisation and on N.E.F. Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Deferred interest and other arrear adjustments	1.37	..	3.19	..	3.22	..
(*iv*) Adjustment of arrear dividend	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Payment in lieu of Tax on Railway Fares	..	16.25	..	16.25	..	16.25
(*vi*) Payment to assist the States for Railway Safety Works	..	1.91	..	1.91	..	1.92
(*vii*) *Deduct*—Loss on strategic lines	(—)4.51	..	(—)5.29	..	(—)5.34	..
(*viii*) *Deduct*—Difference between dividend rate and average borrowing rate at which interest accrues to the Funds	(—)3.26	..	(—)3.43	..	(—)3.21	..
TOTAL	140.34	19.35	144.53	18.65	155.96	16.65

The share of each State out of the grant of Rs. 16.25 crores in lieu of Passenger Fares Tax is determined in accordance with the recommendations made by the Fifth Finance Commission which were accepted. The percentage share of the grant of Rs. 16.25 crores and the amounts payable to each State are indicated in the Table below :

States	Share payable	
	Percentage of Rs. 16.25 crores	Amount (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	8.56	1,39
Assam	2.88	0.47
Bihar	10.86	1.77
Gujarat	6.91	1.12
Haryana	2.46	0.40
Jammu & Kashmir	0.01	*
Kerala	1.78	0.29
Madhya Pradesh	9.92	1.61
Maharashtra	9.12	1.48
Mysore	3.83	0.62
Nagaland	0.01	*
Orissa	2.36	0.38
Punjab	4.76	0.77
Rajasthan	6.43	1.05
Tamil Nadu	5.54	0.90
Uttar Pradesh	19.06	3,10
West Bengal	5,51	0,90
	1,00.00	16.25

* In thousands only.

The amounts earmarked for assisting the States for financing railway safety works are also distributable in the same proportion as their share of payment in lieu of the passenger fares tax. The provision for both these payments is made under expenditure head "74—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments".

Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs :

Under the revised convention, effective from 1st April, 1970, governing the relations between the posts and Telegraphs Department and the General Revenues :—

(i) The Department pay dividend at 4.75% on the net capital advanced upto the end of 1963-64 reduced by

(a) the Department's share of accumulated surpluses as on 31st March, 1960 (Rs. 29.78 crores) and

(b) further reduced by the balance in the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund at the end of 1963-64 (Rs. 52.72 crores) ;

(ii) On the capital advanced during the period commencing from 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1970 reduced by the net accretion to the Renewals Reserve Fund during the same period, the dividend payable is calculated at 6.75% ;

(iii) On the capital further advanced from 1st April, 1970 reduced by the balance in the P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund, the P. & T. Department will pay dividend at 6.75% ;

(iv) With effect from 1st April, 1970 the difference in interest at Dividend rate and average rate on the fund balance will be adjusted as a reduction in the Dividend payable by the P & T.

(v) The rates of dividend, mentioned at (i) and (ii), are to continue to be in force as long as the rates at which dividend is payable by the Railways do not undergo any change. In general, for the capital advanced during the period commencing from 1st April, 1964, the rates of dividend applicable to the P. & T. Department would be 0.75% more than the rates that may be fixed for Railways from time to time ; and

(vi) In case the P. & T. Department are unable to pay the dividend due to the General Revenues, the latter make an interest bearing advance to the P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall, as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

(vii) Provision for depreciation based on historical cost of assets will be transferred to capital in reduction of the outlay. The Department will, in addition, make out of its earnings, an annual contribution to its Capital Reserve Fund to provide for the inflationary element of the cost of replacement of its assets. With effect from 1st April, 1970 the balances in the Capital Reserve Fund will also earn interest at the average rate which will be added to the Fund itself.

Statement V gives the financial results of the working of the P. & T. Department. Briefly the position is as under :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Gross Receipts	3,10,00	3,22,75	3,62,00
Working Expenses (Net)	2,64,88	2,65,54	2,93,01
Net Receipts	45,12	57,21	68,99

The increase under, "Gross Receipts" in the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 has been primarily due to more realisation of revenue under Telephone Rental. Budget for 1973-74 allows for normal growth in receipts.

Increase in "Working Expenses" is mainly due to upward revision in the rates of conveyance of mails by Rail and Air. Budget for 1973-74 provides for normal increase in expenditure and more contributions towards capital expenditure from Revenue and depreciation on historical costs tranferred to Capital.

The working of the Department in 1972-73 is expected to result in a net receipt of Rs. 57.21 crores against which the dividend liability is estimated at Rs. 17.22 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 39.99 crores. A sum of Rs. 0.49 crores is appropriated to P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 39.50 crores to P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund.

The Budget for 1973-74 assumes net receipts of Rs. 68.99 crores with a dividend liability of Rs. 17.70 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 51.29 crores. Out of this surplus, a sum of Rs. 5.29 crores is appropriated to P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 46.00 crores to P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund. Of the total dividend payable, Rs. 13.87 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 14.43 crores in 1973-74 will be adjusted as interest receipts, the balance of Rs. 3.35 crores and Rs. 3.27 crores, being taken as contribution to General Revenues.

Dividends, etc. from commercial and other undertakings :

The dividends received by Government on investments in commercial, industrial and financial undertakings are included under this head. The details of these estimates are given in Annexure VII.

Extraordinary items :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Grant under P.L. 480.			
(*i*) Grant to cover local cost of experts under Technical Cooperation Programme	7,85	7,85	..
(*ii*) Other Grants . .	3,34	1,74	3,00
TOTAL . . .	11,19	9,59	3,00

(i) *Grants under Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Programme.*—Under the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Programme the U.S. Government provides the services of experts in various technical fields. The expenditure on this account was until recently met out of the portion of P.L. 480 funds earmarked for grants to the Government of India; the grant received from the U. S. Government was, in turn, paid back to USAID for meeting the rupee expenditure under the Technical Assistance Programme as well as cost of the USAID administrative expenses. The Trust Fund account has been formally closed on 31st December, 1972 and there will be no further transfers to the Trust Account thereafter. However, it has been agreed that the Government of India will itself bear liability for certain local cost of such of the personnel under the U.S. Technical Assisance Programme as may be agreed to be retained. The revised assumes a receipt of Rs. 7.85 crores.

(ii) *Other grants.*—The current Budget assumes these grants of Rs. 3.34 crores which included Rs. 2.34 crores for family planning vehicles and Rs. 1 crore for other projects. Grants for on going projects are placed at Rs. 1.74 crores in the Revised and at Rs. 3.00 crores in the next Budget.

STATEMENT II

Commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Exciseable Commodities	**Actuals 1971-72 Basic Excise	Special Excise %	Total	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	*BASIC DUTIES, AND CESSES.*							
A.	*Food and Beverages*							
	1. Sugar	1,33,55	..	1,33,55	1,41,70	1,40,40	1,42,40	1
	2. Tea	33,96	..	33,96	40,20	32,00	41,40	2
	3. Coffee	3,33	51	3,84	4,23	4,40	5,37	3
	4. Confectionery	68	..	68	72	72	79	4
	5. Prepared or Preserved Foods	5,18	..	5,18	5,30	5,10	5,60	5
	6. Food Products	4,60	..	4,60	5,20	5,20	5,60	6
	7. Aerated waters	3,29	..	3,29	5,30	6,80	7,45	7
	8. Glucose and dextrose	85	..	85	92	1,20	1,30	8
	9. Maida	11	..	11	..	..	..	9
	TOTAL A—*FOOD AND BEVERAGES*	1,85,55	51	1,86,06	2,03,57	1,95,82	2,09,91	A
B.	*Tobacco*							
	10. Unmanufactured Tobacco	64,55	12,33	76,88	86,95	82,50	83,97	10
	11. Cigars and Cigarettes	1,29,39	25,24	1,54,63	1,65,40	1,52,00	1,66,00	11
	12. Smoking mixtures	..	..	..	..	..	75	12
	TOTAL B—*TOBACCO*	1,93,94	37,57	2,31,51	2,52,35	2,34,50	2,50,72	B
C.	*Petroleum Products*							
	13. Refined Diesel Oil and Vaporising Oil	2,63,86	..	2,63,86	2,76,00	2,90,00	3,25,00	13
	14. Motor Spirit	2,19,66	..	2,19,66	2,40,00	2,40,00	2,76,30	14
	15. Kerosene	1,23,36	..	1,23,36	1,61,80	1,45,00	1,55,00	15
	16. Furnace Oil	31,75	..	31,75	30,00	26,50	28,50	16
	17. Diesel Oil not otherwise specified	21,87	..	21,87	23,80	22,00	24,60	17
	18. Asphalt, Bitumen and Tar	12,51	..	12,51	16,40	17,60	19,30	18
	19. Petroleum Products N.O.S.	26,62	..	26,62	25,90	44,00	47,50	19
	20. Blended or Compounded Lubricating Oils and Greases	7,93	..	7,93	17,00	12,00	16,27	20
	21. Petroleum Coke	83	..	83	1,20	90	1,00	21
	TOTAL C—*PETROLEUM PRODUCTS**	7,08,39	..	7,08,39	7,92,10	7,98,00	8,93,47	C
D.	*Vegetable Oils and Fats*							
	22. Vegetable Products	13,37	..	13,37	14,20	15,00	15,60	22
	23. Vegetable Non-essential Oils	1,06	..	1,06	1,24	1,15	1,20	23
	TOTAL D—*VEGETABLE OILS & FATS*	14,43	..	14,43	15,44	16,15	16,80	D

*Revenue from basic duties includes yield from additional duties levied on petroleum products under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958.

**Actuals as per Departmental records.

%Special Duties merged with Baric Duties from 1972-73.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

S. No.	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals 1971-72 Basic Excise	Actuals 1971-72 Special Excise	Actuals 1971-72 Total	Budget 1972-73 Total	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	S. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Chemicals							
24.	Fertilizers	21,06	..	21,06	37,50	38,00	44,25	24
25.	Plastic Materials and synthetic resins	23,81	4,58	28,39	33,97	35,00	38,70	25
26.	Patent and Proprietary Medicines	15,30	..	15,30	17,50	17,50	18,50	26
27.	Soap	9,87	1,87	11,74	12,90	12,30	12,92	27
28.	Paints and Varnishes	6,00	1,21	7,21	9,92	9,92	10,60	28
29.	Synthetic Organic Dyestuffs	5,82	..	5,82	9,60	9,60	10,37	29
30.	Cosmetics	4,90	94	5,84	6,12	6,12	7,06	30
31.	Sodium Silicate	1,62	..	1,62	1,75	1,65	1,75	31
32.	Gases	3,49	..	3,49	4,00	4,50	5,00	32
33.	Caustic Soda	3,98	..	3,98	4,00	4,50	5,10	33
34.	Soda Ash	2,46	..	2,46	2,85	2,50	2,85	34
35.	Chemicals namely Calcium, Carbide Bleaching Powder, Sodium hydrosulphite	1,95	..	1,95	2,70	2,60	2,80	35
36.	Cellophane	1,83	..	1,83	1,90	1,90	2,03	36
37.	Acids	1,45	..	1,45	1,80	1,65	1,85	37
38.	Organic Surface Active Agents	3,18	..	3,18	4,00	4,20	4,70	38
39.	Optical Bleaching Agents	62	..	62	93	80	88	39
40.	Glycerine	17	..	17	25	20	63	40
41.	Camphor	19	..	19	36	25	30	41
42.	Menthol	17	..	17	26	26	30	42
43.	Carbon Black	..	..	3	..	..	115	43
44.	Rubber Processing Chemicals	..	..	...	..	..	50	44
	TOTAL E—*CHEMICALS*	1,07,87	8,60	1,16,47	1,52,31	1,53,45	1,72,24	E
F.	*Metals*							
	(a) *Iron and Steel* :							
45.	Iron in any crude form	4,84	..	4,84	5,50	5,50	6,00	45
46.	Steel Ingots	1,64	..	1,64	2,60	3,60	5,80	46
47.	Iron and Steel Products	69,64	..	69,64	98,80	98,00	1,05,60	47
48.	Tin Plates	2,32	..	2,32	4,20	3,25	3,60	48
49.	Safety razor blades of stainless steel	23	..	23	25	42	48	49
50.	Metal Containers	10,56	..	10,56	11,50	11,50	12,50	50
51.	Slotted angles and channels of steel	10	..	10	17	12	14	51
52.	Safes, strong boxes, etc, made of base metal	35	..	35	40	40	44	52
53.	Wires ropes of Iron & Steel	..	..	..	..	..	75	53
	TOTAL—(a) *IRON AND STEEL*	89,68	..	89,68	1,23,42	1,22,79	1,35,31	F(a)
	(b) *Non-ferrous Metals*							
54.	Aluminium	28,67	5,43	34,10	40,18	39,75	45,75	54
55.	Copper and Copper Alloys	4,52	..	4,52	5,00	4,56	5,00	55
56.	Zinc	1,10	..	1,10	2,00	2,00	2,32	56
57.	Lead Unwrought	9	..	9	18	12	15	57
	TOTAL—(b) *NON-FERROUS METALS*	34,38	5,43	39,81	47,36	46,43	53,22	(b)
	TOTAL F—*METALS*	1,24,06	5,43	1,29,49	1,70,78	1,69,22	1,88,53	F(a)&(b)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals 1971-72 Basic Excise	Special Excise	Total	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
G.	*Manufactured Goods:*							
	(a) *Textiles and Jute:*							
58.	Cotton Fabrics	53,89	..	53,89	57,30	56,00	58,96	58
59.	Cotton Yarn	34,98	..	34,98	35,90	35,00	36,00	59
60.	Woollen Fabrics	2,19	42	2,61	2,64	2,95	3,25	60
61.	Woollen Yarn	4,20	1,31	5,51	5,45	4,70	5,20	61
62.	Rayon or artificial silk fabrics	13,12	2,46	15,58	21,24	19,50	22,18	62
63.	Rayon and Synthetic fibres and Yarn	69,83	20,05	89,88	94,34	1,01,00	1,34,00	63
64.	Jute Manufactures	22,07	2,11	24,18	23,08	24,20	26,10	64
65.	Jute twist Yarn	4	..	4	80	1,34	1,48	65
66.	Yarn N.E.S.	50	..	50	17,00	15,00	16,55	66
67.	Textile fabrics impregnated	1	..	1	10	2	3	67
68.	Wool tops	4,46	..	4,46	4,50	4,50	5,00	68
69.	Linoleum	9	..	9	30	27	32	69
70.	Ready-made Garments	44	..	44	1,00	70	85	70
	TOTAL—(a) *TEXTILES AND JUTE*	2,05,82	26,35	2,32,17	2,63,65	2,65,18	3,09,92	G(a)
	(b) *Other Manufactured Goods:*							
71.	Tyres and Tubes	53,04	10,09	63,13	71,55	74,00	81,50	71
72.	Rubber Products	8,80	1,66	10,46	12,68	12,68	14,45	72
73.	Synthetic Rubber	1,01	..	1,01	1,10	1,00	1,20	73
74.	Cement	40,99	7,75	48,74	56,87	56,00	62,50	74
75.	Asbestos Cement Products	2,71	..	2,71	3,20	3,20	3,52	75
76.	Mosaic Tiles	25	..	25	45	40	45	76
77.	Matches	29,47	..	29,47	31,60	28,00	29,00	77
78.	Paper	23,15	3,10	26,25	33,20	32,50	36,68	78
79.	Glass and Glassware	8,87	27	9,14	9,80	10,00	11,20	79
80.	Chinaware and Porcelainware	4,30	..	4,30	5,00	5,50	6,00	80
81.	Plywood	3,14	..	3,14	3,40	3,40	4,95	81
82.	Cinematograph Films	1,25	23	1,48	1,82	2,00	2,20	82
83.	Footwear	2,31	..	2,31	2,80	2,50	2,70	83
84.	Gramophones and records	36	..	36	40	40	64	84
85.	Cinematograph Projectors	16	..	16	17	22	25	85
86.	Photographic Cameras	7	..	7	15	12	15	86
87.	Steel furniture	3,33	..	3,33	3,30	3,30	3,60	87
88.	Crown Corks	2,22	..	2,22	3,10	2,70	3,00	88
89.	Pilfer Proof Caps	1,24	..	1,24	1,40	1,30	1,40	89
90.	Mechanical Lighters	1	..	1	1	1	1	90
91.	Typewriter ribbons	12	..	12	15	15	18	91
92.	Electric Insulation and Adhesive Tapes (NOS)	36	..	36	52	56	65	92
93.	Slide, Zip Fastners	30	..	30	35	40	45	93
94.	Pressure Cookers	36	..	36	40	40	44	94
95.	Vacuum Flasks	33	..	33	40	50	60	95
96.	Playing Cards	31	..	31	45	40	45	96
97.	Newspaper*	2,22	..	2,22	5,00	5,50	..	97
98.	Tool tips	..	..	..	..	..	60	98
	TOTAL—(b) *OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS*	1,90,68	23,10	2,13,78	2,49,27	2,47,14	2,68,47	
	TOTAL G—*MANUFACUTRED GOODS*	3,96,50	49,45	4,45,95	5,12,92	5,12,32	5,78,39	G (a)& (b)

*Duty levied for refugee's relief, not shareable with States.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals 1971-72 Basic Excise	Special Excise	Total	Budget, 1972-73	Revised, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H.	*Machinery and Transport Equipment:*							
99.	Motor Vehicles	29,96	5,65	35,61	36,95	36,95	39,50	99
100.	Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	1,75	..	1,75	2,70	2,70	6,60	100
101.	Fork Lift Trucks & Platform Trucks	19	..	19	25	33	40	101
102.	Electric Batteries and parts thereof	8,59	1,29	9,88	11,06	12,50	13,50	102
103.	Electric Wires and Cables	11,07	..	11,07	11,70	13,10	14,40	103
104.	Electric Motors	5,58	1,02	6,60	9,45	9,45	11,15	104
105.	Motor Starters	66	..	66	80	95	1,10	105
106.	Wireless receiving sets	3,47	1,11	4,58	6,48	5,80	6,25	106
107.	Certain parts of wireless receiving sets	1,57	..	1,57	1,05	50	55	107
108.	Internal Combustion Engines	1,52	14	1,66	1,76	1,76	2,00	108
109.	Refrigerating & air-conditioning appliances & machinery	11,73	3,62	15,35	15,05	15,50	18,60	109
110.	Electric Fans	4,52	83	5,35	5,04	5,50	6,00	110
111.	Electric Bulbs and Tubes	5,82	7	5,89	6,80	6,40	7,05	111
112.	Domestic Electrical Appliances	49	..	49	50	55	1,50	112
113.	Office Machines	1,84	..	1,84	2,00	2,00	2,15	113
114.	Electricity Supply Meters	1,40	..	1,40	2,10	90	1,10	114
115.	Sparking plugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
116.	Rolling Bearings	2,13	..	2,13	2,70	2,90	3,20	116
117.	Welding Electrodes	1,55	..	1,55	2,10	2,10	2,30	117
118.	Coated abrasives and grinding wheels	99	..	99	2,00	1,25	1,50	118
119.	Bolts and Nuts & Screws	1,99	..	1,99	2,60	2,60	2,86	119
120.	Power driven pumps	6	..	6	2,00	2,00	2,20	120
	TOTAL H—*MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT*	96,88	13,73	1,10,61	1,25,09	1,25,74	1,43,91	H
I.	*Cesses on Commodities:*							
121.	Coal and Coke	15,61	..	15,61	16,75	15,96	17,98	121
122.	Handloom Cess on Cotton Fabrics	5,86	..	5,86	6,20	6,00	6,10	122
123.	Handloom Cess on Woollen Fabrics	6	..	6	7	7	8	123
124.	Handloom Cess on rayon or artificial silk fabrics	86	..	86	1,00	1,00	1,10	124
125.	Rubber	2,70	..	2,70	2,80	3,15	3,39	125
126.	Salt	1,08	..	1,08	1,35	1,11	1,39	126
127.	Iron Ore	87	..	87	1,10	96	92	127
128.	Oil and oil seeds	74	..	74	75	95	1,00	128
129.	Copra	10	..	10	11	11	12	129
130.	Tea	1,69	..	1,69	1,75	1,75	1,80	130
131.	Cotton	97	..	97	70	90	95	131
	TOTAL I—*CESSES ON COMMODITIES*	30,54	..	30,54	32,58	31,96	34,83	I

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals 1971-72 Basic	Special	Total	Budget, 1972-73	Revised, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
J.	*Miscellaneous*							
132.	Miscellaneous	1,50	..	1,50	3,00	2,50	2,75	132
	TOTAL I.—*GROSS REVENUE*	18,59,66	1,15,29	19,74,95	22,60,14	22,39,66	24,91,55	
	DEDUCT—*REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS*	—24,27	—38	—24,65	—17,40	—29,35	—34,25	
	TOTAL I.—*NET REVENUE*	18,35,39	1,14,91	19,50,30	22,42,74	22,10,31	24,57,30	TOTAL I
II.	*Additional Duties* :							
	1. Sugar	33,12	..	33,12	36,00	37,00	39,00	1
	2. Textiles	29,77	..	29,77	37,75	36,95	39,71	2
	3. Tobacco	43,32	..	43,32	69,03	64,00	90,57	3
	TOTAL II—*GROSS REVENUE*	1,06,21	..	1,06,21	1,42,78	1,37,95	1,69,28	
	Deduct—Refunds, etc.	—24	..	—24	—40	—45	—50	
	TOTAL II—*NET REVENUE*	1,05,97	..	1,05,97	1,42,38	1,37,50	1,68,78	TOTAL II
III.	*Auxiliary Duties:*							
	1. Unmanufactured Tabacco	2,68	..	2,68	..	..	..	1
	2. Jute manufactures	3,10	..	3,10	9,20	9,63	10,40	2
	3. Steel Ingots	35	..	35	1,30	1,80	4,25	3
	4. Copper and copper alloys	1,07	..	1,07	3,75	3,42	3,75	4
	5. Iron and Steel Products	12,68	..	12,68	49,40	49,00	77,25	5
	6. Zinc	21	..	21	1,50	1,50	1,74	6
	7. Aluminium	2,47	..	2,47	12,58	13,25	15,25	7
	8. Tin Plates	34	..	34	1,70	1,30	1,84	8
	9. Jute Twist Yarn	2	..	2	40	67	74	9
	TOTAL III—*Gross Revenue*	22,92	..	22,92	79,83	80,57	1,15,22	
	Dednct Refunds etc.	—4	..	—4	—20	—20	—25	
	TOTAL III—*Net Refunds*	22,88	..	22,88	79,63	80,37	1,14,97	TOTAL III
	GRAND TOTAL—UNION EXCISE DUTIES (NET) I+II+III	19,64,24	1,14,91	20,79,15	24,64,75	24,28,18	27,41,05	Grand Total I+II+III

*Accounts actuals.

STATEMENT III

Statement showing State-wise distribution of Income Tax, Basic and Additional Union Excise Duties and Estate Duty---Percentage Share and Guaranteed Amount under the recommendations of the Fourth and Fifth Finance Commissions.

States	FOURTH FINANCE COMMISSION					FIFTH FINANCE COMMISSION				
	Income-Tax % share	Union Excise (Basic) % share	Additional Duties of Excise		Estate Duty on movable property % share	Income-Tax % share	Union Excise (Basic) % share	Additional Duties of Excise		Estate Duty on movable property % share
			Guaranteed amount (Rs.lakhs)	Percentage share of balance				Guaranteed amount (Rs.lakhs)	Percentage share of balance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	7.37	7.77	235.24	7.42	8.34	8.01	7.15	235.24	8.13	8.37
Assam	2.44	3.32	85.08	1.98	2.75	2.49A	2.27A	79.57A	2.31A	2.58A
Bihar	9.04	10.03	130.16	6.17	10.76	9.99	13.81	130.16	8.40	10.80
Gujarat	5.29	4.80	323.45	7.43	4.78	5.13	4.17	323.45	6.33	4.80
Haryana**	**	**	**	**	**	1.73	1.49	65.49	1.70	1.76
Jammu & Kashmir	0.73	2.26	..	..	0.83	0.79	1.12	..	..	0.83
Kerala	3.59	4.16	95.08	5.65	3.92	3.83	4.28	95.08	4.84	3.93
Madhya Pradesh	6.47	7.40	155.17	4.62	7.50	7.09	8.48	155.17	6.34	7.53
Maharashtra	14.28	8.23	637.77	19.87	9.16	11.34	7.93	637.77	13.89	9.20
Mysore	5.14	5.41	100.10	5.21	5.46	5.40	4.65	100.10	6.00	5.48
Nagaland	0.07	2.21	..	..	0.09	0.08	0.08	..	..	0.09
Orissa	3.40	4.82	85.10	2.58	4.07	3.75	4.72	85.10	3.13	4.08
Punjab (Reorganised)**	**	**	**	**	**	2.55	2.17	96.07	2.98	2.59
Punjab (Composite)**	4.36	4.86	175.19	5.01	4.70	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	3.97	5.06	90.10	3.17	4.67	4.34	5.28	90.10	4.42	4.68
Tamil Nadu	8.34	7.18	285.34	11.13	7.80	8.18	6.50	285.34	9.63	7.83
Uttar Pradesh	14.60	14.98	575.81	7.83	17.08	16.01	18.82	575.81	12.99	17.15
West Bengal	10.91	7.51	280.41	11.93	8.09	9.11	6.84	280.41	8.75	8.12
Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	0.18A	0.24A	5.51A	0.16A*	0.18A
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	3254.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3240.37	100.00	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	0.47@	0.93@	..	0.66@	0.50@
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	0.12(A)	0.16(A)	..	0.18(A)	0.14A
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	0.18(A)	0.24(A)	..	0.26(A)	0.20A

**The figures represent the percentage fixed for the composite Punjab State as it existed prior to 1st November, 1966. Under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, from 1st November, 1966 onwards the share of composite Punjab State is distributable in the ratio 54.84 : 37.38 : 7.78 among the successor States of Punjab, Haryana and the Union respectively.

@Represents the percentage share determined by the Presidential Order issued under Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970.

(A) Represents the percentage share determined by the President under Section 49 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

STATEMENT IV

Statement showing State-wise Distribution of Income Tax, Basic Excise Duties, Additional Excise Duties and Estate Duty.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

States	Budget Estimates, 1972-73				Revised Estimates, 1972-73				Budget Estimates, 1973-74			
	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	36,19	31,26	10,88	66	38,57	30,42	10,46	54	40,42	34,38	12,96	74
Assam	11,30	9,93	3,23	18	11,98	9,66	3,10	12	12,56	10,91	3,81	21
Bihar	45,00	60,37	10,11	77	47,96	58,76	9,68	46	50,27	66,40	12,26	90
Gujarat	23,69	18,23	9,87	35	25,21	17,74	9,54	55	26,40	20,05	11,49	40
Haryana	7,85	6,51	2,44	12	8,36	6,34	2,35	14	8,76	7,16	2,87	18
Jammu & Kashmir	3,57	4,90	1,17	6	3,81	4,77	1,13	6	3,99	5,38	1,39	7
Kerala	17,36	18,71	6,03	32	18,50	18,21	5,78	45	19,39	20,58	7,26	44
Madhya Pradesh	31,99	37,07	8,20	54	34,09	36,08	7,87	42	35,73	40,77	9,82	62
Maharashtra	54,71	34,67	20,94	70	58,08	33,74	20,23	1,21	60,71	38,13	24,49	79
Mysore	24,55	20,33	7,30	46	26,15	19,79	6,98	53	27,40	22,36	8,83	47
Nagaland	36	35	13	1	38	34	12	..	41	38	15	1
Orissa	16,90	20,63	4,13	29	18,01	20,08	3,97	15	18,87	22,69	4,93	34
Punjab	11,56	9,48	4,09	25	12,32	9,23	3,93	36	12,91	10,43	4,85	27
Rajasthan	19,58	23,09	5,54	33	20,88	22,47	5,31	16	21,88	25,39	6,67	39
Tamil Nadu	37,70	28,41	12,96	76	40,12	27,66	12,45	85	42,01	31,25	15,41	80
Uttar Pradesh	72,22	82,28	19,38	1,23	76,96	80,08	18,71	61	80,67	90,48	22,70	142
West Bengal	43,45	29,90	11,98	57	46,15	29,11	11,53	82	48,26	32,89	14,22	66
Meghalaya	76	1,05	21	1	86	1,02	21	1	90	1,15	26	1
Himachal Pradesh	2,31	4,07	93	3	2,44	4,00	90	4	2,64	4,47	1,11	5
Manipur	59	70	25	1	62	69	25	1	68	77	30	1
Tripura	88	1,05	37	1	93	1,03	35	2	1,01	1,15	44	1
TOTAL—ALL STATES	4,62,52	4,42,99	1,40,14	7,66	4,92,38	4,31,22	1,34,85	7,51	5,15,87	4,87,17	1,66,22	8,79

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POSTS & TELEGRAPHS
FINANCIAL RESULTS

STATEMENT

POSTS AND

Statement showing financial results of the working of different

HEADS	Postal				Telegraphs			
	Actuals 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Actuals 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
GROSS RECEIPTS								
Joint Receipts	79,60,19	82,87,95	82,97,98	87,16,25	379	145	910	435
Postal Receipts	31,03,94	35,27,00	36,35,00	39,04,00	..	..	..	..
Telecom Receipts	..	..	..	..	35,72,36	33,74,73	39,19,50	39,68,50
Total Receipts	1,10,64,13	1,18,14,95	1,19,32,98	1,26,20,25	35,76,15	33,76,18	36,28,60	39,71,95
EXPENDITURE								
1. *Joint (POSTAL & TELECOM.)*								
General Administration	1,35,32	1,63,48	1,64,21	1,90,65	29,50	62,95	35,70	42,60
Accounts and Audit	3.04,70	3,39,07	3,59,26	3,69,49	60,80	38,92	34,44	35,50
Control	2,41,49	2,34,69	2,41,96	2,64,58	38,20	61,68	63,10	67,89
Civil Engineering Wing	52,97	44,71	55,43	61,25	4,13	5,76	4,82	3,91
Pensionary charges	2,89,16	2,80,75	3,24,20	3,36,05	59,75	70,20	91,00	94,33
Printing and Stationary, storage and distribution of Forms	4,32,14	3,56,38	3,49,70	3,12,75	12,09	62,42	16,37	18,10
Contribution towards Capital expenditure from Revenue	1,11,77	1,32,36	1,34,51	1,63,98	72,54	89,56	87,97	1,05,32
Transfer of Advance Rentals under Own Your Telephone and other schemes to capital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation on Historical Cost transferred to Capital	43,84	54,53	51,45	66,77	94,01	1,16,94	1,29,08	1,51,87
Supplementary Depreciation towards inflationary element	..	..	..	..	25,75	19,73	5,34	..
2. *POSTAL*								
Postal Life Insurance	19,04	23,02	22,62	24,73	..	..	..	..
Stamps, Postcards, etc.	2,79,02	3,05,50	4,21,58	3,97,70	..	10	..	..
Maintenance of Assets	69,84	73,35	72,66	76,11	..	..	..	..
Annual open Estimates and petty works	21,11	27,66	24,21	23,80	..	..	..	..
Postal Expenses (including cost of combined offices)	1,12,58,82	1,20,08,75	1,22,65,92	1,26,14,26	..	..	..	..
3. *TELECOMMUNICATIONS*								
General Administration	..	..	..	..	58,98	62,30	54,24	59,60
Stores Handling charges	..	..	..	..	27,50	19,21	23,14	29,40
Operating charges	..	..	..	..	13,57,46	16,59,64	14,57,63	15,81,66
Engineering (Maintenance and petty works)	..	..	..	..	1,02,31	1,06,64	1,26,03	1,32,03
Inter Branch Adjustments	(–)2,82,37	(–)2,95,20	(–)3,72,90	(–)3,72,88	(+)8,76,64	(+)8,42,02	(+)9,61,66	(+)9,71,06
TOTAL	1,29,76,85	1,37,49,05	1,41,14,81	1,45,31,24	28,19,66	32,18,07	30,90,52	32,93,27
Deduct—Credits to Working Expenses	13,36,55	13,97,27	14,27,64	14,95,51	69,65	58,05	72,05	54,63
Net Working Expenses	1,16,40,30	1,23,51,78	1,26,87,17	130,35,73	27,50,01	31,60,02	30,18,47	32,38,64
Net Receipts	(–)5,76,17	(–)5,36,83	(–)7,54,19	(–)4,15,48	8,26,14	2,16,16	6,10,13	7,33,31
Deduct –Dividend to General Revenues	1,64,70	1,91,00	5,03,28	3,49,67	288	12,33	2,86,33	97,87
BALANCE	(–)7,40,87	(–)7,27,83	(–)12,57,47	(–)7,65,15	8,23,26	2,03,83	3,23,80	6,35,44

V

TELEGRAPHS

Branches of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department

(In thousands of Rupees)

Telephones				Radios				Total			
Actuals 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Actuals 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Actuals 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
443	338	12,73	480	39	22	1,09	40	79,68,80	82,93,00	83,20,90	87,24,90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,03,94	35,27,00	36,35,00	39,04,00
1,52,69,59	1,56,54,42	1,66,52,10	1,95,52,10	66,32	1,50,85	47,50	50,50	1,89,08,27	1,91,80,00	2,03,19,10	2,35,71,10
1,52,74,02	1,56,57,80	1,66,64,83	1,95,56,90	66,71	1,51,07	48,59	50,90	2,99,81,01	3,10,00,00	3,22,75,00	3,62,00,00
1,33,17	1,07,26	1,60,14	1,91,48	1,79	2,41	2,60	3,46	2,99,78	3,36,10	3 62,65	4,28,19
28,20	42,20	48,12	49,58	1,85	91	88	91	3,95,55	4,21,10	4,42,70	4,55,48
91,92	97,40	93,16	1,00,07	1,81	2,36	3,91	4,19	3,73,42	3,96,13	4,02,13	4,36,73
49,53	66,00	60,25	63,85	77	1,18	..	1,30	1,07,40	1,17,65	1,20,50	1,30,31
1,92,20	1,94,05	1,47,88	1,53,29	3,09	3,29	5,69	5,89	5,44,20	5,48,29	5,68,77	5,89,56
1,30,54	52,71	1,47,57	1,40,27	12	66	16	18	5,74,89	4,72,17	5,13,80	4,71,30
14,45,63	16,60,43	16,90,57	20,86,92	11,27	13,23	12,40	14,33	16,41,21	18,95,58	19,25,45	23,72,55
8,94,12	5,50,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,94,12	5,50,00	..	..
15,95,04	17,95,86	17,75,88	21,95,07	13,99	15,98	14,71	16,68	17,46,88	19,83,31	19,71,12	24,30,39
3,85,71	3,92,00	5,68,07	5,67,26	..	..	..	..	4,11,46	4,11,73	5,73,41	5,67,26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,04	23,02	22,62	24,73
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,79,02	3,05,60	4,21,58	3,97,70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,84	73,35	72,66	76,11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,11	27,66	24,21	23,80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,12,58,82	1,20,08,75	1,22,65,92	1,26,14,26
3,83,66	4,28,16	4,43,03	4,99,90	..	1,04	3,13	3,44	4,42,64	4,91,50	5,00,40	5,62,94
3,56,65	4,84,29	4,77,80	5,02,57	1,59	2,02	2,01	2,68	3,85,74	5,05,52	5,02,95	5,34,65
26,04,39	27,05,57	29,45,29	32,75,70	81,54	90,01	89,73	1,00,13	40,43,39	44,55,22	44,92,65	49,57,49
36,33,44	40,68,27	41,66,30	46,86,76	12,24	20,63	17,81	19,08	37,47,99	41,95,54	43,10,14	48,37,87
(–)5,09,84	(–)4,39,28	(–)4,68,51	(–)4,64,00	(–)84,43	(–)1,07,54	(–)1,20,25	(–)1,34,18	..	..	..	..
1,14,14,36	1,22,04,92	1,22,55,55	1,40,48,72	45,63	46,18	32,78	38,09	2,72,56,50	2,92,18,22	2,94,93,66	3,19,11,32
8,75,36	12,69,47	14,32,47	10,53,64	10,26	5,41	7,15	6,15	22,19,82	27,30,20	29,39,31	26,09,93
1,05,39,00	1,09,35,45	1,08,23 08	1,29,95,08	35,37	40,77	25,63	31,94	2,49,64,68	2,64,88 02	2,65,54,35	2,93,01,39
47,35,02	47,22,35	58,41,75	65,61,82	31,34	110,30	22,96	18,96	50,16,33	45,11,98	57,20,65	68,98,61
11,18,56	13,86,39	9,18,52	13,04,55	15,96	18,67	13,97	17,48	13,02,10	16,08,39	17,22,10	17,69,57
36,16,46	33,35,96	49,23.23	52,57,27	15,38	91,63	8,99	1,48	37,14,23	29,03,59	39,98,55	51,29,04

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

The statement below gives a summary of the estimates of expenditure met from revenue by broad categories. Further details by heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 and between the latter and the Budget Estimates for 1973-74 are given in the notes that follow this statement. The estimates of expenditure under the various heads of account are net of recoveries.

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1. *Civil Expenditure*			
Collection of Taxes and Duties	57.79	58.01	63.46
Debt Services	730.01	768.64	834.85
Administrative Services	267.56	273.88	279.44
Social and Developmental Services	433.21	440.82	458.67
Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	16.79	19.00	32.93
Public Works, etc.	40.18	46.91	46.96
Transport and Communications	25.94	25.76	26.71
Currency and Mint	22.03	21.09	20.63
Miscellaneous	405.03	517.10	675.94
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments*	16.67	19.19	15.97
Extraordinary Items	10.60	10.59	10.60
TOTAL—Civil Expenditure	2025.81	2200.99	2466.16
2. *Defence Expenditure (Net)*	1218.59	1404.14	1404.82
3. Grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories with Legislature	879.87	985.49	881.14
TOTAL—Revenue Expenditure	4124.27	4590.62	4752.12

*Excludes grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories with Legislature shown separately.

COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES

The cost of collection of taxes and duties by the Central Government, including such of the Union Territories as do not have separate consolidated Fund, is accounted for under the heads coming under this Group. In addition, it includes the expenditure of the India Security Press.

The Estimates under the heads in this Group are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Customs	11,33	10,76	13,40
Union Excise Duties	17,31	17,20	18,31
Corporation Tax	2,68	2,73	2,86
Income Tax	18,81	19,68	20,72
Estate Duty	16	17	17
Taxes on Wealth	87	81	79
Gift Tax	5	7	6
Land Revenue	19	18	19
State Excise Duties	7	13	12
Taxes on vehicles	12	12	12
Sales Tax	55	55	56
Other Taxes and Duties	47	38	57
Stamps	5,15	5,20	5,56
Registration Fees	3	3	3
TOTAL	57,79	58,01	63,46

Customs.—Minor saving in the Revised is mainly due to shortfall in expenditure on purchase of equipment.

Budget includes Rs. 1.81 crores for the purchase of small sea going launches and other equipment for anti-smuggling operations. Larger Provision has also been made for payment to the Central Excise Department for land customs work.

Union Excise Duties.—The small saving in the Revised is due to less expenditure on operation and maintenance of launches and on repairs of crafts; partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on additional posts sanctioned for administration of new Excise Valuation and Classification Cells sanctioned during the year and provision for interim relief sanctioned from 1-8-72.

Budget, besides normal growth, provides for full year's effect of the additional staff and interim relief sanctioned during 1972-73.

Corporation Tax, Income Tax, Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax.—These taxes are collected by the same Department, namely, the Income Tax Department, and the incidence of the total expenditure is notionally allocated, in the accounts, under these heads in proportion to the gross collection of each tax.

Taking all these heads together, the total expenditure of the Department shows an increase of Rs. 87 lakhs in the Revised and a further increase of Rs. 1,15 lakhs in the Budget and are attributable to the creation of additional posts during the year for strengthening the Tax Collection Machinery and additional Interim Relief sanctioned from 1-8-1972.

Land Revenue, State Excise Duties, Taxes on Vehicles, Sales Tax, Other Taxes and Duties and Registration Fees.—The expenditure under these heads represents the cost of collection of taxes and duties by the Administration of such of the Union Territories, like Delhi, Chandigarh, etc., as do not have a separate Consolidated Fund.

Stamps.—The expenditure under this head mainly relates to the India Security Press, Nasik and the Central Stamps Stores. Larger provision for purchase of stores, accrual of normal increments and full year's effect of additional Interim Relief sanctioned during the current year mainly account for the increase in the Budget.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	730,01	768,64	834,85
The broad details are:—			
Debt raised in India	231,68	232,06	266,15
Debt raised outside India	182,27	185,80	184,33
Floating Debt	100,00	129,00	140,00
Savings Bank, Cash Certificates, National Defence Certificates, etc.	116,48	114,28	131,46
State Provident Funds	51,37	51,88	56,32
Railway Funds	12,90	13,58	14,12
Other items	35,31	42,04	42,47
TOTAL	730,01	768,64	834,85

Debt raised in India.—Provision has been made for half yearly interest payments on loans raised in India. Details of these loans are given at the end of Section III.

It was assumed at the Budget stage that new market loans amounting to Rs. 515 crores would be raised during this year and a provision of Rs. 14.03 crores for the anticipated interest payment thereon was made. The loans floated during the year amounted to Rs. 778 crores. Of these loans amounting to Rs. 155 crores were raised during the second half of the current year on which no interest is due this year. On the remaining loans the interest payable during the current year amounted to Rs. 14.41 crores resulting in the excess of Rs. 38 lakhs in the current Revised . Ad-hocs of Rs. 100 crores were converted into dated securities on 5th December, 1972

on which no interest is also payable during the current year.

Increase of Rs. 34.09 crores in 1973-74 over the current year's Revised is due to provision of Rs. 24.20 crores on new market loans amounting to Rs. 880 crores proposed to be raised in that year; full year's effect of the interest payble on the market loans floated in 1972-73 and conversion of *ad hoc* treasury bills of the value of Rs. 100 crores into dated securities on 5th December 1972. The increases on these accounts would be partly counterbalanced by lesser provision for interest charges on the loans maturing for discharge in 1973-74 *viz.* 4 per cent loan, 1973 and 4¾ per cent loan, 1973, aggregating Rs. 554 crores, involving only one half yearly payment of interest.

Debt Raised Outside India

Heads of Expenditure	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*i*) Loans from I.B.R.D.	13,37	14,06	13,80
(*ii*) Service charges on loans from I.D.A.	6,71	6,85	7,64
(*iii*) Loans from U.K.	18,14	19,60	18,86
(*iv*) Loans from U.S. Exim Bank	5,13	4,95	3,67
(*v*) P.L. 480 American Rupee Loan	35,20	35,00	34,91
(*vi*) Convertible Currency Credit	5,48	6,53	6,36
(*vii*) Other Loans from U.S.A.	32,62	32,76	31,70
(*viii*) Loans from U.S.S.R.	8,81	8,86	8,27
(*ix*) Loans from Canada	4,06	4,06	3,99
(*x*) Loans from Japan	16,57	19,39	19,82
(*xi*) Loans from Federal Republic of West Germany	23,60	21,66	21,76
(*xii*) Loans from Netherland	2,30	1,78	2,76
(*xiii*) Loans from France	3,52	3,54	4,07
(*xiv*) Other items	6,76	6,76	6,72
TOTAL	182,27	185,80	184,33

Provision has been made for payment of interest in respect of loans received from foreign countries. The particulars of the loans have been given in Annexure V.

The increase of Rs. 3.53 crores in the Revised is mainly on account of more interest payments on loans from U.K., and Japan mainly to provide for increased payments resulting from higher exchange rates and more drawals on current loans from Japan; partly counter balanced by saving under loans from West Germany due to lesser utilisation of credits in the preceding year than anticipated.

The Budget for 1973-74 shows a decrease of Rs. 1.47 crores over the Revised estimates. This is mainly attributable to softer terms in respect of some of the fresh loans and the savings of Rs. 1.28 crores and Rs. 1.06 crores under U.S. EXIM Bank and other American Loans respectively on account of progressive repayments under various loans; partly counterbalanced by larger provision under loans from Netherland (Rs.98 lakhs). Netherland Government had allowed reduced rate of interest as debt relief upto 31-3-73. In the absence of any agreement allowing the continuance of the above concession beyond 31-3-73, interest for next year has been calculated at normal rates.

Floating Debt.—This head provides for the payment of interest at 3.5 per cent per annum on Treasury Bills issued to the Reserve Bank, State Governments, State Bank of India etc. for replenishing Government's cash balance from time to time.

The increase in the revised is on account of issue of more Treasury Bills during 1972-73 and at a faster pace in the earlier part of the year than anticipated Provision has been made in the Budget for 1973-74 for discount in respect of Treasury Bills outstanding at the end of 1972-73, after allowing for saving caused by the conversion of the Bills of the value of Rs. 100 crores into dated securities in that year and including issue of *ad hocs* to the Reserve Bank from time to time for replenishing Government's cash balance.

Savings Bank, Savings Certificates etc.—Provision has been made under this head for payment of interest on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank and bonus on Cumulative Time Deposits Accounts as well as Postal and other Savings Certificates.

Hitherto provision under this head was made for the accured interest on the outstanding balances of various small savings certificates for which Bonus Funds existed, irrespective of their premature or otherwise discharges of these certificates during that year. From 1973-74 provision has been made for the interest payble on the anticipated discharges during that year. The decrease during the current year is on account of lower opening balances in certain cases than assumed earlier. Increase of Rs. 17.18 crores next year over the current Revised is mainly due to larger anticipated deposits under Post Office Savings Bank and other current series of certificates.

State Provident Funds.—The rate of interest allowed to the subscribers of these Funds is determined every year on the basis of average redemption yield on Government of India loans.

More net accretions to the provident funds during the current year than anticipated, upward revision in the rates of interest by 0.3 per cent from 1-4-72, and progressive growth in the balances of the various provident funds account for increase both in 1972-73 and 1973-74.

Railway Funds.—Upto 1970-71, the balances under these Funds earned interest from General Revenues at the average rate, determined on the basis of total interest payble on all outstanding Rupee loans including discount and management charges. From 1971-72 to 1973-74, these Funds have been allowed to earn interest at a higher rate at which dividend is payable by the Railways to General Revenues in pursuance of the recommendations of

the Railway Convention Committee in their Interim and First Reports. While provision under this head is limited to interest payable on the balances of these Funds at the average rate, the interest due on the basis of difference between the divident rate and average rate is deducted by Railway from the divident payable by them to General Revenues. Accordingly the balances in these Funds will continue to earn interest at the average rate so far as provision under this head is concerned since the diffierence between the divident rate and average rate is to be set off from the divident payable to General Revenues. The increase in the Revised and next year is mainly due to more net accretions to the Funds.

Other Items.—These comprise mainly interest on deposits of U.S. Government P.L. 480 Funds, interest on Special Deposits of Rural Electrification Corporation, charges payable to International Monetary Fund for utilisation of Special Drawing Rights, Treasury Savings and Defence Deposits Certificates, Annuity Deposits, interest on Public Provident Fund, interest on Deposits of National Defence Fund, etc.

The interest on the investment of deposits of U.S. Government P.L. 480 Funds in the Government of India Special Non-Negotiable Securities is estimated at Rs. 9 crores both this year and next year.

The surplus funds of the Rural Electrification Corporation are invested in the Special Securities of the Government of India carrying 4 per cent interest. The revised for 1972-73 includes a provision of Rs. 90 lakhs on investments of the Corporation during this year. A provision of Rs. one crore has been made on this account in the next Budget.

The Government of India have agreed to participate in the Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) Scheme introduced by the International Monetary Fund. Charges payable to the I.M.F. for the use of SDRs have been estimated at Rs. 2.92 crores in the current Revised and Rs. 3.87 crores for the next year.

The interest on Treasury Savings and Defence Deposits Certificates is now placed at Rs. 4.36 crores in the Revised and at Rs. 3.83 crores in the next Budget against the current Budget of Rs. 4.28 crores.

The interest payble on Annuity Deposits is now estimated at Rs. 4.51 crores on the basis of deposits actually outstanding at the end of 1971-72. The next Budget includes provision of Rs. 3.77 crores on this account.

Increased provision (Rs. 3.14 crores in the Revised against Rs. 1.83 crores in the original budget) has also been made for interest to the National Defence Fund because of larger contributions than anticipated. Next Budget provides Rs. 3 crores for the Fund.

The rest of the provision is in respect of discount on Loans, Prizes on Prize Bonds, interest on Compulsory Deposit Accounts, remuneration for Public Provident Fund, interest on Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund of industrial workers, interest on Postal Life Insurance Deposits, interest on deposits under the income tax etc. Acts and on deposits of Shipping Development Fund Committee, etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Broadly, the expenditure under this group head relates to administrative and ancillary services including expenditure on Parliament and Elections, as well as expenditure on such services in the Union Territories without Legislature.

Heads	Budget, 1972-73	Revised, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	9,53	9,46	8,78
General Administration	50,39	50,58	52,89
Audit	31,92	31,68	38,30
Administration of Justice	1,42	1,40	1,53
Jails	28	38	30
Police	120,43	131,06	124,37
External Affairs	31,26	27,72	29,63
Supplies and Disposals	5,60	5,23	5,36
Miscellaneous Departments	16,73	16,37	18,28
Total	267,56	273,88	279,44

Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures.—This head accommodates expenditure of Parliament and reimbursement of charges to the States and Union Territory Governments on account of election to Parliament for which the Budget for the current year included a provision of Rs. 5.16 crores, the Revised requirement there against is estimated at Rs. 5.10 crores. Next year's Budget includes Rs. 4.14 crores, on this account.

General Administration.—This head records the expenditure of Staff, Household and Allowances of the President, Secretariat of the Vice President, Union Public Service Commission, the Secretariat of the Ministries and Departments of the Government, general administration in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislature and the Planning Commission.

Besides the normal growth in establishment charges on account of annual increments etc., full year's effect of additional interim relief granted this year from 1-8-72 accounts for the increase in the next Budget.

Audit.—This head accommodates the expenditure incurred by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and offices under his control on the maintenance and audit of accounts of both the Central and State Governments.

Larger requirement in 1973-74 reflects the expansion of the Indian Audit Deptt. following increased activities of the Central and State Governments and

consequent additional responsibilities cast on the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Administration of Justice.—The Expenditure relates to the Supreme Court and Courts in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislatures.

The increase in the Budget is mainly due to the inclusion of provision for new posts for the Delhi High Court, as well as full year's effect for the interim relief granted this year.

Jails.—Provision for adjustment of the previous years' liabilities for supplies made and effect of additional Interim Relief sanctioned during the current year mainly account for the increase in the Revised. Absence of provision for arrears explains the short-fall next year.

Police.—The Revised includes larger provision for :

(a) the Central Reserve Police (Rs. 4.87 crores) mainly to meet certain liabilities of earlier years and on frequent movements of battalions;

(b) the Central Industrial Security Force (Rs. 1.25 crores) as a result of the post-Budget decision to raise seven additional battalions;

(c) the Indo-Tibetan border police (Rs. 2.02 crores) on account of filling of vacancies, additional travel expenses for training of more recruits, meeting past liabilities and increase in strength as well as allowing high altitude ration; and

(d) the Jammu and Kashmir Militia (Rs. 1.80 crores) because of reorganisation of the Militia.

Absence of liabilities relating to earlier years, provided for in the Revised, and lesser requirement on account of State Police force borrowed by the Central Government account for the decrease next year.

External Affairs.—Shortfall in special Diplomatic expenditure (Rs. 2.61 crores) and lesser contribution to United Nations Organisation (Rs. 2 crores against the current Budget of Rs. 2.61 crores) mainly account for the saving in the Revised.

Larger provisions has been made next year to cover additional commitments under passages, contingencies and rents following the revision in the exchange rates etc.

Supplies and Disposals.—Non-utilisation of provision for additional posts, non-filling of vacancies and postponement of transfer of staff to and from Missions abroad, as an economy measure, account for the saving in the Revised. Inclusion of provision for vacant posts as well as additional posts, larger expenditure on passage charges etc. and full year's effect of additional Interim Relief, sanctioned during the current year explain the increase next year.

Miscellaneous Departments.—This head accommodates the expenditure on various other Departments such as Narcotics Department, Controller of Insurance, National Savings Organisation, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Intelligence Bureau, Tariff Commission etc.

Increase in the Budget is on account of strengthening of the Intelligence Bureau and normal step up in establishment expenditure under various other organisations. A part of the excess next year is also attributable to the transfer of the provision in respect of the work charged staff of the Fire Services from Head '50-Civil works' to this Head, strengthening of North Eastern Council Sectt. and full year's effect of additional interim relief sanctioned during the current year.

SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The details of the expenditure in this Section are as follows :—

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Scientific Departments	99,14	93,64	98,76
Education	1,13,90	1,20,46	1,12,48
Medical	22,58	22,65	23,54
Public Health	7,25	6,67	6,72
Family Planning	7,27	6,11	6,09
Agriculture	56,48	53,38	61,11
Animal Husbandry	6,19	5,40	5,45
Co-operation	3,29	4,22	1,74
Industries	43,89	54,04	56,55
Broadcasting	15,02	14,20	15,84
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	2,01	1,60	1,67
Labour and Employment	17,35	16,69	20,77
Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	38,80	41,73	47,91
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue	1	1	1
Capital Outlay on Broadcasting met from Revenue	3	2	3
Total	4,33,21	4,40,82	4,58,67

Scientific Departments.—The break up of the Budget provisions under this head is as follows :—

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(1) Department of Atomic Energy	19,55	19,73	21,86
(2) Department of Space	12,66	13,21	11,90
(3) Department of Electronics	3,50	82	4,03
(4) Deptt. of Science and Technology	30,03	27,47	72,84
(5) Geological Survey	16,59	15,16	13,11
(6) Meteorology	6,27	5,74	6,41
(7) Survey of India	7,87	7,38	8,00
(8) Archaeology	2,44	2,31	2,62
(9) Other items	23	1,82	2,99
Total	99,14	93,64	98,76

1. Larger provision to cover the requirements of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre explains the increase in the Revised. Budget includes large provision for grants to societies and institutions for scientific research (Rs. 4.44 crores against Revised of Rs. 3.84 crores), for Common Service Organisations of the Department (Rs. 185 lakhs against Revised of Rs. 81 lakhs) and for Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (Rs. 12.53 crores against Revised of Rs. 12.25 crores). These account for the increase next year.

2. Hitherto provision for Department for Space was included in the Department of Atomic Energy. From this year a separate Department of Space has been set up. Larger provision for grants-in-aid for research in Space Science accounts for the increase in the Revised. Next Budget is based on the requirements for the purpose.

3. Current Budget included a provision of Rs. 350 lakhs for grants-in-aid to Organisations engaged in electronic research and development schemes, against which Revised includes a provision of Rs. 81 lakhs due to postponement of expenditure on the projects pending a review of the research and development activity in the field of electronics. This mainly accounts for the shortfall in the Revised.

Next Budget includes a provision of Rs. 3.85 crores for grants-in-aid to electronic research organisations with a view to stepping up of research and development.

4. A major part of the estimates is for payment of grants to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for conducting various research schemes in the National Laboratories of the Council, award of scholarships and fellowship for industrial and scientific research, etc. Provision for such grants has been made at Rs. 24.66 crores in the Revised and Rs. 24.23 crores in the next Budget against Rs 24.66 crores in the current year's Budget. However, lesser provision for grants to other scientific societies and institutions of research and reduced expenditure on the National Committee on Science and Technology mainly account for the shortfall in Revised. Next Budget includes increased provision for both.

5. Current Budget included a provision of Rs. 5.40 crores for supplies of stores and equipment against which Revised and next Budget have been placed at Rs. 3.60 crores and Rs. 1.50 crores. This explains the decrease both in Revised and next Budget.

6. Delay in the establishment of certain telecommunication circuits under World Weather Watch Scheme and economy measures partly counter balanced by increased expenditure on additional interim relief granted this year account for the saving in the Revised. Larger provision in the Budget is for further implementation of World Weather Watch Scheme and for grants to Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology Poona and Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Kodaikanal.

7. Shortfall in the Revised is, mainly on account of economy measures. Full year's effect of the additional interim relief sanctioned during this year and larger provision for implementation of continuing and new Plan-schemes mainly account for the increase next year.

8. Saving in the Revised is due to lesser expenditure on establishment charges in respect of the conservation of ancient monuments. Increase next year is due to larger provision for Archaeological Museums and for maintenance and other expenses connected with the conservation of ancient monuments.

9. The increase in the Budget is due to strengthening of existing schemes spread over various other organisations.

Education.—The increase in the Revised is mainly on account of larger grants to University Grants Commission (Rs. 2.09 crores), provision for incidental expenditure of Rs. 3.86 crores on payment of custom duty, etc., on import of gift paper from Sweden, provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for grant to Raja Ram Mohan Roy foundation and larger grants to Kendriya Vidayalaya Sangathan (Rs. 5.70 crores against Budget of Rs. 5.11 crores). Reduction in the grants to University Grants Commission (Rs. 34.03 crores against Revised of Rs. 38.43 crores), reduced grants-in-aid and contributions due to absence of provision for material and equipment for the Indian Institutes of Technology and for incidental expenditure on import of gift paper explain the decrease next year.

Medical.—Larger provision has been included in the next Budget for Central Government Health Service Scheme (Rs. 3.87 crores against Revised of Rs. 3.47 crores) and for development of Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic and Nature Cure Systems (Rs. 1.50 crores against Revised of Rs. 1.40 crores). Next Budget also includes, for write back to revenue, a provision of Rs. 53.53 lakhs representing the value of the Central Government property transferred, without consideration, to the Post Graduate Institue of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.

Public Health.—Reduced grants to the Indian Council of Medical Research (Rs. 30 lakhs) and to other institutions for public health purposes in connection with schemes of epidemic diseases (Rs. 10 lakhs) and reduced provision for National Malaria Eradication Programme explain the decrease in the Revised and the next-Budget as compared to the current year's Budget.

Family Planning.—Against the current Budget of Rs. 2.48 crores for supplies under Nirodh, etc. schemes, Revised and next Budget are Rs. 1.78 crores and Rs. 1.91 crores respectively. A part of the decrease both in the Revised and next Budget is also on account of reduced provision for research and training schemes.

Agriculture.—This head records expenditure on various agricultural and fisheries programmes of the Central Government and Union Territories without Legistature and includes provision for Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Agricultural Marketing, Fisheries Research Stations, Directorate of Extensions and for grants among others to the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for various agricultural and fisheries research schemes, to Co-

operative Banks for extension of credit facilities to small farmers, grants for marginal farmers and agricultural labour, grants for landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at major Ports.

Revised includes provision of Rs. 15 crores for grants to Co-operative Banks for extension of credit facilities to small farmers, grants for marginal farmers and agricultural labour against the current Budget of Rs. 18 crores for these schemes which mainly accounts for the shortfall in the Revised. Next Budget provides for Rs. 19 crores for the above schemes.

Animal Husbandry.—Payment of grants to Indian Council of Agricultural Research for various animal husbandry research schemes and institutes is estimated at Rs. 4.60 crores in the Revised, against Rs. 5.18 in the original budget of the current year. A part of the saving in the Revised is also attributable to lesser provision for cattle breeding farms (Rs. 10 lakhs against Budget of Rs. 31 lakhs).

Co-operation.—The estimates include provision of Rs. 101 lakhs in Revised for the current year and Rs. 23 lakhs in the Budget for 1973-74 for local cost of foreign experts.

It has been decided that from 1973-74, the Central assistance (Rs. 180 lakhs in 1972-73) for Co-operative Development Schemes, forming part of State Plans, which was hitherto being released through the National Co-operative Development Corporation, would be relased direct to the States. Accordingly, provision for the purpose in the Budget for 1973-74 has been included under another head, namely "Grant-in-aid to States and Union Territory Governments."

Industries.—The estimates include Rs. 7.36 crores in the Revised and Rs. 12.65 crores in the next Budget for adjustment of subsidy representing interest exemption on Government's loans advanced to the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and Bokaro Steel Ltd. Next Budget also provides Rs. 185 lakhs as grant-in-aid to Machine Tools Design Institute, Bangalore. Larger provision has also been made for grant-in-aid to Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Broadcasting.—Lesser expenditure on procurement of spares for transmiting and receiving equipment and on payment of commission charges on sale of radio-time for commercial broadcasting service mainly explain the saving in the Revised. A part of the saving is also due to non-execution of certain works as a result of economy measure.

Establishment of sports cells in All India Radio and the anticipated step up in the setting up of new television centres. T.V. Satellite projects, and expansion of broadcasting facilities account for the increase next year.

Community Development Projects

National Extension Service and Local Development Works

Current Budget included a provision of Rs. 1.25 crores for the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in the Union Territories against which the Revised and next Budget have been placed at Rs. 85 lakhs each. This explains for the decrease in the provision both in the Revised and next Budget.

Labour and Employment.—Major part of the saving in the Revised is because of reduced grants to National Labour Institute (Revised of Rs. 3 lakhs and next Budget of Rs. 10 lakhs against current Budget of Rs. 37 lakhs) due to delay in the setting up of the Institute, lesser transfers to Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Rs. 85 lakhs against current Budget of Rs. 108 lakhs) late sanctioning of vocational, rehabilitation centres and non-filling of vacant posts.

Against Budget and Revised of Rs. 4 crores each for Government's share of contribution to the Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund next Budget includes Rs. 5 crores. Next Budget also includes increased provision for transfer of cess on coal and coke despatched from collieries (Rs. 5.77 crores against current Budget and Revised of Rs. 3.78 crores and Rs. 3.81 crores respectively) to the Coal Mines, Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund because of anticipated increased collections of the cess. Next Budget also includes provision of Rs. 44 lakhs for transfer to Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations.—The break up of the Budget provisions under this head are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
(1) Commercial Intelligence and Foreign Trade Organisations. . .	7,19	7,49	4,86
(2) Census	4,05	4,24	3,48
(3) Statistics. . . .	5,22	4,62	5,16
(4) Information and Publicity Organisations . .	6,63	7,17	7.54
(5) Central Water and Power Commissions, etc.	2,29	2,18	2,41
(6) Tourist Organisations .	3,15	3,13	2,78
(7) Social Welfare (excluding Social Education) . .	3,85	3,20	3,08
(8) Special Welfare Schemes .	..	3,76	11,76
(9) Other Miscellaneous Social and Developmental . Organisations. . .	6,42	5,94	6,84
Total . . .	38,80	41,73	47,91

(1) Revised includes provision of Rs. 4.42 crores for participation in Fairs in India because of Third Asian Fair which ended on 31st January, 1973. Next Budget provides for Rs. 1.30 crores for participation in other fairs in India.

(2) The increase in the Revised is mainly to meet the outstanding claims of the Enumerating staff which could not be cleared last year.

The gradual winding up of the Regional Tabulation offices set-up for 1971 Census and clearance of

arrears payments explains the reduced provision next year.

(3) The saving in the Revised is mainly due to economy measures, delay in implementation of certain schemes and delayed commencement of work by the Indian Statistical Institute.

Implementation of new scheme and full year's effect of the posts created during this year amount for the increase in the next Budget.

(4) Participation in the Third Asian Trade Fair, special tableaux in the Republic Day Parade, 1973 and larger expenditure on purchase of new films explain the increase in the Revised.

Larger provision for purchase of materials and other supplies for Films Division explain the further increase next year.

(5) Saving in the Revised is mainly due to non-creation of certain posts in the Power Wing.

(6) Saving in the Budget is mainly because of lesser provision for tourist publicity.

(7) This includes provisions for expenditure on Special Nutrition Programme in Union Territories and grants to voluntary bodies in Union Territories for Special Nutrition Programme, Welfare Services for destitute women and children and other welfare services.

(8) Revised and Budget include provision for special social welfare schemes for agriculture, forest survey and natural resources, expansion of education programmes, rural engineering survey, Ganga flood control scheme, Geological Survey, Survey of India, grants for slums improvements and rural water supply in Union Territories and Special Employment Programme.

MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Multi-purpose River Schemes	3,24	2,97	3,12
Irrigation, Navigation, etc. .	42	54	54
Electricity Schemes . .	13,13	15,49	29,27
Total . . .	16,79	19,00	32,93

Multi-purpose River Schemes.—Shortfall in the Revised is mainly under Investigations (Rs. 9 lakhs), Central Water and power Research Station (Rs. 9 lakhs) and Ganga Basin Water Studies (Rs. 3 lakhs) due to (i) non-receipt of construction equipment, (ii) certain posts remaining vacant and (iii) lesser expenditure on research work and tools and plants.

Besides normal growth, increase in the next year is mainly on account of larger provision (Rs. 12 lakhs) for stores and equipment and provision for new scheme of Coastal Engineering and Hydraulic Instrumentation.

Irrigation, Navigation etc.—The excess of Rs. 12 lakhs in the Revised is mainly due to increase in the number of works to be maintained.

Electricity Schemes.— Revised estimate for the current year exceeds the sanctioned Budget due to increase in operational expenses of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station for covering spill over payments for fuel supply pertaining to 1971-72 and expenditure on fabrication of third reload batch of fuel.

Budget next year includes increased provision (Rs. 11.90 crores) for working expresses of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Unit-1), which will be fully commissioned in that year. A part of the increase is also due to larger provision (Rs. 1.72 crores) for Badarpur Thermal Power Station which is expected to be commissioned in 1973-74.

PUBLIC WORKS

This group head records the expenditure on the maintenance of National Highways, roads in the Union Territories without Legislatures and certain other roads maintained by the Central Government and on buildings including cost of construction of works debitable to revenue. The transfer of a part of the revenue from customs and excise duties on motor spirit to the Central Road Fund is also provided for under this group head.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1. Communications :			
(a) Block grant to Central Road Fund . .	6,00	6,50	7,00
(b) Other Expenditure .	21,12	23,29	22,46
2. Buildings . . .	13,06	17,12	17,50
Total . . .	40,18	46,91	46,96

On the basis of increased estimated revenue from customs and excise duties on motor spirit provision for block transfer to the Central Road Fund has been placed at Rs. 6.50 crores in the Revised and at Rs. 7.00 crores in the next Budget.

Against the current Budget of Rs. 13.89 crores Revised provides for Rs. 15.79 crores and next Budget for Rs. 15.09 crores for maintenance of National Highways—the increase being due to addition of certain new roads to the National Highway system. This mainly explains the increase under Roads.

Larger expenditure on maintenance and repairs due to rise in the material and labour costs accounts for the increase under buildings.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The details of the provision by Major Head are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Head	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Ports and Pilotage . .	1,06	1,42	1,17
Mercantile Marine . .	6,50	5,88	5,61
Lighthouses & Lightships .	1,34	1,35	1,39
Aviation	10,32	10,75	11,26
Road and Water Transport Schemes	1,49	1,35	1,32
Overseas Communications Service	5,23	5,01	5,96
Total . . .	25,94	25,76	26,71

Ports and Pilotage.—A provision of Rs. 93 lakhs was made in the original Budget for miscellaneous charges and for a second ship for the Shipping service to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Revised on this account includes Rs. 1.20 crores, the excess being for meeting the arrear claims on account of the service. The Revised also includes larger provision for purchase of marine stores. These explain the increase in the Revised. Absence of provision for arrear payments accounts for saving in the next Budget.

Mercantile Marine.—Major part of the provision under this Head is for subsidy payable to the Shipping Development Fund Committee to enable it to advance to Shipping Companies loans at a rate lower than what it pays on its borrowings from Government. The original Budget provided Rs. 4 crores for this purpose against which the Revised includes Rs. 3.19 crores, the saving being on account of lesser loans granted by the Committee. A provision of Rs. 3.50 crores has been made for this in the next Budget.

Next Budget includes lesser provision (Rs. 44 lakhs against the Revised of Rs. 1 crore) for payment of subsidy to the Shipping Corporation of India to cover losses incurred by it on the shipping service to the Andman & Nicobar Islands. The saving on this account would be partly off-set by larger provision to meet the charges on account of additional interim relief, etc.

Lighthouses and Lightships.—The accounts of the Ligthouses and Lightships are maintained on a commercial basis; the expenditure being met out of the light dues recovered from the ships visiting the Indian Ports. The surplus of the revenue of the Department from the Light dues over its working and other expenses on revenue account is transferred to the General Reserve Fund. The provisions in the Revised and next Budget are based on anticipated collections of light dues during the years concerned.

Aviation.—The increased Revised Estimate is the result of lesser Recoveries than anticipated, on account of issue of Stores originally debited to suspense.

Next Budget provides Rs. 2.13 crores against Rs. 1.91 crores for repairs of air-ports, other than those at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi, the management of which was transferred to the International Airports Authority of India from February, 1972. Larger provision has also been made in the next Budget for subsidy to the H.A.L., Kanpur for aircrafts sold to the I.A.C. (Rs. 96 lakhs against the Revised of Rs. 41 lakhs).

Road and Water Transport Schemes.—The decrease in the Revised and next Budget is mainly on account of lesser provision (Rs. 54 lakhs each against current Budget of Rs. 83 lakhs) for the steamer service in the Aminidivi and Minicoy Islands.

Overseas Communication Service.—The saving in the Revised is mainly due to lesser provision Rs. 1.06 crores against current Budget of Rs. 1.15 crores) for depreciation on plant & machinery and on account of non-filling of vacant posts. Larger provision for additional posts, for interest on capital Rs. 73 lakhs against current Revised of Rs. 63 lakhs) and for the depreciation of plant and machinery account for the increase next year.

CURRENCY AND MINT

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Currency and Coinage . .	16,56	15,50	14,63
Mint	5,47	5,59	6,00
Total . . .	22,03	21,09	20,63

Currency and Coinage.—This head records expenditure on currency and coinage operations and working of the Currency Note Press and Security Paper Mill. The difference between the face value and the metallic contents of the coins returned as unfit for reissue and melted is adjusted as loss under this head.

Against the original Budget of Rs. 182 lakhs, loss on account of difference between the face value and metallic value of coins withdrawn from circulation is now estimated at Rs. 73 lakhs in the Revised and Rs. 134 lakhs in the next Budget. Provision for adjustment of the cost of paper and printing of one rupee notes is estimated at Rs. 4.04 crores in the Revised and Rs. 3.60 crores in the next year against the Original Budget of Rs. 4.34 crores. Next Budget also includes a provision of Rs. 3.37 crores for the purchase of paper and other material by the Currency Note Press against the current Budget of Rs. 4.90 crores and Revised of Rs. 4.72 crores respectively. These explain the shortfall in the Revised and next Budget.

Mint.—This head provides for the running expenses of the three Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad as well as the Silver Refinery at Calcutta.

In view of the shortage of coins which the country has experienced recently the Mints have been geared up to full production. This involves purchase of larger consumable stores required for coinage and increased establishment charges by way of recruitment of additional staff, overtime for increased working hours and grant of incentives for increased production. This explains for the increase in the Revised and next Budget.

MISCELLANEOUS

The heads of account in this group accommodate expenditure on pensions, stationery and printing etc. as well as other items of expenditure of a miscellaneous nature which are not appropriately classifiable under the heads in other groups. The estimates under each head in this group are as follows :—

(In laksh of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Famine Relief . . .	2	19	..
Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits . . .	12,50	12,37	14,07
Territorial and Political Pensions	2,28	2,28	10,18
Stationery & Printing . .	5,09	4,13	5,74
Opium and Alkaloid Factories	8,76	10,43	11,65
Forest	6,44	6,44	6,36
Miscellaneous . . .	369,94	481,26	627,94
Total . . .	405,03	517,10	675,94

Famine Relief.—The increase in the current years' Revised Estimate is due to larger expenditure in the Union Territory of Mizoram during the period when it did not have its separate consolidated fund.

Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits.—The estimates under this head are for payment of pensions, gratuities, contributions to various Contributory Provident Funds and other retirement benefits. On the basis of the trend of actuals, the requirements in the Revised are expected to be more than the original Budget mainly for payment of superannuation pensions, family pensions, gratuities and donations to Provident Funds. The increase in the Budget is attributable to normal growth.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—Provision under this head is for payment of pensions to freedom fighters and their dependants granted for distinguished and meritorious service and for other political consideration. For payment of pensions to freedom fighters and their dependants all over the country, the estimate has been placed at Rs. 10 crores in 1973-74, against a little over Rs. 2 crores in the current year.

Stationery and Printing.—This head include, provision for the net expenditure on centralised purchase of paper and stationery to meet the requirements of Government offices. In addition this head accommodates establishment expenses of the Stationery and Printing Department, including the Printing Presses under it. From 1st April, 1971, all Departments of the Government are charged for the paper and stationery supplied, and other services rendered, by the Stationery & Printing Deptt. The saving in the Revised is mainly attributable to lesser expenditure on the purchase of stores and new machinery and equipment. The estimate for 1973-74 anticipate increased purchase of paper and stationery as well as plant and machinery for the Government Printing Presses.

Opium and Alkaloid Factories.—The increased provision in the Revised is mainly to cover the adjustment of outstanding liabilities towards the cost of Codeine Phosphate imported from West Germany, U.K. and Belgium (Rs. 53.40 lakhs). A part of the increase is also due to inclusion of provision for clearance of outstanding dues on account of purchase tax payable to the Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh as well as debits for opium purchased in 1971-72. Budget for 1973-74 includes larger provision (Rs. 9.35 crores), than in the current year's Revised (Rs. 7.78 crores), for purchase of opium because of increased allocation of land for poppy cultivation.

Forest.—Lesser provision for grant to the DVC (Rs. 51.24 lakhs against Revised of Rs. 61.29 lakhs) for soil and water conservation works in water sheds of river valley project and reduced expenditure on the Forest Research Institute because of non-filling of vacant posts mainly explain the saving in the next Budget.

Miscellaneous; The break up is as below :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1. Aid to other countries:			
(*a*) Economic Aid to Nepal under Colombo Plan . . .	9,00	7,90	9,00
(*b*) Aid to Sikkim . .	4,10	4,08	4,08
(*c*) Aid to Bhutan . .	8,08	10,25	9,53
(*d*) Other technical and economic assistance .	2,67	2,13	2,37
2. Contribution to U.N. Development Programme .	3,06	2,85	3,10
3. Payment to A.I.D. for local cost of technical assistance . . .	7,85	7,85	..
4. Income-tax on salaries of non-Indian employees of Ford & Rockfeller Foundations . . .	27,96	29,20	17,14
5. Payments against Tax Credit Certificates. .	5,61	5,63	2,67

6. Export promotion and marketing Development Scheme . . .	59,10	62,29	66,77
7. Subsidy on coal moved by rail-*cum*-sea route .	2,00	2,20	2,70
8. Payment of net proceeds of excise duty on coal and coke to Coal Board .	10,00	12,45	11,59
9. Subsidy to Food Corporation of India . . .	100,00	117,00	130,00
10. Write back of Trading losses on purchase of food grains transferred from Capital	14,98	15,48	15,48
11. Relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons .	8,35	7,37	6,97
12. Relief of refugees from Bangla Desh . . .	5,00	2,50	..
13. Grant to Central Social Welfare Board . .	3,39	3,20	3,34
14. Transfer to Railway Safety Works Fund .	1,86	1,91	1,91
15. Transfer of Premiums to Insurance Funds . .	17,23	13,42	3,05
16. Cash Grants to the Govt. of Bangla Desh . .	38,00	118,00	25,00
17. Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. and Hutti Gold Mines . . .	4,25	4,25	4,84
18. Contribution to Calcutta Post Commissioners .	4,52	7,33	6,75
19. Subsidy to National Coal Dev. Corporation . .	..	5,02	..
20. Transitional payments to former Rulers consequent upon the abolition of Privy Purses . . .	..	..	10,70
21. Provision for crash scheme for educated unemployed . . .	..	..	100,00
22. Provision for advance action for Fifth Plan .	..	..	150,00
23. Other Items . . .	32,93	38,95	40,95
	369,94	481,26	627,94

The provisions are explained below :—

1. These represent provisions for economic and technical aid provided by India to Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and other developing Afro-Asian Countries. The assistance comprises of cash grants, treaty payments, grants for development schemes, training facilities and technical co-operation.

2. The saving in the Revised is mainly due to non-utilisation of the provision for the Capital Development Fund. Larger provision for contributions to the U. N. Development Programme and the Capital Development Fund account for the increase next year.

3. The provision is for the payment to the U.S. A.I.D. for meeting the rupee expenditure in connection with the activities under the Indo-U.S. Technical Assistance Programme. The payments are met from the grants received from U. S. under PL 480. Next Budget does not include any provision on this account because the trust fund arrangement under which these payments were being made to A.I.D. will not continue in 1973-74.

4. Non-Indian employees of Ford and Rockfeller Foundations are entitled, under their terms of service, to the payment of tax free salaries. The income-tax payable in respect of their salaries is charged to this head. The estimates are based on the amount worked out by the Income-tax authorities on the basis of income data supplied by these Foundations.

5. This head covers payments against tax credit certificates under Equity Shares, Excise Duty and Corporation Tax Schemes. The provisions are based on the latest data of adjustments. The saving in the Budget for 1973-74 is mainly due to discontinuance of the Tax Credit Certificates (Excise Duty) Schemes.

6. The Marketing Development Fund was constituted in 1963 for financing the expenditure on grants for export promotion and market development schemes. Larger provision in the Revised is mainly under the schemes of Product Promotion Assistance grants-in-aid and contributions to Export Development Organisation and for Market Development due to (i) disbursement of cash assistance on anticipated increase in exports and (ii) reimbursement of import duty etc. to Hindustan Steel Ltd. for import of steel for its supply to units for production of exportable items.

7. The subsidy, which is financed from the additional Excise Duty levied on coal and coke, is for equalising the price of coal transported by rail-*cum*-sea route by coastal shipping to southern States. Increase both in the Revised and the next Budget is due to more subsidy payable because of anticipated larger movement of coal.

8. A part of the net proceeds of the special cess on coal and coke is transferred to the Coal Board for utilisation on schemes relating to conservation of coal and safety in coal mines. It has been decided to provide additional funds to the Coal Board to enable it to clear a major portion of the accumulated arrears of subsidy for stowing, etc. This accounts for the increase in the Revised.

9. The provision of Rs. 117 crores in the Revised and Rs. 130 crores in Budget for 1973-74 is on account of reimbursement of consumer subsidy initially borne by Food Corporation of India in the handling of foodgrains. This is based on the difference between the issue price fixed by the Government of India for indigenous foodgrains and the economic cost worked out by the Corporation. The economic cost includes the procurement price paid to the producer, and the average procurement, storage, and other incidentals. The procurement price for wheat is Rs. 76 per quintal and in the case of rice, the average procurement price of all varieties works out to Rs. 93.29 per quintal.

The average procurement, storage and other incidentals are indicated below :—

(Rs. per quintal)

	Wheat	Rice
1. Procurement Incidentals	10.20	7.31
2. Transit Loss	0.69	2.08
3. Storage Loss	0.51	1.35
4. Freight	3.77	5.98
5. Incidental Expenditure	0.68	0.77
6. Godown Charges	0.62	3.02
7. Interest	2.09	12.49
8. Administrative Overheads	2.25	3.61
TOTAL	20.81	36.61
Less : claims against Railways for transit losses	—0.36	—0.10
Net—Procurement, storage and other incidentals	20.45	36.51

The total per quintal economic cost in respect of wheat, thus, comes to Rs. 96.45 (Rs. 76 procurement price plus Rs. 20.45 for incidentals) and, in case of rice to Rs. 129.80 (the average procurement price of Rs. 93.29 plus Rs. 36.51 for incidentals). The issue price of wheat as fixed by the Government of India is Rs. 78 per quintal and the average issue price of rice of various varieties works out to Rs. 113.30. Thus, the net subsidy per quintal of foodgrains payable to the Corporation is Rs. 18.45 in respect of wheat and Rs. 16.50 in respect of rice.

It has now been decided that the coarse grains transactions also will be brought within the purview of subsidy and the Corporation will be paid the difference between the economic cost of the operation and the issue price fixed by the Government in respect of these grains. The estimated subsidy on coarse grains is of the order of Rs. 7.32 crores which will be paid in 1973-74.

The programme of indigenous procurement in 1973-74 is estimated as under :—

(In million tonnes)

	1973-74	
	Total Procurement	Off take
Wheat	6.5	6.4
Rice	3.9	1.8
Others	0.8	0.5
	11.2	8.7

In order to overcome temporary shortage, it has also been decided to import 2 million tonnes of wheat and Milo. Out of this quantity about 1 million tonnes of wheat and 0.5 million tonnes of Milo have already been purchased on commercial basis in U.S.A., Canada and Argentina. These are expected to reach the country between February and June, 1973. The rest of the quantity would be contracted at an appropriate time.

10. This head records the write back of losses on capital account in respect of the State Trading Scheme for purchase of Foodgrains prior to the taking over of the functions by the Food Corporation Increase in the Revised is due to the inclusion of provision for adjustment of the first instalment of the arrear of the provisionally estimated loss of Rs. 5 crores in the foodgrains trading.

11. The provision represents expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons who have been displaced from other countries including write off of irrecoverable loans granted to them. Current Budget included a provision of Rs. 230 lakhs for the write off against which the Revised and next Budget have been placed at Rs. 90 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs respectively. This accounts for the decrease both in the Revised and next Budget.

12. Current Budget included a provision of Rs. 5 crores to cover residuary expenditure on the closure of refugee camps in India consequent on the return of refugees to Bangla Desh. The requirements on this account are now estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2.50 crores. This explains for the saving in the Revised.

13. This head accommodates grants to the Central Social Welfare Board to cover expenditure on development of the programme of Family and Child Welfare. Shortfall in the Revised is due to adjustment of unspent balance and lesser anticipated expenditure.

14. Provision is made under this head for transfer to Railway Safety Works Fund out of the contribution received in this regard from the Railways.

15. This head provides for the transfer of the premium realised under the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance, Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance, War Risks (Marine Hulls) Reinsurance and Personal Injuries (Compensation) Insurance Schemes to the respective Funds. The schemes started in 1962 were suspended following the revocation of the proclamation of the Emergency in 1968 and the provision was mainly in respect of arrears. Following the declaration of the Emergency in 1971 two new schemes—Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme, 1971 and Emergency Risks (Undertaking Insurance Scheme, 1971 were introduced in 1971-72. Collection of premium under these schemes in respect of policies which were in force on the last day of the quarter was suspended from 1st April, 1972. Premium is required to be collected only in, respect of the policies which are issued for the first time or where a supplementary policy is required.

16. Assistance is being provided to the Government of Bangla Desh towards economic reconstruction of the country. While grant assistance has been provided for procurement of foodgrains and other essential commodities from India; loan assistance is being provided for financing other purchases from India. For such grant-in-aid and loan a total provision of Rs. 141.54 crores in the current Revised and

of Rs. 25 crores in the next year has been made. Out of this Rs. 23.54 crores in the current Revised has been provided under "Loans and Advances" and the balance under this Head.

17. The Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking, which was being run as a departmental undertaking, was converted into a public sector company—Bharat Gold Mines Limited from 1st April, 1972. With the setting up of the Company no direct revenue expenditure is incurred by Government on the running of the Undertaking. The provision is made here to compensate the Company for the loss incurred by it in selling the gold to Government at the I.M.F. parity rate.

Hitherto the entire gold produced by Hutti Gold Mines was allowed to be sold to industrial users through the State Bank of India Because of lesser demand from industrial users Government have agreed to acquire the surplus gold. Provision of Rs. 84 lakhs has been made in the next Budget to compensate the Mines for the loss due to sale to Government at I.M.F. rate.

18. The contribution to the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, is paid towards expenses on river dredging and training. Payment of arrears of contribution for the period from 1968-69 as a result of enhancement of the rate of contribution from 50 per cent to 80 per cent retrospectively from that year accounts for the larger provision in the Revised. Absence of provision for arrear payments explains the reduction next year.

19. The provision represents post budget decision to give grants-in-aid to the National Coal Development Corporation to cover the losses incurred by it on the running of the Giridih Collieries.

20. Consequent on the Constitution (Twenty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 1971 the privy purses of the former rulers have been abolished and all rights and liabilities, etc. thereof have been extinguished. In order to enable the former rulers to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances, the Government of India have decided to sanction a non-recurring transitional payment to them. These *ex-gratia* payments will be free of income-tax. The total expenditure on the transitional payment is estimated at Rs. 10.70 crores. A supplementary grant of Rs. 10.70 crores was obtained in August, 1972. Due to non-issue of any payment sanctions on account of the matter being sub-judice, the above provision has been surrendered. Accordingly, no provision has been shown in the Revised but a provision for the same amount has been made in the next Budget.

21-22. The estimates for next year include, besides an amount of Rs. 150 crores for advance action on the Fifth Plan, a provision of Rs. 100 crores for Crash Programme for providing employment opportunities to the educated unemployed.

23. Provision of the residuary items under the Major Head is made here.

Increase next year mainly due to provision for spill over expenditure on Education, and Health Schemes of the Third Plan and Schemes in Fourth Plan in Delhi, and grants to Municipal Corporation, Delhi for Rural Water Supply Schemes (Rs. 3.21 crores), larger provision for subsidiary Food and Nutrition Schemes—Balahar (Rs. 1.50 crores against Revised of Rs. 80 lakhs), and larger provision for grants-in-aid to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (Rs. 2.65 crores against Revised of Rs. 2.00 crores). The rest of the provision is spread over a unmber of items.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Grant-in-aid to States and Union Territory Governments	879,87	985,49	881,1
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	52	52	61
Other Misc.Contributions and Assignments . . .	16,15	18,67	15,36
	896,54	1004,68	897,11

GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENT

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
A. Grants-in-aid to State Governments.			
I. Fixed Non-Plan Grants . . .	173,29	161,04	147,76
II. Other Non-Plan Grants . . .	77,94	165,12	105,07
III. State Plan Schemes .	230,09	244,20	254,50
IV. Central Plan Schemes . . .	224,53	217,35	203,59
V. Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes . .	124,09	136,45	108,83
	829,94	924,16	819,75
B. Grants to Union Territories:			
I. Non-Plan Purposes .	9,70	19,86	20,86
II. Union Territories Plan Schemes . .	5,09	6,59	5,01
III. Central Plan Schemes . . .	99	85	85
IV. Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes . .	75	76	71
	16,53	28,06	27,43
C. Grants initially met from Capital and written back to Revenues . . .	33,40	33,27	33,-6
	879,87	985,49	88,14

A. *I. Fixed Non-Plan Grants.*—Broad details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
(*a*) Grants under the substantive provision of Article 275(1) of the Constitution	147,39	144,39	131,11
(*b*) Grants under clause (a) of the second proviso of the Constitution . .	40	40	40
(*c*) Grants in lieu of tax on Railway Passenger fares .	16,25	16,25	16,25
(*d*) Grants on account of Agriculture Wealth Tax .	9,25	..	..
	173,29	161,04	147,7

The variations are explained below:—

(a) Provision is made here for grants payable to the States under the substantive provision of Article 275(1) of the Constitution. These grants are covered by the recommendations of the Finance Commission set up under article 280 of the Constitution and also on the basis of the Presidential Orders [Constitution (Distribution of Revenue) Orders] issued in respect of Manipur and Tripura consequent on their attaining State-hood in January 1972.

The saving of Rs. 3 crores in the Revised is on account of lesser amount of grant payable to Assam as a result of separation of Mizo Hills district from Assam and its constitution as a Union Territory under the North Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Act, 1971. Next year's estimates are based on the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order issued following the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission.

The amount of grants payable to the individual States are indicated below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

STATES	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Andhra Pradesh . . .	11,73	11,73	10,47
Assam	17,44	14,44	14,27
Jammu and Kashmir . .	13,70	13,70	12,66
Kerala	9,93	9,93	9,93
Mysore	2,16	2,16	71
Nagaland	14,69	14,69	13,78
Orissa	19,14	19,14	17,36
Rajasthan	9,27	9,27	8,23
Tamil Nadu . . .	3,54	3,54	2,52
Himachal Pradesh . .	8,70	8,70	8,00
West Bengal . . .	10,64	10,64	6,76
Meghalaya . . .	2,75	2,75	2,72
Manipur . . .	10,65	10,65	10,65
Tripura	13,05	13,05	13,05
	147,39	144,39	131,11

(c) Following the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee in 1965, a sum of Rs. 16.25 crores out of additional dividend at one per cent on capital at charge as on the 31st March, 1964 contributed by the Railways to the General Revenues is paid to the States as grant in lieu of tax on Railway fares. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 16.25 crores has been made in 1972-73 as also in 1973-74 for payment to the States as per details given under "Contribution from Railways" on the receipt side in this section. This contribution continues to be made by the Railways, to the General Revenues in terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971, in their first Report.

(d) The Budget for 1972-73 included a provision of Rs. 9.25 crores for payment of net proceeds of Wealth Tax on the agricultural land to the States as grants-in-aid. In view of the small collections, the Revised and next Budget do not include any provision. Payment made last year on this account is expected to cover States' entitlement during this year and the next.

A. II. *Other Non-Plan Grants.*—A provision of Rs. 20 crores was made in the original Budget for grants to State on account of relief schemes for distress caused by natural calamities. In view of the widespread drought conditions in various parts of the country and occurrence of floods and cyclones, the above provisions has been stepped up to Rs. 80 crores in the Revised. Next Budget includes Rs. 40 crores on this account.

The provisions for grants for the relief work and other measures necessitated by hostilities on account of Indo-Pak conflict in 1971 has been increased from Rs. 52 lakhs in the original Budget to Rs. 18.54 crores in the Revised. A provision of Rs. 8.92 crores has been included in the next Budget for this.

Increased payment of incentives to States on account of higher procurement of food grains (from Rs. 8 crores in the current Budget to Rs. 9.4 crores in the Revised) account for a part of the increase in the Revised. Next Budget has been placed at Rs. 9.42 crores.

The next Budget also includes a provision of Rs. 7 crores for an *ad hoc* grant to Himachal Pradesh.

A. III. *State Plan Schemes.*—Central assistance to States for their annual Plans during the Fourth Plan period is distributed according to the criteria laid down with the approval of the National Development Council. The assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants in the ratio 70:30 respectively. The assistance in respect of Hill areas of Assam. Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir and to the Government of Nagaland is given in the ratio 10·90 for loans and grants respectively. The assistance for financing hill areas development in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal is given in the ratio of 50:50 or loans and grants. The budget provisions for 1972-73 and 1973-74 have been made accordingly.

The increase in Central assistance for State Plan Schemes in the Revised Estimates 1972-73 is mainly

because of additional allocations agreed to in the course of the year for the State Annual Plans. For Central assistance towards Plans of the State Governments, including Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, Budget for 1973-74 includes a total provision of Rs. 849.13 crores. Of this, Rs. 254.50 crores will be as grant-an-aid for which provision has been made under this head.

A. IV. *Central Plan Schemes.*—An aggregate provisions of Rs. 125 crores had been made in the current Budget for special welfare schemes like Rural Employment, Primary Education, Slum Clearance, Rural Home Sites and Rural Water Supply, Grant to State Governments only for such special Welfare Schemes in the next year is now estimated at Rs. 103.82 crores. For the other important Central Plan Schemes. Revised Estimates for the current year includes provision for :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Drought Prone Area Programme .	28 crores
(*b*) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment	48.61 crores
(*c*) Special Nutrition Programme for Children . . .	17.65 crores

Next Budget includes provisions for drought prone area programme (Rs. 22 crores), for various Special Welfare Schemes (Rs. 102.09 crores), Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (Rs. 48.66 crores), and special Nutrition Programme (Rs. 16.65 crores).

A. V. *Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes.*—Provision is made here for grants to States for Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as family planning programmes, eradication and control of Communicable diseases; welfare of backward classes and for various agricultural production programmes etc. While the expenditure on grants for family planning programmes has been stepped up in the Revised by about Rs. 11 crores, the provision for other schemes is almost at the level of the current Budget. Next Budget includes Rs. 108.83 crores for various schemes.

B. *Grants to Union Territories.*—Current Budget included Rs. 4 crores for non-Plan revenue deficit grant to Mizoram, which became a Union Territory from 21st January, 1972. On latest assessment the non-plan grant payable to the Union Territory has been estimated at Rs. 8.32 crores for which provision has been made in the Revised. The next Budget includes Rs. 9.94 crores on this account. For border roads, the grant payable to Mizoram in the Revised is estimated at Rs. 6.12 crores and a provision of Rs. 5.92 crores has been made for this purpose in the next Budget. These provisions account for the increase both in the Revised and the next Budget.

C. *Write back to Revenue.*—Provision has been included for the write back of capital grants to States for approved development purposes which are met initially from the Capital Budget in view of the magnitude of the grants and later written back to Revenue over a period of 15 years commencing from the year following that in which grants are made.

Miscellaneous adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments.—Provision is made here for payment to State and Uuion Territory Governments, for the administration of, on behalf of the Central Government, certain Central Acts like Petroleum, Explosives and Arms Acts.

Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.—Provision is made under this head for the payment of the net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and other taxes to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and other local bodies in Delhi.

Current Budget included a provision of Rs. 2.31 crores for compensation to insurers under Section 6 of the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971 against which the Revised is Rs. 3.74 crores. This together with larger realisations of Terminal Tax necessitating increased payments to local bodies accounts for the increase in the Revised.

Absence of provision for compensation to insurers mainly explains the decrease next year.

EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(in lakhs of Rupees)		
Extraordinary Charges .	10,55	10,56	10,56
Pre-partition Payments .	5	3	4
	10,60	10,59	10,60

Extraordinary Charges.—Besides the annual write-back of payments made under the Indus Water Treaty which were initially debited to Capital, provision has also been made for *ex-gratia* payments to the Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after the 1965 conflict. For the annual write-back, the Revised and Budget include Rs. 6.56 crores each and the *ex-gratia* payments are estimated at Rs. 4 crores each year.

Pre-partition Payments.—Provision made under this head is in respect of claims relating to undivided India which are expected to be settled and discharged during the year.

DEFENCE SERVICES

The variations are explained in the Memorandum on Defence Services Estimates.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Army	836,18	986,55	936,98
Navy	66,28	69,86	85,55
Air Force	264,30	292,89	324,13
Non-effective services . .	51,83	54,84	58,16
Total	1218,59	1404,14	1404,82

SECTION III
CAPITAL BUDGET

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The estimates of Receipts and Disbursements on Capital Account of the Central Government are explained in this Section. Capital disbursement either leads to creation of physical and financial assets or involves reduction in recurring liabilities. Similarly, capital receipt involves either creation of liability or reduction in financial assets. Disbursements on capital account also include items of expenditure like Capital Grants to States and food losses, etc., which are debited in the first instance, to capital and are written back to revenue in the subsequent years. Likewise, receipts also include items like the provision for reduction or avoidance of debt which is transferred to capital by debit to the revenue budget.

Mainly, disbursements on capital account include capital schemes undertaken by the Central Government and the loan assistance and capital grants given to State Governments and other parties. Thus, the entire Plan activity of a capital nature whether undertaken by the Centre on its own account or by way of assistance through loans and capital grants to States is reflected here. On the side of receipts, these include borrowings abroad, market loans, sale to treasury bills, small savings, State Provident Funds, investments of PL 480 deposits and various deposits under the Income-tax Act, depreciation and reserve funds of departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs and special *ad hoc* funds created from time to time by Government. It is difficult, in the compass of a brief note, to indicate fully the scope and nature of these various deposits and advances but details of these are given in Statement II of the Annual Financial Statement.

In brief, the capital account shows the capital requirements of Government and how these are financed. Among the principal sources for meeting these requirements, first there is the revenue surplus. Secondly, regular loans are floated in the market. Thirdly, funds accrue to Government through small savings, and Provident Funds, and through miscellaneous deposits and advances. Lastly, there are external borrowings. To the extent, receipts from these sources fall short of the capital requirements, the deficit is made good by the issue of treasury bills and drawl from cash balance.

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

The statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of capital receipts. Further details, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 and between the latter and Budget Estimates for 1973-74 are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget, 1972-73	Revised, 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1. Market Loans			
Gross Borrowings	515.00	778.42*	880.00
Less—Repayments	300.22	300.22	553.59
Net Borrowing	214.78	478.20	326.41
2. External Loans			
Gross Borrowings	625.73	556.40	661.80
Less—Repayments	251.97	226.50	262.19
Net Borrowing	373.76	329.90	399.61
3. Repayment of loans and advances	1029.00	1255.00	1145.00
4. Other Items (net)			
(i) Small Savings	230.35	300.40	325.35
(ii) Provident Funds	99.10	103.34	115.03
(iii) P.L. 480 Deposits (net)	(—)12.34	(—)20.83	37.16
(iv) Other Receipts	159.83	205.33	111.69
Total—Capital Receipts	2094.48	2651.34	2460.25

*Excludes Rs. 100 crores of *ad hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities.

INTERNAL DEBT

(Market Loans)

Revised Estimates 1972-73.—The Budget for 1972-73 assumed gross market borrowings at Rs. 515 crores and, allowing for maturities, a net credit of Rs. 214.78 crores. Due to additional floatations to mop up investible funds with banks and other financial institutions, gross receipts from market loans amounted to Rs. 778.42 crores and net of repayments to Rs. 478.20 crores. In addition *ad hoc* Treasury Bills worth Rs. 100 crores held by the Reserve Bank were converted into dated securities. The details are :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Amount		
	Cash	Conversion	Total
I. Loans raised in the Market			
Receipts:			
4¾% Loan, 1979 . .	57.22	44.14	101.36
5 % Loan, 1983 . .	170.99	87.56	258.55
5¾% Loan, 2002 . .	183.33	105.24	288.57
5 % Loan, 1984 . .	50.30	..	50.30
5¼% Loan, 1988 . .	59.64	..	59.64
5 % National Defence Loan, 1981 . .	10.00	..	10.00
5 % Loan 1982 . .	10.10	..	10.10
TOTAL . . .	541.48	236.94	778.42
Repayments:			
4½% Loan, 1972 . .			100.13
4 % Loan, 1972 . .			154.71
4¼% National Defence Bonds, 1972 . .			28.22
4¾% National Defence Loan, 1972 . .			17.16
TOTAL . . .			300.22
Net receipts from Market loans during 1972-73 .			478.20

2. In July, 1972 three loans were floated *viz.*, 4-3/4% Loan, 1979 at par redeemable on 15th July, 1979, 5% Loan, 1983 at Rs. 99.50 per cent redeemable on 15th July, 1983 and 5-3/4% Loan, 2002 at par redeemable on 15th July, 2002. Conversion facilities were allowed to holders of securities of 4-1/2% Loan, 1972 and 4% Loan 1972, which matured on the 15th July, 1972 and 1st August, 1972. Total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 386.76 crores—Rs. 149.82 crores in cash and Rs. 236.94 crores by conversion.

3. The second market floatation in September. 1972, comprised tranches of the three loans floated in July, 1972. A total sum of Rs. 236.72 crores, all in cash, was realised.

4. In December, 1972, two freseh loans, namely 5% Loan, 1984 at Rs. 99.50 per cent redeemable on the 1st June, 1984 and 5-1/4% Loan, 1988 at Rs. 99.50% redeemable on the 1st June, 1988 were issued. The total amount realised, in cash, was Rs. 109.94 crores.

5. In view of the steady demand for investment, further tranches of three loans were issued for a total amount of Rs. 45 crores, *viz.* 5% National Defence Loan, 1981 (redeemable on 20th December, 1981) at par for Rs. 10 crores, 5% Loan, 1982 (redeemable on 15th July, 1982) at par for Rs. 10 crores and 5% Loan, 1983 (redeemable on 15th July, 1983) at Rs. 99.65 per cent for Rs. 25 crores. These loans were initially taken up by the Reserve Bank and were later placed on sale to investors.

6. In addition, *ad hoc* Treasury Bills worth Rs. 100 crores held by the Reserve Bank were converted in December, 1972 into dated securities of equal value. This process was started in 1958-59 on the consideration that *ad hoc* treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank represent more than a short term debt. The securities into which bills were converted this year are : 4% Loan, 1981 (Rs. 5 crores), 5% Loan, 1982 (Rs. 5 crores), 5% Loan, 1983 (Rs. 15 crores), 5-1/2% National Defence Loan, 1986 (Rs. 10 crores), 5-1/2% Loan, 1995 (Rs. 10 crores), 5-3/4% National Defence Loan, 2001 (Rs. 5 crores), 5% Loan, 1984 (Rs. 25 crores) and 5-1/4% Loan, 1988 (Rs. 25 crores). With this, total Bills so far converted into dated securities amount to Rs. 1325 crores.

7. *Repayments.*—The Budget for the year 1972-73 included Rs. 300.22 crores for the repayment of 4-1/2 per cent Loan, 1972, 4 per cent Loan, 1972, 4-1/4 per cent National Defence Bonds, 1972 and 4-3/4% National Defence Loan, 1972. The Revised Estimates for the year are placed at the same level.

8. Net receipts from market borrowings during the year 1972-73 (exclusive *ad hoc* Treasury Bills of Rs. 100 crores converted into dated securities) amount to Rs. 478.20 crores.

9. *Budget Estimates,* 1973-74.—Having regard to maturities of Central loans amounting to Rs. 553.59 crores next year, the Budget assumes gross borrowings at Rs. 880 crores *i.e.* Rs. 326.41 crores net. Two loans due for discharge are 4% Loan, 1973 with an outstanding balance of Rs. 394.51 crores maturing on 12th May, 1973 and 4-1/4% Loan, 1973 with an outstanding balance of Rs. 159.08 crores maturing on 22nd July, 1973.

OTHER DEBT

10. The details of other debt items are :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Revised Estimates, 1972-73		Budget Estimates, 1973-74	
	Receipts	Discharges	Receipts	Discharges
(a) Annuity Certificates, Prize Bonds, etc. .	..	1.36	..	0.78
(b) Special Securities issued to international financial institutions .	6.52	4.00	4.41	4.00
TOTAL .	6.62	5.36	4.41	4.78
Net Receipts .	(+)1.16			(—)0.37

(a) *Annuity Certificates, Prize Bonds etc.*—Repayments of Prize Bonds, Annuity Certificates which may be received for discharge and Union's share of liability in respect of loans raised by composite Punjab etc. are estimated at Rs. 1.36 crores in the Revised and Rs. 78 lakhs in the Budget for 1973-74.

(b) *Rupee Securities issued to International financial Institutions.*—This debt represents the liability assumed in respect of Special Rupee Securities issued in payment of India's subscription to (i) the International Monetary Fund, (ii) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, (iii) the International Development Association and (iv) for the contribution towards the share capital of the Asian Development Bank.

(i) *International Monetary Fund.*—India's subscription to the International Monetary Fund is $ 940 million. Of this $ 162.5 million was paid in gold and $ 77.5 million in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing Rupee Securities.

Encashment of rupee securities by I.M.F. is unlikely during this year and the next.

(ii) *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.*—India's subscription to the capital stock of the World Bank is $ 900 million, of which only 10% i.e. $ 90 million was called by the Bank and $ 9 million was paid in US dollars and $ 81 million in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing Rupee Securities.

Encashment of securities by the IBRD is placed at the level provided in the original budget *viz.* Rs. 3,00 crores both in the Revised Estimates and Budget 1973-74.

(iii) *International Development Association.*—The International Development Association, a soft lending affiliate of the IBRD, derives resources for its operation from the initial subscription paid in convertible currencies by the members and additional contributions made available to it under the periodic replenishment arrangements by the 18 industrially advanced member countries. The First and Second IDA replenishments became effective in 1964 and 1969. Under the Third IDA replenishment, approved in February 1971, the 18 industrially advanced countries and developing countries agreed to make available additional funds in the form of convertible currencies totalling over $ 2400 million in the three year period June 30, 1971 to June 30, 1974. In the context of the third replenishment, India and other developing member countries have also been required to make additional subscriptions and contributions payable in their local currencies. The third replenishment became effective in September, 1972. Accordingly, India has paid an amount of Rs. 117.64 lakhs on January 20, 1973, of which Rs. 117.34 lakhs were paid in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing Rupee Securities and Rs. 0.30 lakhs in cash. To cover encashment of securities by the I.D.A., a provision of Rs. 1 crore was made in the Budget Estimates. This provision has been repeated in the Revised and the next Budget.

(iv) *Asian Development Bank.*—India's subscription to the capital stock of Asian Development Bank amount to $ 93 million of which $ 46.50 million has been called up so far. The latter amount has been paid in 5 equal annual instalments of $ 9.3 million each half of which has been paid in convertible currencies and the other half in Rupees. The Rupee portion has been paid in the form of non-negotiable special securities bearing no interest. Thus, of the subscriptions paid from 1966-67 to 1970-71, $ 23.25 million (Rs. 17.44 crores) was paid in the form of such securities. As a result of the change in the value of Rupee in terms of gold from 20th December, 1971 an additional amount of Rs. 93.60 lakhs became payable to the Asian Development Bank during 1972-73 to maintain the value of rupee portion of the subscription (*viz.* Rs. 17.44 crores). This amount has been paid in the form of Rupee Securities during 1972-73 for which a credit has been assumed.

In view of the growing activities of the Bank, the Bank has decided to increase its capital stock by 150%. Only 20 per cent of the increased subscription will be paid-up and the balance will remain callable. Forty per cent of the paid-in capital will be paid in gold or convertible currency and the balance in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing Rupee Securities. The increased subscription is to be paid in three equal annual instalment commencing from 1972-73. The annual instalment is Rs. 7.35 crores—Rs. 294 lakhs for payment in convertible currency and Rs. 441 lakhs in the form of special rupee securities. The Revised Estimates 1972-73 and Budget Estimates 1973-74 accordingly assume a credit of Rs. 441 lakhs each for Special securities to be issued to the Asian Development Bank. Encashment of securities held by the Bank are estimated at Rs. 45,000 both in the Revised 1972-73 and Budget 1973-74.

EXTERNAL DEBT

11. *Receipts.*—The Budget for 1972-73 assumed gross receipts from external loans at Rs. 625.73 crores. The Revised is placed at Rs. 566.40 crores. This includes Rs. 80.90 crores on account of debt relief received in the form of refinancing credits. Gross receipts next year are estimated at Rs. 661.80 crores. The country-wise details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Source of Loans	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Austria	16	1,78	5
Belgium	1,42	2,32	35
Canada	20,04	53,63	37,61
Czechoslovakia	2,15	5,97	7,12
Denmark	1,27	1,39	1,15
Federal Republic of Germany	26,74	60,43	28,61
France	31,29	36,14	25,12
Hungary	..	3	1,00
Italy	..	11,02	..
Japan	18.03	32,09	49,07

Netherlands	9,00	7,82	7,27
Norway	10	8	..
Poland	1,09	1,22	1,29
Sweden	5,95	3,86	6,40
Switzerland	2,15	1,63	2,62
U.K.	37,45	1,14,68	49,62
U.S.A.			
DLF/AID Loans	1,37,95	46,33	9,97
Exim Bank	2,25	..	..
PL 480 Dollar Credit	11,00	29	..
PL 480 Rupee Loan	..	12,12	..
USSR	8,99	15,82	20,12
IBRD	13,25	11,25	4,07
IDA	1,30,45	1,36,50	2,22,36
New Credits	1,65,00	..	1,88,00
TOTAL	6,25,73	5 56,40	6,61,80

Credit-wise details are given in Annexure V of this Memorandum.

12. *Repayments.*—The Budget provided for repayments of Rs. 251.97 crores including Rs. 6.50 in respect of P. L. 480 Rupee loans. The Revised is placed at Rs. 226.50 crores (inclusive of Rs. 6.51 crores in respect of P. L. 480 loans). The decrease in the Revised estimates is mainly due to re-scheduling allowed by Japan. Repayments during 1973-74 are estimated at Rs. 262.19 crores inclusive of Rs. 7.64 crores in respect of P. L. 480 rupee loans. The details of the estimates are given in Annexure V of this Memorandum.

13. Net receipts from external loans are accordingly placed at Rs. 329.90 crores in the Revised against the current Budget of Rs. 373.76 crores. Net receipts next year are taken at Rs. 399.61 crores.

P. L. 480 TRANSACTIONS

14. *P. L.* 480 *Convertible Local Currency Credit.*—No commodity agreements under U. S. Public Law 480 have been signed after 1st April, 1971. Concessional food imports have also ceased after December, 1971. The Budget assumed credit of Rs. 11 crores under PL 480 convertible Local Currency Credit but because of dis-continuance of imports, receipts are estimated at Rs. 29 lakhs only in the Revised. The next Budget does not assume any credit.

15. *P. L.* 480 *Rupee Loans.*—No receipts were assumed in the Budget under P. L. 480 Rupee Loans. However, a loan of Rs. 12.12 crores anticipated in the last year was received during the current year for which credit has been assumed in the Revised. Next Budget does not assume any receipts under P. L. 480 Rupee Loans.

16. *P. L.* 480 *Deposits.*—Until last year, in pursuance of agreements concluded with the U.S.A. since 1956 under the United States Public Law 480, foodgrains and other agricultural commodities were imported from that country partly against payment in rupees and partly against dollar credits. Rupee costs of imports were deposited by the Food Corporation of India and by other importers with the Reserve Bank of India for credit to U. S. Disbursing Officer's Account. The Reserve Bank invested these rupee funds in Special Non-negotiable Securities of the Government of India, which are repayable on demand and carry interest at 1-1/2 per cent per annum. The repayments of interest on PL 480 loans, DLF/TCM loans by Government of India, payable in repees; repayments of and interest on Cooley Loans and DLF Loans by other parties as well as interest which accrues to the US Govt. on their deposits in the Special Securities are deposited with the Reserve Bank and *simultaneously* invested in the Special Securities. Provision for repayments and interest payments to be arranged by the Government of India, estimated at Rs. 80.96 crores in the Revised and Rs. 80.37 crores in the next Budget has been made in the Public Debt and Interest Appropriations.

The Special Securities are encashed by the U.S. authorities for providing assistance to the Government of India in the form of loans and grants, for Cooley loans to private parties in India and for U.S.'s own uses in India. The Revised assumes encashment of Special Securities by the U. S. authorities for disbursement of grant of Rs. 40.84 crores to Rural Electrification Corporation and loans and grants to the Government of India of Rs. 12.12 crores and Rs. 1.74 crores respectively. Next year grants to Government of India are estimated at Rs. 3 crores and to the Rural Electrification Corporation of India Rs. 15.16 crores.

The current Budget had assumed net dis-investments of Rs. 12.34 crores under P.L. 480 deposits. In the Revised dis-investments are assumed at Rs. 20.83 crores. As there would be no rupee loans to Government next year and because of lesser grants to Rural Electrification Corporation, there will be lesser encashment of Special Securities next year. Taking into account the accretions on account of repayments and interest payments and lesser encashments as stated, P.L. 480 Deposits Account is expected to reflect a net accretion of Rs. 37.16 crores during 1973-74.

17. *Net effect of PL* 480 *transactions.*—With the cessation of foodgrains from USA the budgetary support derived from the sale of foodgrains has ceased.

The net effect of PL 480 transactions is exhibited below.

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1. Interest and principal repayments by the Government of India (budgetary support is derived from the fact that U. S. Government derived from the fact that U. S. Government reinvest the payments in Special Securities) . .			
(*i*) P.L. 480 Loans .	+41.70	+42.70	+42.55
(*ii*) DLF/TCM Loans .	+29.68	+29.26	+28.82
(*iii*) Interest on Special Securities . .	+10.00	+9.00	+9.00
	81.38	80.96	80.37
2. Cooley Transactions: (Net effect of withdrawal by U. S. Govt. from Special Securities for disbursement of Cooley Loans and investment in Special Securities of repayments of principal and interest payments in respect of direct rupee loans including Cooley Loans) .	—8.40	—1.31	+12.25
3. (a) Sale of Special Securities by U. S. Government:			
(*i*) For loans and grants to the Govt. of India . . .	—3.34	—13.86	—3.00
(*ii*) For grant to the Rural Electrification Corporation . .	—38.50	—40.84	—15.16
(*iii*) For U. S. uses (excluding Cooley Loans but including conversions and grants for research, etc) .	—43.48	—45.78	—37.30
(b) P. L. 480 loans and grants by U. S. Govt. to Govt. of India .	+3.34	+13.86	+3.00
TOTAL .	—9.00	—6.97	+40.16

Transactions in respect of item 3(b) viz,. receipts on account of PL 480 loans and grants to Government of India do not enter the Special Securities Account as receipts on account of PL 480 Loans are adjusted under Section 'O—Public Debt' and PL 480 Grants under Head 'LX—Extraordinary Receipts—Grants from the U.S.A. for Development Programme.'

The net effect in the Special Securities Account is as mentioned in paragraph 16 above.

NOTES:—

Item 1—The credits are adjusted under Section 'S—Unfunded Debt—Special Loans—Investment of Deposits of U. S. Government Counterpart Funds by debit to Section 'O—Public Debt' in the case of repayments and in the case of interest by debit to the Head '161—interest on Debt and Other Obligations' on the Revenue side.

Items 2, 3(a)(ii) and 3(a)(iii)—These transactions are adjusted under Section 'S—Unfunded Debt—Special Loans—Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds'. There are no contra entries in Government accounts.

Items 3(a)(i) and 3(b)—Debits under these items are adjusted under Section 'S—Unfunded Debt—Special Loans—Investment of Deposits of U. S. Government Counterpart Funds'. The amounts are simultaneously credited inrespect of loans in Section 'O—Public Debt' and under head 'LX-Extraordinary Receipts—Grants from the U.S.A. for Development Programme' in respect of grants.

EXTERNAL GRANTS :

Details of grants received from foreign countries are given in the Revenue section and also in Annexure V to this Memorandum.

UNFUNDED DEBT

(18(i) *Small Savings Scheme.*—These consist of Post Office Saving Bank Deposits, Cumulative Time Deposits, Fixed Deposits, Post Office Time Deposits and various Savings Certificates. Small Saving Schemes constitute an important resource mobilisation measure. Collections have significantly improved consequent on upward revision of interest rates on Small Saving securities in 1970-71 when these were brought on par with the rates offered by commercial banks. Net collections during 1971-72 amounted to Rs. 224.01 crores. Two-thirds of the net Small Savings collections in each State are passed on to them in the form of 25 years loans. Besides as an incentive for mobilising collections, for every 5 per cent in excess of the national average of net to gross collections, the States are entitled to receive 2-1/2% over and above their normal share of two-thirds of net collections. Similarly, two-thirds of the increase in the net Small Savings Collections in Union Territories over the net collection in the previous year goes towards augmenting their Plans. Collections under the Public Provident Fund Scheme have also been made sharable with State Governments.

The net collections were estimated at Rs. 230.35 crores in the original Budget. The collections are now expected to improve by Rs. 70 crores and are accordingly placed at Rs. 300.40 crores in the Revised. The Budget for 1973-74 takes credit for Rs. 325.35 crores.

Public Provident Fund.—The Public Provident Fund Scheme was framed under Public Provident Fund Act, 1968 for the benefit of the general public Deposits in Public Provident Fund Account are payable after 15 years from the end of the year in which an account is opened. The Scheme provides facilities of loans and withdrawals from deposits made

by subscribers. The Scheme was amended in August, 1972 to make its provisions more liberal. The maximum limit of deposits in a year has been raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000; the minimum limit, however, continues to be Rs. 100. The interest rates charged on loans has been reduced from 2 per cent to 1 per cent per annum. Collections under this Scheme are also shareable with State Governments along with the Small Savings collections. The net accretions are estimated at Rs. 3.5 crores in the Revised and at Rs. 4 crores in next year.

State Provident Funds.—The transactions under this head relate to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed is net of the deposits into the Funds, including interest on balanced and withdrawals thterefrom and temporary advances.

The Budget Estimates for 1972-73 assumed credit for a net sum of Rs. 95.10 crores comprising Rs. 210.94 crores as deposits including Rs. 51.37 crores as interest and Rs. 115.84 crores as withdrawals. The interest rates on provident fund balances were raised by 0.3 per cent from 1st April, 1972 to 6 per cent on first Rs. 10,000 of balances and to 5.3 per cent on excess accumulations. The Credits inclusive of interest amounting to Rs. 51.88 crores are estimated in the Revised at Rs. 224.84 crores and debits are estimated at Rs. 125.00 crores thus giving a net credit of Rs. 99.84 crores. Net credit in 1973-74, inclusive of Rs. 56.32 crores as interest, has been taken at Rs. 111.03 crores i.e. Rs. 11.19 crores more than in the Revised Estimates.

Income-tax Annuity Deposits.—With the discontinuance of the Scheme through the Finance Act, 1968, no deposits are required to made on incomes arising after 31st March, 1968. The current Budget assumed Rs. 1.25 crores on account of arrear collections and Rs. 16.50 crores on account of repayments of capital portion of annuities. The Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 1.25 crores on account of arrear collections and Rs. 18.00 crores on account of repayments of capital portion of annuities. During 1973-74, repayments are estimated at Rs. 18 crores and arrear collections at Rs. 50 lakhs.

Compulsory Deposits.—The deposits under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme, 1963 made during 1963-64 fell due for repayment in 1969-70 and those made during the extended period (1964-65) in 1970-71. The depositors however, have the option to keep the amount in deposit with the Government and earn tax free interest at 4 per cent simple. Repayments during the year 1972-73 were originally estimated at Rs. 1.00 crore but on the trend of actuals they are now placed at Rs. 50 lakhs. The Budget Estimates for 1973-74 assume repayments at Rs. 40 lakhs.

Other Items (Net).—This head accommodates receipts and disbursements on account of special loans, deposits of service funds, postal life insurance and life annuity funds.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES

The details are :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
(*i*) Repayment by State and Union Territory Governments	760.00	725.00	850.00
(*ii*) Repayment by other parties	269.00	530.00	295.00

(i) Repayments by State and Union Territory Governments are placed at Rs. 725 crores against Rs. 760 crores in the original Budget. The original Budget included provision of Rs. 150 crores for disbursement of ways and means advances to State Governments for tiding over their temporary financial difficulties. As these advances are recovered within the year, recovery to the same extent had beeen assumed. However, ways and means advances amounting to Rs. 89.54 crores were sanctioned during the year. The notional shortfall on this accounting in recoveries is partly counter balanced by recovery of arrears dues from certain State Governments. Repayments next year are estimated at Rs. 850 crores. This includes Rs. 100 crores on account of ways and means advances for which provision has been made on the disbursement side.

(ii) This inculdes repayments by parties other than States and Union Territory Governments viz. foreign countries, municipalities, port trusts, financial institutions, industrial and commercial undertakings in the public sector, companies and institutions in private sector, cooperative societies, Government servants etc. The repayments are estimated at Rs. 530 crores in the Revised estimates. The increase in the Revised is mainly on account of repayment of loans to the extent of Rs. 200 crores by the Food Corporation of India. No credit for this recovery had been assumed at Budget stage as it was thought that the Corporation would require funds for carrying the buffer stocks and procurement operations. The residuary increase in the Revised Estimates is notional being represented by conversion of loans of Rs. 48 crores to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., National Coal Development Corporation and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. advanced earlier for financing township expenditure into equity. Loan recoveries next year are estimated at Rs. 295 crores. Absence of special items referred to in the next year accounts for lesser repayments in that year. A part of the shortfall is also due to the fact that provision for advances to East European Countries and Arabic Republic of Egypt, the bulk of which is recovered within the same year, has been reduced from Rs. 54 crores in the current year to Rs. 42 crores.

OTHER HEADS

19. *Contingency Fund of India.*—In pursuance of the provisions of Article 267(1) of the Constitution, the Contingency Fund of India has been set up under

the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950. The Fund is in the nature of an imprest from which advances are made by the President to meet items of expenditure which are otherwise classifiable under the Consolidated Fund of India but could not be foreseen and provided for in the Budget or are ineligible to be met from savings, if any in the relevant Grant, pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament by law. The corpus of the Fund was raised from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 30 crores in 1970. The Corpus of the Fund was temporarily augmented by Rs. 70 crores until 30th April, 1972 to meet immediate aid requirements for Bangladesh and has been restored to the original figure of Rs. 30 crores on 1st May, 1972.

The advances made from the Contingency Fund of India to the extent they are utilised for meeting expenditure, are required to be recouped to the Fund after obtaining authorisation by Parliament in the immediate by next Session. The Revised estimates for 1972-73 provide for a net outgo of Rs. 69.99 crores from the fund comprising Rs. 70 crores on account of reduction of the Corpus of the Fund to Rs.30 crores from 1st May, 1972 and credit of Rs. 1 lakh representing recoupment of advances outstanding at the close of the previous year.

DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND REMITTANCES

20. (i) Railways and P. & T. Depreciation and Reserve Funds (Net) : The details are :—

(a) Railway Reserve Funds.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
Railway Pension Fund:			
Cr.	21,49	25,51	22,36
Dr.	10,01	10,92	12,45
NET	(+)11,48	(+)14,59	(+)9,91
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund			
Cr.	1,20,20	1,20,53	1,25,64
Dr.	1,22,00	1,14,48	1,37,54
NET	(+)20	(+)6,05	(—)11,90
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund:			
Cr.	12,33	12,33	8,76
Dr.	12,32	12,33	8,76
NET	..	..	..
Railway Development Fund			
Cr.	24,19	16,39	25.23
Dr.	24,19	24,51	25,23
NET	..	(—)8,12	..
GRAND TOTAL . .	(+)11,68	(+)12,52	(+)1,99

Railway Pension Fund.—The Fund is intended to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees. Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to "Working Expenses". The pensionary charges are intially met as part of "Working Expenses" and simultaneously shown as recovered from the Fund. Credits to the Fund in 1972-73 are estimated at Rs. 25.51 crores comprising Rs. 20.47 croes by transfer from Railway Revenue and Rs. 5.04 crores as interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund; while withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 10.92 crores. During 1973-74 credit is estimated at Rs. 22.36 crores including Rs. 5.76 crores on account of interest. Withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 12.45 crores.

Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund.—The Fund provides for replacement, renewal and modernisation of assets. Contribution to the Fund, including interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund is estimated at Rs. 120.53 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 125.64 crores in 1973-74. These include interest estimated at Rs. 7.95 crores and Rs. 8.02 crores in the respective years. The outgo from the Fund is estimated at Rs. 114.48 crores in 1972-73 against the original estimate of Rs. 120.00 crores. Withdrawals during 1973-74 are estimated at Rs. 137.54 crores.

...*Railway Revenue Reserve Fund.*—The Fund is built up from such appropriation from the revenue surplus, as may be decided upon, and is drawn upon for making good the shortfall, if any, in the net revenue for payment of dividend to General Revenues. When the net revenue is not adequate to pay dividend to General Revenues and the Revenue Reserve Fund has no or insufficient balance to make good the shortfall, temporary loans are taken from the General Revenues to meet the full dividend liability. The credits to the Railway Revenue Reserve Fund estimated at Rs.12.33 crores in the Revised Estimates of 1972-73 are on account of Rs. 12.03 crores appropriated from the surplus and Rs. 30 lakhs towards interest on the balance in the Fund. The Fund will not require any loans from the General Revenues during the current year and the next. Withdrawals from the Fund are taken for repayment of loan and interest thereon to the extent of Rs. 12.33 crores. The credits to the Fund during 1973-74 are estimated at Rs. 8.76 crores comprising Rs. 8.54 crores from the surplus and Rs. 22 lakhs as interest on the balance in the Fund. Withdrawals are also estimated at Rs. 8.76 crores for meeting liability of Rs. 8.76 crores for repayment of the loans of earlier years and interest thereon.

Railway Development Fund.—The Fund was set up in 1950 on the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1949 to meet the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other Railway users, the cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement work costing more than a prescribed limit for each work. The Fund is fed by appropriation of such portion of the Railway surplus, if any, as may be fixed by the Railway Board and voted by Parliament. If the accumulated balance in the Fund, after

transfer of a part of the Railway surplus to it be not enough to meet the expenditure to be financed appropriated from the Fund, interest bearing loans are taken from the General Revenues for credit to the Fund. Credits to the Fund in 1973-74 are estimated at Rs. 25.23 crores in all comprising Rs. 16.47 crores appropriated from the revenue surplus, Rs. 8.64 crores as loan from General Revenues and Rs. 12 lakhs interest. Withdrawals from the Fund, including Rs. 5.23 crores for payment of interest on loans taken from the General Revenues are estimated at Rs. 25.23 crores.

(b) *Posts and Telegraphs Reserve Funds.*—The details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund:			
Cr.	4,44	80	5,78
Dr.	..	..	..
NET	(+)4,44	(+)80	(+)5,78
P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund:			
Cr.	29,12	47,23	54,68
Dr.	36,15	36,15	25,45
NET	(—)7,03	(+)11,08	(+)29,23
TOTAL NET . .	(—)2,59	(+)11,88	(+)35,01

P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund.—A part of the surplus, if any, in the working of P. & T. Department is transferred to this Fund, which is drawn upon for meeting payment of dividend to General Revenues, in case the Department is not in a position to pay the same from current revenues. The Fund is also drawn upon to meet the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department. Under the revised arrangement effective from 1st April, 1970, if the P. & T. Department be unable to pay the dividend due, the General Revenues make an interest bearing advance to the Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

Credits to the Fund in 1972-73 are estimated at Rs. 80 lakhs in all comprising Rs. 48 lakhs appropriated from revenue surplus and Rs. 32 lakhs interest. During 1973-74 the surplus of the P. & T. Department is expected at Rs. 68.99 crores against which the dividend liability is estimated at Rs. 17.70 crores. Out of the net surplus of Rs. 51.29 Crores a sum of Rs. 5.29 crores is proposed to be transferred to this Fund. In addition, interest of Rs. 49 lakhs would accrue to the Fund.

P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund.—The fund is maintained for the purpose of meeting such capital expenditure as the Department may decide in order to avoid taking from the General Revenues further dividend bearing Capital. The Fund is also to be fed by transfer of such part of the P. & T. Department's surplus, if any, in the working results as may be decided by the Department from time to time. From 1970-71, a supplementary provision is made annually towards inflationary elements of the cost of replacement of assets. This is charged to working expenses and funded intially in the capatial Reserve Fund for meeting capital expenditure.

Credits to the Fund in 1972-73 are estimated at Rs. 47.23 crores in all comprising Rs. 39.50 crores appropriated from the revenue surplus, Rs. 5.73 crores by transfer of provision for supplementary depreciation towards inflationary elements and Rs. 2.00 crores interest. Withdrawals from the Fund during 1972-73 are estimated at Rs. 36.15 crores. During 1973-74, appropriations to the Fund are estimated at Rs. 5.67 crores by transfer of provision for supplementary depreciation towards inflationary elements *plus* Rs. 46.00 crores by transfer of the residuary surplus of the Department. In addition, interest of Rs. 3.01 crores would accrue to the Fund. Withdrawals from the Fund to meet eligible items of Capital Expenditure are estimated at Rs. 25.45 crores.

(ii) *Other items (Net).*—The estimates here show the net effect of transactions occurring under sundry deposits suspense, remittances etc. heads not dealt with earlier.

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS

The statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of capital disbursements. Further details, by sections and heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 and between the latter and Budget Estimates for 1973-74, are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1	2	3	4
A. CIVIL EXPENDITURE :			
1. Social and Developmental Services	309.26	401.88	341.29
2. Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	70.78	68.27	68.99
3. Public Works, etc.	125.39	136.38	130.53
4. Transport and Communications	19.77	18.86	12.77
5. Currency and Mint	20.66	16.56	20.02
6. Miscellaneous	(—)125.69	(—)148.15	(—)50.26
Total—Civil Expenditure	420.17	493.80	523.34
B. Posts and Telegraphs	53.00	48.38	11.00
C. Railway Capital Outlay	158.70	197.81	172.00
D. Defence Capital Outlay	189.77	195.62	195.18
E. Loans and Advances—			
1. States and Union Territories	1097.59	1941.80	1342.01
2. Government Companies	480.84	553.67	430.02
3. Others	288.35	228.92	201.14
Total—Loans and Advances	1866.78	2724.39	1973.17
Total—Capital Disbursements	2688.42	3660.00	2874.69

A—CIVIL EXPENDITURE

1. SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES

The estimates under the various heads coming within the Group are as under :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*i*) Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health . . .	47	46	39
(*ii*) Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research . . .	1,54	81	1,61
(*iii*) Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development .	299,22	394,28	329,88
(*iv*) Capital Outlay on Broadcasting . .	8,03	6,33	9,41
TOTAL . . .	309,26	401,88	341,29

(i) *Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.*—The provision under this Heads is made for capital expenditure on scheme of water supply and sanitation in the Union Territories. The break up is as under :—

	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . .	43	25
Chandigarh	*	7
Dadra & Nagar Heaveli . . .	2	4
Arunachal Pradesh	1	3
TOTAL	46	39

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

(ii) *Capital Outlay on Scheme of Agricultural Improvement & Research.*—The estimates include provision for capital expenditure on development of marine fisheries for which the revised estimates for 1972-73 are placed at Rs. 39 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 55 lakhs in the original budget. The shortfall is mainly due to lesser expenditure on Deep Sea and Offshore Fishing Stations, Integrated Fisheries Project, Pilot Scheme for development of Fisheries in Sunderbans and Pelagic Fisheries Scheme. A provision of Rs. 79 lakhs has been included in the budget estimates for 1973-74 for development of marine fisheries. The estimates also includes a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1973-74 for minor irrigation works in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(iii) *Capital Outlay on Industrial Economic Development.*—The estimates under this head may be considered in two parts, *viz.* (a) Investments in Government Companies and Corporations, and (b) Other Investments.

(I) *Investments in Government Companies and Corporations.*—

Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
(In lakhs of Rupees)		
246,72	339,94	301,96

A list of the important Government Companies and Corporations, showing the estimates of the Governments's investments in, as well as loans to, each of them during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given in Annexure VI to this Memorandum.

The total investments during 1972-73 in Government Companies and Corporations in the Revised are estimated at Rs. 339.94 crores against Rs. 246.72 crores originally estimated. The increase in the Revised is mainly accounted for by the following :—

(a) *Steel Authority of India Limited.*—A decision was taken in December 1972 for setting up a Holding Company for steel and associate industries under the name "Steel Authority of India Limited" (SAIL). With the setting up of the Holding Company on 24th January, 1973, the investments already made in the following companies would be transferred to the Holding Company (SAIL) :—

(i) Hindustan Steel Limited.

(ii) Salem Steel Limited.

(iii) Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

(iv) National Mineral Development Corporation.

(v) Bokaro Steel Limited.

(vi) Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited.

A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the Revised Estimates for investment in the SAIL to enable it to meet the initial expenditure.

(b) *General Insurance Corporation of India Ltd.*—Consequent upon the nationalisation of the General Insurance business, a new company namely General Insurance Corporation of India Ltd. was set up in terms of the Section 9 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, for the purposes of sponsoring, controlling and carrying on the business of General Insurance. An initial capital of Rs. 5

crores was subscribed by the Government. In addition to this further capital of Rs. 20.5 crores was subscribed by the Government under Section 11 of the Act to enable the Corporation to make payments to the shareholders of the Insurance Companies nationalised.

(c) *Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd.*—The revised estimates are placed at Rs. 65.53 crores against the original Budget of Rs. 40.45 crores. An increase of Rs. 25 crores in the Revised is mainly due to increased tempo of work.

(d) *Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.*—A provision of Rs. 20.97 crores has been made on account of conversion of loan to the Corporation into equity capital on the basis of 1 : 1 due to re-determination of capital structure of Undertakings. The current year's Budget does not provide for any investment in the share capital of the Corporation.

(e) *Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.*—The current year's Budget provides for an investment of Rs. 1 crores for the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. The revised requirements of Company are placed at Rs. 17.07 crores. The increase of Rs. 16.07 crores is on account of the notional investment in the Undertaking equivalent to the amount paid, by the Government to the owners of 206 Coking Coal Mines and 12 Coking Oven plants in pursuance of Sections 10 and 11 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. Under Section 7(1) of the Act, the right, title and interest of the owners of these mines and plants vested in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. with effect from 1st May, 1972.

(f) *Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.*—Against the original estimate of Rs. 10 crores for investment in the share capital of this Company, the Revised requirements are placed at Rs. 19.75 crores. The increase is due to conversion of loans amounting to Rs. 13.73 crores into equity capital with a view to restore debt equity imbalance.

(g) *National Coal Development Corporation.*—Against the original estimate of Rs. 9 crores, the Revised requirements of the Corporation are now estimated at Rs. 18.58 crores. Out of the additional requirements of Rs. 9.58 crores, Rs. 9 crores are meant for the conversion of loan capital into equity so as to adjust the expenditure increased on township fully. The balance of Rs. 58 lakhs represents, as in the notional investment in the Undertaking equivalent investment equivalent to the amount paid, by the Government, to the owners of another 8 Coking Coal Mines nationalised under the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. Under Section 7(1) of the Act, the right, title and interest of the owners of these mines vested in the National Coal Development Corporation with effect from 1st May, 1972, for 7 mines, and 17th August, 1972 for the remaining one.

(h) *Hindustan Copper Limited.—The current* year's Budget does not include any provision for investment in the Hindustan Copper Iimited. A provision of Rs. 7.55 crores has been included in the Revised Estimates for investment in the Company. This represents the notional investment in the Hindustan Copper Limited, equivalent to the amount paid by the Government to the Indian Copper Corporation on the acquisition of the undertaking of the Corporation under the Indian Copper Corporation (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1972. Under sub-section 1 of Section 6 of the Act, the assets and liabilities of the undertaking of the Indian Copper Corporation were transferred to Hindustan Copper Limited, a wholly Government owned Company, with effect from 21st, September, 1972. The payments made under the Acquisition Act have been treated as Government's investment in the share capital of the Hindustan Copper Limited.

(i) *Indian Airlines Corporation.*—No. provision was included in the current year's Budget for investment in the Indian Airlines Corporation. However, as a result of the post-Budget decision to provide capital to the Corporation in the current year to enable it to meet its commitments under the Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 6.89 crores has been made in the Revised Estimates.

(j) *Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*—The current year's Budget provides for an investment of Rs. 2.43 crores in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Their revised requirements are now estimated at Rs. 1.90 crores. However, as a result of decision taken to convert a part of the loans granted to the Company earlier into equity capital, an additional amount of Rs. 4.30 crores is required for the purpose. Thus the revised requirements of the Company for investment in share capital are placed at Rs. 6.20 crores against the original estimates of Rs. 2.43 crores.

The excesses indicated above have been partly counter-balanced by lesser investments in the following cases :—

(a) *Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.*—On the basis of the latest assessment of the Projects, it is anticipated that the expenditure in the current year would be less than anticipated earlier. Accordingly, the revised estimates for 1972-73 are placed at Rs. 10.31 crores as against the original Budget of Rs. 21.20 crores.

(b) *Oil and Natural Gas Commission.—The Budget* for the current years provides for Rs. 8.37 crores for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. As a result of the reduction in exploratory and development activity of the Commission due to problems of land acquisition, complications in drilling equipment breakdown, "go slow" by staff and also slow progress in purchase of equipment and stores specially those

imported and delay in the scheduled arrival of mobile drilling platform, the revised requirements of the Commission are now estimated at Rs. 1.95 crores only.

(c) *Hindustan Steel Ltd.*—Against the original estimates of Rs. 21.60 crores, the revised estimates are placed at Rs. 17.15 crores. The savings are mainly due to less expenditure anticipated on the new schemes.

(d) *Hindustan Zinc* Ltd.—Due to delay in the finalisation of consultancy arrangements, etc., the revised estimates for an investment in the Company are Rs. 3.85 crores against the original estimates of Rs. 5.97 crores.

(e) *Food Corporation of India.*—In the current year's Budget a provision of Rs. 9.02 crores was made for investment in the share capital of the Corporation. The revised estimates are placed at Rs. 6.48 crores. The decrease in the provision for capital is due to grant of larger loans instead of equity capital to the Corporation in the current year.

(f) *Cement Corporation.*—The revised estimates for the Corporation are placed at Rs. 3.5 crores against the original Budget of Rs. 5 crores resulting into a saving of Rs. 1.5 crores. The saving is due to lesser provision for Bokajan and Paont Projects.

(g) *Hindustan Shipyard.*—Against the original estimate of Rs. 2.2 crores for investment in the Hindustan Shipyard, the revised estimates for 1972-73 are Rs. 1.41 crores.

The major items of investments included in the Budget Estimates for 1973-74 are as follows :—

	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*i*) Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	65,53	71,20
(*ii*) Food Corporation of India	6,48	86
(*iii*) National Coal Development Corporation	18,58	3,03
(*iv*) Hindustan Copper Ltd.	7,55	7,48
(*v*) National Mineral Development Corporation	17,0 7	..
(*vi*) Indian Airlines	6,89	2,00
(*vii*) Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	7,20	23,04
(*viii*) Hindustan Steel Ltd.	17,15	..*
(*ix*) Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd.	10,31	30,62
(*x*) Rural Electrification Corporation	8,00	17,50
(*xi*) Air India	5,00	5,00
(*xii*) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	19,75	16,85
(*xiii*) Newspaper Finance Corporation	..	1,00
(*xiv*) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	4,00	2,50
(*xv*) Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Nil	1,00
(*xvi*) Mazagon Dock Ltd.	25	88
(*xvii*) Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.	1,00	50
(*xviii*) Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	60	90
(*xix*) Central Warehousing Corporation	3,61	3,29
(*xx*) Hindustan Machine Tools	5,10	2,98
(*xxi*) Cement Corporation	3,50	4,50
(*xxii*) Cochine Shipyard Ltd.	8,99	8,00
(*xxiii*) Hindustan Zinc Ltd..	3,85	9,06
(*xxiv*) International Airports Authority of India	3,75	2,64
(*xxv*) State Trading Corporation	..	6,00
(*xxvi*) Mineral Exploration Corporation	45	3,00
(*xxvii*) Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1,00	33,37
(*xxviii*) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	20,97	..

*Included under Steel Authority of India Ltd.

The estimates for 1973-74 also include provision for investment of Rs. 4 crores in the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., Rs. 50 lakhs in the Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Rs. 2.93 crores in the National Textile Corporation, Rs. 2.99 crores in the State Agro-Industries Corporation and Rs. 50 lakhs in Central Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation.

The estimates for 1973-74 amount to Rs. 301.96 crores as against the revised estimates of Rs. 339.94 crores for 1972-73. The decrease is mainly due to lesser investments in the following undertakings:

(a) *Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.*—The revised estimates provide for Rs. 20.97 crores for conversion of loan into equity capital. No investment in equity capital is required for the Corporation next year.

(b) *Bharat Coking Coal Limited.*—As explained elsewhere Bharat Coking Coal Limited would become a subsidiary of the Steel Authority of India Limited and consequently no provision has been made in the next year's estimates for investment by Government in the Company.

(c) *National Coal Development Corporation.*—Budget Estimates for 1973-74 are placed at Rs. 3.03 crores against the revised estimates of Rs. 9 crores excluding the conversion of loan into equity capital (Rs. 9 crores) and the notional investment (Rs. 58 lakhs) in the current year.

(d) *National Mineral Development Corporation.*—As this Company would become subsidiary of the SAIL no provision has been made in the next year's estimates for investment in the share capital of the Company.

(e) *Food Corporation of India.*—The Budget Estimates for 1973-74 at Rs. 86 lakhs only show a saving of Rs. 5.62 crores compared to the revised estimates of Rs. 6.48 crores in the current year. The decrease in due to release of lesser equity to the Corporation next year.

(f) *Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*—Against the revised estimates of Rs. 6.20 crores in the current year, the Budget for 1973-74 provides for an investment of Rs. 50 lakhs in the Company. The lower provision for the investment in the share capital of the Company has been made with a view to maintain the debt enquiry ratio 1 : 1.

(g) *Indian Airlines Corporation.*—Due to less requirements of the Corporation, a provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in the Budget for 1973-74 against the revised estimates of Rs. 6.89 crores.

(h) *Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.*—In the Budget for 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 16.85 crores has been made for investment in the share capital of the Company against Rs. 19.75 crores provided in the revised estimates. The saving of Rs. 2.90 crores next year is as a result of the absence of item of Rs. 13.73 crores for conversion of loan capital into equity capital included in the revised estimates, partly counter-balanced by larger expenditure on Cochin Phase II Project with a scheduling for commissioning by the end of 1974 and spil over expenditure for Cochin Phase I Project.

(i) *Hindustan Steel Limited.*—As in the case of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, National Mineral Development Corporation, etc., no provision has been made in the next year's estimates for investment in the Hindustan Steel Limited.

The above saving have been partly counter-balanced by increases in the following cases:—

(a) *Steel Authority of India Limited.*—A provision of Rs. 33.37 crores has been made in the next year's estimates for investment in the SAIL to enable it to provide capital to the Hindustan Steel Limited, Salem Steel Limited, National Mineral Development Corporation and Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

(b) *Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd.*—Against the revised estimates of Rs. 10.31 crores, the requirements next year are estimates at Rs. 30.62 crores. The increased requirements are consistent with the progress of the projects and on the basis of commitments/contractual obligations expected to be materialised during 1973-74 in respect of various projects of the Corporation.

(c) *Rural Electrification Corporation.*—A provision of Rs. 17.50 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates 1973-74 against the revised estimates of Rs. 8.00 crores. The increase is due to provision allowed for acceleration of the programme of Rural Electrification in the State.

(d) *Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.*—Budget estimates for 1973-74 have been placed at Rs. 23.04 crores against the Revised of Rs. 7.20 crores. The increase in mainly due to increased expenditure on the Korba Smelter and Fabrication Unit, the 1st Phase (2 Pot Rooms) of which is scheduled to be commissioned by the end of 1974. The project is scheduled to be fully implemented in early 1976. The cost estimates of this project was sanctioned in September, 1971 and construction activities are in full swing.

(e) *Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited.*—The Government of India decided to set up a Mineral Exploration Corporation in the public sector on the recommendations of the Committee on Organisation of Scientific Research (CORS) which examined the activities, functions and organisation structure or Geological Survey of India.

As the decision to set up the Corporation was a post-Budget development, no provision could be made in the original Budget. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimates 1972-73. A provision of Rs. 3 crores has also been made in the Budget Estimates 1973-74 keeping inview the work-load expected to be handled by the Corporation during the next year.

(f) *State Trading Corporation.*—The Government have been receiving from time to time bonus shares issued by the State Trading Corporation. It has been decided to reflect the value of the bonus shares in Government accounts. Accordingly the value of the bonus shares estimates at Rs. 6 crores will be debited to this head, as investment in the share capital of the Corporation, *per contra* credit to the receipt head—"LVIII—Dividents etc.". This in an accounting adjustment and does not involve any cash outgo.

(II) *Other Investments*—

The investments in Departmental Commercial Undertaking, Bodies other than Companies and Corporations. Co-operative Societies compensation payments in respect of the nationalised Banks and capital expenditure on the Atomic Energy Development are included in this category.

The details of the estimates under this category are:—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
Compensation under Section 6 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Act, 1970	1,94	1,87	—
National Co-operative Consumers Federation . .	4	2	5
Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd. . .	5,75	5,75	—
Co-operative Societies in Union Territories .	8	9	4
Gujarat Alumina Project .	10	—	—
Institute for Small Scale Industries . . .	12	13	14
Testing Centres . . .	54	2	12
Sikkim Mining Corporation	3	—	3
Establishment of Second Shipyard . . .	—1	—	—
Central Engineering and Design Bureau . .	10	—	10
Acquisition of Asian Refractories	8	8	8
Establishment of Steel Plants at—			
Hospet	2,10	50	1,00
Vishakapatnam . .	2,35	50	1,00
Salem	2,55	85	—
Atomic Energy Development	36,73	36,76	25,36
Non-coking Coal Mines .	—	7,00	—
Jessop & Co. . . .	—	2	—
Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. .	—	75	—
TOTAL . . .	52,50	54,34	27,92

(a) *Compensation under Section 6 of the Banking Companies Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings, Act,* 1970.—Final instalment of compensation is payable in the current year. Hence no provision has been made in the next year's Estimates.

(b) *Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.*—Current year's Budget includes a provision of Rs. 5.75 crores which has been retained in the revised estimates. Next year budget estimates do not include any provision for the IFFC Ltd.

(c) *Atomic Energy Development.*—Lesser expenditure next year is due to economy measures adopted by the Government.

(d) *Non-Coking Coal Mines.*—The management of the Non-Coking Coal Mines has been taken over by the Government of India on the 31st January, 1973, under the Coal Mines (Taking-over of Management) Ordinance 1973, pending nationalisation of the mines. It has been estimated that for running these mines a working capital of about Rs. 15 crores would be required in the form of short term funds. Out of this an amount of about Rs. 8 crores is expected to be obtained by the Custodian General from the banks by transfer of the overdraft facilities provided by them to the private sector industry, supported, if necessary, with Government guarantee. The balance amount of Rs. 7 crores has been provided by the Government, which would constitute a revolving fund.

(e) *Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.*—No provision was included in the current year's Budget for investment in the share capital of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd., the Corporation holding 59.66 per cent of the total paid-up capital of Rs. 1.5 crores. Consequent on the increase in the activities of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. it was decided to reorganise it as a Public Sector Undertaking under the direct control of the Government, by acquiring Indian Oil Corporation's entire share holding amounting to Rs. 75.29 lakhs. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made in the revised estimates for investment in the share capital of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.

(f) *Capital Outlay on Broadcasting.*—The estimates include the requirements in the various transmitting stations of the All India Radio, the details of which are given in Demand No. 62.

2. MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES ETC.

This Group accommodates the capital expenditure brought to account under the heads (a) Multipurpose River Schemes, (b) Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works and (c) Electricity Schemes. The details of the estimates under the three heads are as follows:—

(a) *Multipurpose River Schemes* :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*i*) Farakka Barrage Project . . .	10,74	9,32	6,61
(*ii*) Corrective Works on the Bhagirathi—Hooghly Rivers . . .	1,25	75	65
(*iii*) Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona . .	30	17	16
(*iv*) Other items . .	46	59	60
TOTAL . . .	12,75	10,83	8,02

(i) *Farakka Barrage Project.*—The estimates for 1973-74 are based on expected programme of work on the Feeder Canal.

(ii) *Corrective Works on the Bhagirathi—Hooghly Rivers.*— The Farakka Barrage Project is intended to ensure, among other things, perennial head water supply to the river Hooghly and hereby maintain navigable depth in the river. To reap the optimum benefits from the Barrage and to make the Bhagirathi an efficient conveyance channel for the supply of

silt-free water to the Hooghly, certain river training works in the Bhagirathi—Hooghly are necessary before the Farakka Barrage is completed. The Revised Estimates for 1972-73 and Budget Estimates 1973-74 are based on the anticipated requirements of Funds.

(iii) *Central Water and Power Research Station.*—A provision of Rs. 17 lakhs has been included in the revised estimates for 1972-73 and Rs. 16 lakhs in the budget estimates for 1973-74.

(iv) *Other Items.*—The estimates relate to capital outlay on land, buildings, equipment, etc. for the Engineering Laboratory, Power Research Institute, Switchgear Testing and Development Laboratory, Technical Training Centres and the Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institute. The increase in the revised estimates is due to the provision included for purchases of essential spares, in respect of Switchgear, Gear Testing and Development Laboratory. The estimates for 1973-74 include provision for clearance of old liabilities.

(b) *Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.*—

Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
(In lakhs of rupees)		
1,93	1,94	209

The provision under this head is for capital expenditure on flood control works in the Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Net expenditure on the works in Delhi including that on the procurement of dredgers for flood control works is estimated in the Revised for 1972-73 at Rs. 1,91 lakhs against the original Budget of Rs. 1,92 lakhs. The expenditure in 1973-74 in Delhi is estimated at Rs. 2,08 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 30 thousand and Rs. 20 thousand has also been included for Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli in the Budget for 1973-74.

(c) *Electricity Schemes.*—The items and the estimates for each, coming under this head are :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*i*) Capital Outlay on electricity Schemes in Union Territories—			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	7	9
Chandigarh	42	42	12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	7	8
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	4	5	3
Arunachal Pradesh	30	35	37
Mizoram	14	—	—
TOTAL—Schemes in Union Territories	1,02	96	69
(*ii*) Regional Load Despatching Stations	35	12	74
(*iii*) Badarpur Thermal Power Station Delhi	10,98	10,71	7,00
(*vi*) Baira Siul Hydro-Electric Project	5,97	4,21	9,00
(*v*) Lok ak Hydro-Electric Project	4,85	4,85	6,94
(*vi*) Sy'al Hydro-Electric Project	1,50	3,50	53,50
(*vii*) Nuclear Power Stations—			
(*a*) Tarapur Station	7	35	71
(*b*) Rajasthan Station	10,34	14,73	5,84
(*c*) Madras Station	20,97	15,98	22,21
(*d*) Other expenditure	5	9	25
TOTAL—Nuclear Stations	31,43	31,15	29,01
TOTAL—Electricity Schemes	56,10	55,50	58,88

(i) *Electricity Schemes in Union Territories.*—The electricity schemes in the Union Territories for which the estimates of capital expenditure are included here, are run departmentally.

(ii) *Regional Load Despatching Stations.*—Under this Scheme, five Central Regional Load Despatching Stations are proposed to be established, one in each of the five Power Regions. During the Fourth Plan, only four Stations are proposed to be established, one each in Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Regions. The five Stations are estimated to cost Rs. 2 crores, out of which Rs. 1.5 crores are expected to be spent during the Fourth Plan Period.

The shortfall in the Revised Estimates as compared to the original Budget is mainly due to non-implementation of the schemes in full. The increased provision has been made in the next year's Estimates for accelerating the tempo of work on the Despatching Stations. A part of the increase is also due to inclusion of token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for advance action on new Fifth Plan Schemes in respect of Major Power Projects.

(iii) *Badarpur Thermal Power Station.*—The lower provision in the next year's Estimates is due to the fact that a major portion of the procurement of equipment for the Thermal Power Station is expected to be completed by the end of 1972-73 and payment made during the year itself.

(iv) *Baira-Siul Hydro-Electric Project.*—This Project, which has been included in the Central sector of the Fourth Plan envisages the utilisation of the combined inflow of siul (itself a tributary of Ravi) and its tributaries, the Bharia and the Bhaledh for

power generation on a run-of-the river basis. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 20.49 crores, and when completed, is estimated to add on a firm basis 180 MW to the load carrying capacity of the Northern Regional Grid. The increased provision in the Budget Estimates for 1973-74 has been suggested for payment of advance to HEL, as well as for acceleration of the work on the project.

(v) *Loktak Hydro-Electric Project.*—This forms the first stage of the Loktak Multi-purpose Scheme which would provide, besides power generation, facilities for irrigation and land re-clamation around Loktak and other smaller lakes in Manipur. The project included in the Central Sector of the Fourth Plan, is estimated to cost Rs. 10.25 crores. When completed, it is expected to generate 70 MW of power. In addition seasonal energy to the extent of 81 million KWH is also likely to be available from the Project. The benefits from the Project are intended to be shared by the States in the north—eastern region. The increase in the Budget 1973-74 is on account of inclusion of provision for the balance work of excavation of power channel and work on the entire length of tunnel expected to be taken in hand during that year.

(vi) *Salal Hydro-Electric Project.*—This Project, in Jammu & Kashmir, is also included in the Central Sector of the Fourth Plan. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 55.15 crores and the benefits from it are intended to be shared by the States in the Northern region. On completion, it will add a firm peaking capacity of 230 MW to the integrated system. The increase in the provision for the Revised Estimates as well as next year's Estimates is mainly on account of accelerating progress on the Project.

(vii) *Nuclear Power Stations* :

(a) *Tarapur Station.*—Larger provision in the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 is mainly for additional works on the basis of actual requirements. The provision included in the next year's Estimates is for expenditure on certain improvements and modification works to the Plant and augmentation of Rad-waste facilities and construction of additional quarters.

(b) *Rajasthan Station.*—The increase in the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 is due to accelerated progress in procurement of equipment as well as in the works. The lower provision in the next year's Estimates is due to expected completion of the Project and its commissioning in 1973-74. The provision next year is mainly for spill over works only so far as Unit I is concerned. Decrease next year is also partly attributable to the lower provision made for equipment and stores, custom duties etc. in respect of Unit No. II as most of the equipment is expected to be procured in 1972-72. The transfer of personnel engaged in purchase work to the Central Purchase and Stores Organisation, also accounts for the savings next year.

(c) *Madras Station.*—Stretch in the schedule for the project consequent on delay in the delivery of certain machinery and equipment mainly accounts for the lower provision in the Revised Estimates as compared to the original Estimates for 1972-73. The procurement of equipment and the progress of civil works is expected to gather momentum next year which accounts for the increased provision in 1973-74.

3. PUBLIC WORKS ETC.

The estimates of capital expenditure on works which is brought to account under this Group are as follows :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(1) Capital Outlay on Public works:			
(*a*) Roads . . .	84,41	91,00	84,00
(*b*) Buildings . .	14,71	18,61	18,41
(2) Delhi Capital Outlay .	12,59	13,27	12,76
(3) Chandigarh Capital Outlay	69	46	1,09
(4) Dandakaranya Development Schemes . .	3,73	3,38	3,51
(5) Foreign Trade Capital Outlay . . .	6	6	28
(6) Other Works . .	9,20	9,60	10,48
TOTAL . . .	1,25,39	1,36,38	1,30,53

(a) *Roads.*—The details are :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*i*) National Highways .	59,10	74,00	63,89
(*ii*) Border Roads .	18,90	13,04	14,53
(*iii*) Roads in—			
A. & N. Islands . .	67	77	45
Chandigarh . .	3	3	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh .	1,25	1,25	75
Sikkim . . .	3	1	5
Mizoram . . .	23	—	—
(*iv*) Tools and Plant . .	4,12	1,79	4,18
TOTAL . . .	84,41	91,00	84,00

(2) *Delhi Capital Outlay.*—The expenditure on the construction of office and residential buildings in Delhi as well as the outlay on the scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land and other housing schemes in Delhi, including removal of Jhuggies and Jhonpries, is brought to account under this head. The estimates of net expenditure are :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*i*) Construction of Office and Residential buildings . . .	11,54	11,86	11,86
(*ii*) Large-scale acquisition development and disposal of land—			
Outlay . . .	6,50	8,00	7,10
Recoveries . . .	—6,50	—7,56	—7,10
Net Outlay . .	—	44	—
(*iii*) Schemes for the removal of Jhuggies and Jhonpries . . .	75	75	60
(*iv*) Other Housing Schemes . . .	30	22	30
Total . . .	12,59	13,27	12,76

(3) *Chandigarh Capital Outlay.*—The estimates of catital expenditure on works brought to account under this head are as follows:—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*i*) Buildings . . .	2,29	2,26	2,54
(*ii*) Development and Maintenance of Sectors . . .	3	1	*
(*iii*) Recoveries on disposal of properties .	—1,63	—1,81	—1,45
Total . . .	69	46	1,09

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

(4) *Dandakaranya Development Scheme.*—The estimates are in respect of capital expenditure on the development of Dandakaranya for the resettlement of displaced persons from the erstwhile East Bengal as well as the welfare of the local population, particularly the tribals.

(5) *Foreign Trade Capital Outlay.*—The provision of Rs. 6 lakhs in the current year's Budget as well as Revised Estimates represents Estimates for Free Trade Zone at Kandla. The next year's Estimates of Rs. 23 lakhs include Rs. 6 lakhs on account of Free Trade Zone at Kandla and Rs. 22 lakhs for capital outlay of Electronics Export Processing Zone at Santa Cruz, Bombay.

(6) *Other Works.*—Capital expenditure on items of works for which there is no separate head is brought to account under this head. The items of work and the estimates for each are as follows:—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*i*) Construction of Food Storage Godowns—cost of construction .	13	30	—16
(*ii*) Fertilizer Storage Godowns . . .	40	15	21
(*iii*) Bulk fertilizers Unloading and handling Project Kandla . .	—	1,25	3,00
(*iv*) Setting of Modern Rice Mills . . .	1	1	1
(*v*) Rehabilitation Reclamation Centre . .	62	62	62
(*vi*) Special Areas Development Programme	1,28	1,27	1,60
(*vii*) Border Outposts and accommodation for Border Security Force .	2,50	2,20	2,50
(*viii*) Schemes for Development of Tourism .	1,70	1,25	1,00
(*ix*) Department of Atomic Energy—Land and Buildings . .	18	29	17
Township at Trombay	1,30	1,51	1,03
Housing Colony at Hyderabad Complex .	34	22	3
Housing Colony at Kota for Heavy Water Plant . . .	74	53	47
Total—Deptt. of Atomic Energy . . .	2,56	2,55	1,70
Total . .	9,20	9,60	[illegible],48

4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The estimates under this Group are in respect of Capital Outlay on :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*i*) Ports . . .	9,44	8,72	5,24
(*ii*) Lighthouses & Lightships	1,01	1,21	1,69
(*iii*) Aviation . . .	5,69	4,73	3,84
(*iv*) Road & Water Transport Schemes .	1	1	*
(*v*) Overseas Communications Service . .	1,99	1,83	1,64
(*vi*) Purchase of Shipping Tankers, etc. . .	1,63	2,36	36
TOTAL . . .	19,77	18,86	12,77

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

(i) *Ports.*—The capital expenditure on the ports, administered directly by the Government of India, is provided under this Head. The details are :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*a*) Mangalore Port . .	3,51	4,02	3,43
(*b*) Tuticorin Port . .	3,71	2,63	87
(*c*) Ports and Navigational facilities in L. M. & A. Islands . . .	23	18	8
(*d*) Andaman and Nicobar Islands— Development of Minor Ports	83	66	49
Construction of jetties	1,16	1,24	37
Total	9,44	8,72	5,24

Savings in the Revised Estimates are mainly due to slow progress of works in respect of Tuticorin Port. Further savings next year are mainly due to larger recoveries on capital account which are adjusted in reduction of gross expenditure.

(ii) *Lighthouses and Lightships.*—The surpluses over the current expenditure on revenue account on Lighthouses and Lightships are transferred to their General Reserve Fund. The capital expenditure of Lighthouses and Lightships is provided in the capital section and recovered from the General Reserve Fund to the extent of the balances available in that Fund. Against the original budget estimate of Rs. 147 lakhs, the gross capital outlay of Lighthouses and Lightships in the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 is anticipated at Rs. 1,39 lakhs, of which Rs. 18 lakhs are expected to be met from the Reserve Fund. For 1973-74, the provision for gross expenditure is Rs. 2,00 lakhs, of which Rs. 31 lakhs are expected to be met from the Fund.

(iii) *Aviation.*—This head accommodates the capital expenditure on the construction and improvement of facilities at the Air ports in the country as well as the capital expenditure relating to Meteorology. The fall in the Revised as well as in the next year's estimates is mainly due to reduction in cost of Digital Computer and exemption from cusoms duty, procedural delays in processing the proposals in the land acquisition for some of the works, non-receipt of equipment according to the schedule and economy in expenditure.

(iv) *Road and Water Transport Schemes.*—The provision has been included for the purchase of ramped ferry barges/marboats for river crossing on National High-ways.

(v) *Overseas Communications Service.*—The Revised Estimates have been placed at Rs. 1.83 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 1.99 crores. The shortfall is mainly due to delay in the acquisition of sites for Dehra Dun Earth Station Project and Videsh Sanchar Bhavan, New Delhi, and delay in construction of residential quarters, counter-balanced partly by increase in the cost of plant and machinery for Vikram Earth Station. The Budget for 1973-74 provides for an outlay of Rs. 1.64 crores, that is Rs. 19 lakhs less than the Revised Estimates. The lower provision in the Budget is due to anticipated delays in the construction of 2nd Satellite communication Earth Station Complex at Dehra Dun and lesser requirements of the Vikram Earth Station on account of its anticipated completion.

(vi) *Purchase of Shipping Tankers, etc.*—The details of the estimates are as follows :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*a*) Purchase of ships and boats for inter-Island service in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	17	11	21
(*b*) Purchase of boats for Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands .	13	13	8
(*c*) Dredger-cum-survey launch pool for minor ports	24	21	5
(*d*) Central dredging pool .	1,09	1,35	2
(*e*) Purchase of Training Ships . . .	*	56	—
TOTAL .	[illegible]	2,36	36

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh

(d) *Central Dredging Poll.*—Against the original provision of Rs. 109 lakhs, the outlay in the current year, net of recoveries from Mineral Metals Trading Corporation, is estimated at Rs. 135 lakhs, the increase being due to payment of arrears. Next year, while the gross outlay has been provided at Rs. 75 lakhs, the net outlay after taking into account the recoveries from the MMTC is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs.

(e) *Purchase of Training Ships.*—The provision of Rs. 56 lakhs in the Revised Estimates is meant for payment of customs duty etc. in respect of the second training ship purchased earlier.

5. CURRENCY AND MINT

The details of the provision included under this group are :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*i*) Currency and Coinage—			
(*a*) Purchase of Metal .	1,21	—1,00	—31
(*b*) Purchase of Gold .	2,84	2,09	2,43
(*c*) Security Paper Mill.	79	33	43
(*d*) Currency Note Press	1,36	16	1,99
(*e* Bank Note Press .	5,50	5,24	7,68
(*ii*) Subscription to the share capital of the Asian Development Bank . . .	7,92	8,29	7,35
(*iii*) Subscription to International Development Association . .	1,00	1,18	—
(*iv*) Write back of payment to Reserve Bank of India against Osmania Sikka Currency Note liability . . .	—60	— 60	—55
(*v*) Mints . . .	64	87	1,00
TOTAL—Currency and Mints . . .	20,66	16,56	20,02

(a) *Purchase of Metal.*—The expenditure on the purchase of metal for coinage and the metal value of coins destroyed is accounted for under this head, the value of the metal actually used for coinage or for other purposes or sold being taken as recovery.

(b) *Purchase of Gold.*—The value of gold extracted from the Kolar Gold Mines as well as the value of confiscated and other gold received from State Governments, etc. is accounted for, at the IMF rate under this head.

(c) *Security Paper Mill.*—The savings in the Revised are mainly due to slow progress of works. Next year's Budget includes a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for procurement of machinery and construction of civil works.

(d) *Currency Note Press.*—A provision in the Revised Estimates and next year's Estimates has been made to cover the expenditure on modernisation of the Press for meeting the increased demands of the Reserve Bank of India for Notes and also for detering counterfeiting by adopting the latest techniques in Bank Note Printing.

(e) *Bank Notes Press.*—The next year's Estimates of Rs. 7.68 crores include provision for payment of instalment for the machinery purchase under the W.G. Suppliers' Credit due in 1973-74 and for completing the capital works to enable the Press to be commissioned during that year.

(ii) *Subscription to the share capital of the Asian Development Bank.*—Under an Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, India's subscription to the Bank's share capital has been fixed at $ 93 million (Rs. 69.75 crores), half of which has already been paid and the remaning half is payable as and when called upon to pay.

In view of the growing activities of the Bank, an increase of *5 per cent of the capital stock of the Bank has been agreed to. The increased subscription is to be paid in three equal annual instalments beginning from 1972-73. The current year's Budget therefore included a provision for the payment of the first three annual instalments as well as the provision of Rs. 94 lakhs for making additional payment to the Bank resulting from the change in the gold value of the rupee subscription paid by India over the past five years. The requirements for payment to the Asian Development Bank on the basis of the new rate of exchange work out to Rs. 8.29 crores in the current year, including the additional payment of Rs. 94 lakhs referred to above, and Rs. 7.35 crores in the next year.

(iii) *Subscription to International Development Association.*—Under the third replenishment arrangements India has to pay additional subscription to the International Development Association amounting to Rs. 117.64 lakhs. The third replenishment of IDA was delayed for long time and in the absence of any indication as to when the replenishment would become effective, a token provision of Rs. 1 crore was made in the current year's Budget. The replenishment became effective in September, 1972 and India have to pay the additional subscription of Rs. 117.64 lakhs. This explains the increase in the Revised Estimates over the current year's Budget.

(iv) Following the federal financial integration of Hyderabad with the Union, that assets in the Hyderabad Power Currency Reserve, partly in cash and Government of India's securities and partly in securities issued by the Nizam's Government, including *ad-hoc* issued by it, were taken over by the Reserve Bank against issue, by the Bank of India currency in replacement of Osmania Sikka currency. As the Osmania Sikka securities were not eligible to be held by the Bank, under its charter, as cover against note issue, the Government took over the OS securities

on payment to the Bank. In addition, the Government made good the difference between the book value and the market value of the other securities in the Reserve. The total payment made to the Bank amounted to Rs. 8.96 crores. It was initially debited to the Capital head 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage' and is being written back as revenue expenditure in 15 annual instalments commencing from 1959-60. The recovery shown under this head represents the annual write back. The write back of Rs. 55 lakhs next year represents the last instalment to complete the full adjustment under this head.

(v) *Mints.*—The provision is for expenditure on the construction of mint buildings and procurement of plant and machinery.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

This group accommodates the net transactions of the Civil Departments brought to account under the Capital heads (a) Schemes of Government Trading. (b) Security Printing Press, (c) Forests, (d) Payments of commuted value of pensions and other heads not dealt with in the earlier groups. The details are as follows :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*a*) Schemes of Government Trading :—			
(*i*) Purchase and sale of foodgrains Purchases . .	—29,01	—29,13	—6,02
Less: Trading losses met from Revenue .	—14,98	—15,48	—15,48
NET .	—43,99	—44,61	—21,50
(*ii*) Purchase and sale of Fertilizers . .	—8,41	—17,62	—12,81
(*iii*) Other expenditure	—98	2,19	1,22
	—53,38	—60,04	—33,09
(*b*) Security Printing Press .	1,02	68	79
(*c*) Forests . . .	11	5	11
(*d*) Opium and Alkaloid Factories	91	88	57
(*e*) Commuted value of pensions	7,73	4,78	4,44
(*f*) Sterling Pensions . .	—4,09	—4,09	—4,12
(*g*) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund. .	—70,00	—70,00	—
(*h*) Grants for development	—1,43	—13,85	—12,40
(*i*) Payments under Indus Water Treaty . .	—6,56	—6,56	—6,56
TOTAL . . .	—125,69	—148,15	—50,26

(i) Purchase and sale of food grains and trading losses met from revenue—The estimates of the transactions are as follows :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
I—Expenditure :—			
(*a*) On purchase of foodgrains :—			
(*i*) Payments in India	1,77	2,55	1,23
(*ii*) Payments abroad .	10	15	10
TOTAL . .	1,87	2,70	1,33
II—Recoveries :—			
Sale proceeds of foodgrains	30,88	31,83	7,35
Net Purchase and sale of foodgrains .	—29,01	—29,13	—6,02
Less—Trading losses met from revenue . .	—14,98	—15,48	—15,48
NET .	—43,99	—44,61	—21,50

Procurement of food grains, both indigenous and imported, is made by the Food Corporation of India with effect from 1st April, 1969. The provision here is intended to cover the adjustments to be carried out in Government accounts in respect of gift consignments, arrear payments of cost of indigenous foodgrains to the Food Corporation of India and arrears of incidental charges.

The requirements on this account in the current year are now estimated at Rs. 270 lakhs which exceeds the current year's Budget provision by Rs. 83 lakhs. The increase is on account of adjustment relating to aid consignments of wheat received from Australia. The expenditure for procurement of food grains which is now incurred by the Food Corporation of India is met from equity capital and the loans paid to it by the Government of India, the losses if any, being covered by subsidy by the Government.

(ii) *Purchase and sale of Fertilizers.*—The Revised Estimates 1972-73 are placed at Rs. (—) 17.62 crores against the original estimate of Rs. (—) 8.41 crores. The Budget Estimates 1973-74 provide for a net expenditure of Rs. (—) 12.81 crores. The Estimates are based on the Import Programme.

(iii) *Other Expenditure.*—Among other schemes of Government Trading for which provision has been included under this item, the more important schemes are the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme, Medical Stores Depots and Factories, Purchase and distribution of contraceptives etc. for Family Planning, Bulk purchase of insecticides and equipment for intensification of the National Malaria and Filaria Eradication Programmes, Supply of consumer and other stores in the Union Territories, etc.

(b) *Security Printing Press.*—Against the original estimate of Rs. 102 lakhs, the Revised Estimates have been placed at Rs. 68 lakhs and the Budget Estimates at Rs. 79 lakhs. The saving in both the years are due to change in the delivery schedule of machines originally anticipated to be received in 1972-73.

(c) *Forests.*—The provision in 1972-73 as well as 1973-74 is mainly to cover cost of land acquired by the expansion of the forests research at Dehra Dun and for procurement of Tools and Plant for the forests in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The savings in the Revised Estimates are due to non-materialisation of the purchases contemplated earlier. The next year's estimates include provision for purchases expected to be finalised in that year.

(d) *Opium and Alkaloid Factories.*—The provision here is for capital expenditure on works, procurement of plant and machinery, etc. for the Ghazipur and Neemuch Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works. Against the original estimate of Rs. 91 lakhs, the revised requirements are now estimated at Rs. 88 lakhs and the Budget Estimates at Rs. 57 lakhs. The savings in both the years are mainly in respect of the Neemuch Alkaloid Works. The provision next year represents the balance approved cost of the Project, Pilot Plant experiment and construction of accommodation of the project officers and staff.

(e) *Commuted Value of Pensions.*—The expenditure on the payment of commuted value of pensions in 1972-73 and 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 7.16 crores and Rs. 7.17 crores respectively against the original Budget of Rs. 10.10 crores. The decrease in the Revised Estimates 1972-73 is manily in respect of Defence Service Pensions. Recoveries on account of write back to revenue, as well as from the State Governments on account of divisible pensions, are estimated at Rs. 2.38 crores in the Revised Estimates 1972-73 and Rs. 2.73 crores in 1973-74.

(f) *Sterling Pensions.*—The estimates are in respect of recoveries to be effected from State Governments, Defence, Railway and P. & T. Departments, as well as the amount to be written back to revenues, on account of the capitalised value of sterling pensions, paid to the Government of U.K. in consideration of their having assumed the liability for such pensions with effect from 1st April, 1955. Broad details of estimated recoveries are :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
Share recoverable from the State Governments . .	69	69	70
Share debitable to Defence Services	2,69	2,69	2,72
Sharree ecoverable from Posts and Tlegraphs. . .	6	6	5
Share recoverable from Railways	5	5	4
Amount met from Revenue (Civil)	60	60	61
TOTAL . . .	4,09	4,09	4,12

(g) *Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.*—The corpus of the Contingency Fund of India was raised temporarily from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 100 crores in March 1972 *vide* the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Act, 1972. The additional amount of Rs. 70 crores was refunded to the Consolidated Fund of India in May 1972. The estimate of Rs. (—) 70 crores in the current year's Budget as well as Revised Estimates represents this repayment.

(h) *Grants for development.*—This head accommodates the expenditure on payments of grants-in-aid to State Governments, as well as to other parties, which in view of their magnitude are initially debited to the Capital Account and are written back to Revenue over a period of 15 years commencing from the year following the one in which these grants-in aid are paid. The purposes for which these grants-in-aid are paid, and the estimates in respect of each, are as follows :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
Intensive Development of Rural Industries . .	1,60	1,40	1,00
Industrial Housing & Slum Clearance Scheme . .	2	—	—
National Water Supply and Station Programme .	89	88	87
Roads	32,26	19,90	22,71
TOTAL . . .	34,77	22,18	24,58
Less—Amount written back to revenue . . .	—36,20	—36,03	—36,98
NET	—1,43	—13,85	—12,40

(i) *Payments under Indus Waters Treaty.*—Payments made to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund established and administered by the Bank, in terms of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, to meet the cost of replacement works

to be constructed in Pakistan were debited to this head. The payment of India's contribution under the Treaty, amounting to of 62,060,000, was completed with the last instalment paid on 1st November, 1969. These payments, initially debited to the Capital head, are being written back to revenue over a period of 15 years. The recovery shown under this head represents the annual write back.

B. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS CAPITAL OUTLAY

The details are:—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
I.—Gross Expenditure :—			
(a) Postal	6,00.00	9,01.09	8,21.80
(b) Telegraphs	4,07.68	4,96.20	3,25.72
(c) Radio	40.12	55.14	41,28
(d) Telephones	109,52.20	1,13,40.58	85,11.20
(e) Stores and Manufacture suspense	25,27.00	17,34.00	9,67.00
TOTAL—Gross	145,27.00	145,27.01	106,67.00
II. Less—			
(i) Receipts and recoveries on Capital Account	11,82.82	13,77.65	13,19.34
(ii) Amount met from Advance Rentals under O. Y. T. and other Schemes	5,50.00	8,00.00	9,00.00
(iii) Amount met from Capital Reserve Fund	36,15.29	36,14.79	25,44.72
(iv) Depreciation on historical costs transferred from revenue	19,83.31	19,71.12	24,30.39
(v) Contribution towards capital expenditure from revenue	18,95.58	19,25,45	23,72.55
TOTAL	92,27.00	96,89.01	95,67.00
Net Capital Outlay	53,00.00	48,38.00	11,00.00

C. RAILWAY CAPITAL OUTLAY

The details are given in the Railway Budget.

D. DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

The gross capital expenditure in the Revised for 1972-73 is estimated at Rs. 196.82 crores which exceeds the original budget of Rs. 190.90 crores by Rs. 5.92 crores. The recoveries on capital account are estimated at Rs. 1.20 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 1.13 crores. The gross capital expenditure in 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 196.36 crores, the recoveries on capital account being Rs. 1.18 crores.

LOANS AND ADVANCES

Broad details of the provisions for loans and advances are indicated below:—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
Loans to—			
(i) State Governments	1087,04	1927,92	1328,38
(ii) Union Territory Governments	10,54	13,88	13,63
(iii) Foreign Governments	141,42	88,54	55,51
(iv) Port Trusts and Municipalities	63,07	55,74	56,57
(v) Government Companies and Corporations	480,84	553,67	430,02
(vi) Railway Funds	3,59	15,72	8,64
(vii) Others	80,28	68,92	80,43
TOTAL	1866,78	2724,39	1973,18

(i) *Loans to State Governments*—The broad categories are—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(a) State Plan Schemes	484,07	524,68	594,63
(b) Central Plan Schemes	13,20	162,30	23,12
(c) Centraly Sponsored Plan Schemes	25,60	23,16	27,33
(d) Non-Plan Purposes	414,17	1128,24	583,30
(e) Ways and Means Assistance	150,00	89,54	100,00
TOTAL	1087,04	1927,92	1328,38

(a) *Loans for State Plan Schemes.*— Central assistance to States for their annual plans during the Fourth Plan period is distributed according to the uniform criteria laid down with the approval of the National Development Council. The assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants in the ratio of 70:30 except that (i) in respect of hill areas of Assam, Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir and the Government of Nagaland the ratio is 10:90 and (iii) the assistance for financing hill areas development in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal the ratio is 50:50. The step-up in the Revised estimates is to enable the States to accelerate completion of specified irrigation and power projects and to initiate advance action on schemes to be included in the Fifth Plan and also to avoid steep rise in the quantum of Central assistance to be provided next year. Provision has been made in the next year's estimates for payment of the balance of Central assistance envisaged in the Fourth Plan.

(b) *Loans to States for Central Plan Schemes.*— The increase in the Revised Estimates is due to post-Budget decision to provide loan assistance to States for financing schemes of emergency agricultural production programme. The Budget Estimates for 1973-74 are lower than the Revised Estimates due to absence of provision for schemes of emergency agricultural production programme, for which a provision of Rs. 147 crores has been included in the Revised Estimates.

(c) *Loans to States for Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes.*—The fall in the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 is marginal and is due to lesser requirements for construction and purchase of equipment for loads of Inter-State or economic importance. The increase in the Budget Estimates 1973-74 is mainly due to larger assistance to States for Inter-State Grids and machinery for execution of Centrally financed road schemes.

(d) *Loans to States for Non-Plan purposes.*—The estimates comprise—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*i*) Purchase of Fertilizers	60,00	100,00	60,00
(*ii*) Loans out of Small Saving collections	150,00	160,00	240,00
(*iii*) Natural calamities	55,00	140,00	60,00
(iv) Miscellaneous	130,00	704,13	198,00
(v) Others	19,17	24,11	25,30
TOTAL	414,17	1128,24	583,30

(i) Against the original Budget of Rs. 60 crores, the Revised Estimates for payment of short-term loans to State Governments for purchase of fertilizers and pesticides, particularly in flood and drought affected areas, are now estimated at Rs. 100 crores.

(ii) The increase in the provision for loans to State Governments out of small savings collections is on account of anticipated larger collections in the current year.

(iii) The current year's Budget provided for Rs. 55 crores as loans to States for natural calamities. In view of the wide spread drought conditions in various parts of the country, the revised requirements are now estimated at Rs. 140 crores.

(iv) The original Budget included Rs. 130 crores for special accommodation for covering gaps in their resources. The Revised Estimates are now placed at Rs. 283 crores. The excess of Rs. 153 crores is to provide additional non-Plan assistance to States for financing certain specified projects and covering excess expenditure incurred in the past on items like famine relief. In addition, the Revised Estimates include an amount of Rs. 421.13 crores advanced to the States, in the form of medium term loans, as special assistance for clearing their over-drafts at the beginning of the year, in pursuance of the new procedure drawn up in consultation with the State Governments and Reserve Bank of India, with a view to preventing overdrafts being treated by the States as a budgetary resource.

(e) *Ways and Means assistance to States.*—The Revised Estimates include Rs. 89.54 crores for temporary Ways and Means advances recoverable within the year. The next year's Budget includes an *ad hoc* provisions of Rs. 100 crores for this purpose.

(ii) *Loans to Union Territory Governments.*—The increase in the Revised is due to larger loans being given to Mizoram which became a Union Territory with Legislature with effect from 3rd May, 1972 and larger requirements of Goa, Daman and Diu for their Plan Outlay. The minor decrease in the Budget for 1973-74 is mainly due to lesser allocation next year.

(iii) *Loans to Foreign Governments.*—The estimated requirements are—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
Technical credits	55,00	54,00	42,00
Other Loans :			
Bangla Desh	80,00	23,54	..
Ceylon	4,82	3,97	2,56
Nepal	20	5,15	5,15
Bhutan	75	15	110
Sikkim	65	73	70
Mauritius	..	..	1,50
Tanzania	..	1,00	2,50
TOTAL	1,41,42	88,54	55,51

Decrease in the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 is mainly due to lesser loans assistance to the Government of Bangla Desh, partly counter-balanced by larger provision for loans to Government of Nepal and grant of a loan of Rs. 1 crore to Tanzania. Further decrease next year is due to lesser provision included for technical credits and absence of provision for loan to the Government of Bangla Desh, partly counter-balanced by inclusion of provision of new loans to foreign Governments.

(iv) *Loans to port Trusts and Municipalities.*—The details are :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
Port Trusts	46,75	40,00	36,10
Delhi Municipal Corporation	15,82	15,24	19,97
New Delhi Municipal Committee	50	50	50
TOTAL	63,07	55,74	56,57

Decrease in the Revised Estimates for 1972-73 under Port Trusts is due mainly to lesser loan requirements of the Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Mormugao Port Trusts, on account of their capital expenditure on works being lower than anticipated earlier. Saving under loans to Delhi Municipal Corporation is on account of lesser allocation for its Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking partly offset by payment of loans to the Corporation to enable them to pay arrears to teachers on account of revision of their pay scales. Further decrease next year is due to lower requirements of the Port Trusts partly counter-balanced by larger provision for loans to Delhi Municipal Corporation for their Water Supply and Sewage Disposal and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertakings.

(v) *Loans to Government Companies and Corporations*:—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*a*) Financial Institutions	95,59	113,51	107,74
(*b*) Industrial and Commercial Undertakings	385,25	440,16	322,28
TOTAL	480,84	553,67	4,30,02

Party-wise details of the estimates are given in Parts A and B of Annexure VI to this memorandum.

(vi) *Loans to Railway Funds*:—

Against the current year's Budget of Rs. 3.59 crores for payment of loan to the Railway Development Fund, the Revised Estimates in the current year and the Budget Estimates next year have been placed at Rs. 15.72 crores and Rs. 8.64 crores, respectively.

(vii) *Loans to Other Parties* :

The broad details are :—

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*a*) Statutory Bodies:			
Khadi and Village Industries Commission :			
(i) renewal of past loans for traditional Khadi, Ambar charkhas and village industries	6,91	6,91	6,45
(*ii*) development of village industries	3,25	3,30	1,00
(*iii*) development of traditional khadi and Ambar charkha	5,05	2,80	1,00
Dock Labour Boards	56	1,34	1,69
Coal Board	1,03	53	5
Tea Board	1,35	1,35	1,16
Coffee Board	51	55	50
Cardamom Board	6	5	5
Indian Standards Institutions *	12	7	7
	18,84	16,90	11,97
(*b*) Private Concerns:			
Gresham and Craven of India (P) Ltd.	34	34	24
Jessop & Company	52	4,09	5,99
Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	3,00	4,02	5,97
Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	..	70	85
Andhra Scientific Company Ltd.	..	30	20
	3,86	9,45	13,25
(*c*) Others, including Co-operative Societies :			
Regimental Loans	15	16	2
Hotel Development Loan Fund	3,00	2,55	2,00
Housing Schemes	2,64	2,60	2,75
Displaced Persons	39	44	48
Co-operative Societies	8,26	8,00	13,94
Others	11,71	2,27	2,69
TOTAL	26,15	16,02	21,88
(*d*) Government Servants	31,44	26,56	33,41
TOTAL	80,29	68,93	80,51
Deduct-Amount met from Labour Welfare Funds	(—) 1	(—) 1	(—)8
NET	80,28	68,92	80,43

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The outstanding Public Debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs. 16941.37 crores at the end of 1972-73 and Rs. 17754.38 crores at the end of 1973-74 comprising of :—

	As on 31st March, 1973	As on 31st March, 1974
	(In crores of Rupees)	
Debt Raised in India	9780.12	10193.52
Debt raised outside India	7161.25	7560.86

Debt raised in India comprises the 'Permanent Debt' and the 'Floating Debt'. While Permanent Debt covers loans raised in the open market, including Compensation Bonds, Prize Bonds and 15-years Annuity Certificates, "Floating Debt" represents borrowings of a temporary nature and includes *ad hoc* treasury bills issued to the Reserve Bank of India and other Treasury bills issued to State Governments, State Bank of India and other parties ; and non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities issued to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Development Association and Asian Development Bank. An analysis of the public debt, outstanding at the beginning of the three Five Year Plans and at the close of the Third Five Year Plan and that estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given in Statement VI. The amounts outstanding exhibit the liability of the Government as represented by the face value of the outstanding debt.

In addition, the Government are liable to repay the outstandings against the various Small Savings Schemes, namely, the Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, the Cumulative Time Deposits, the Post Office Time Deposits, the Post Office Cash, National Savings, National Plan, National Plan Savings, National Defence, Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates and Defence Deposit Certificates, provident funds, investment of P.L. 480 deposits, deposits under the Compulsory Deposit Schemes and Income Tax Annuity Deposit Schemes, the depreciation and other

interest bearing reserve funds of departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs; and certain other deposits like deposits of Income-tax, Super-tax, etc., deposits of Local Funds and civil deposits. Together with the public debt, the total liability of the Government of India will stand as follows :—

	As at the end of					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74
					(In crores of Rupees)	
Public Debt	2054.33	2443.35	4738.96	8009.27	16941.31	17754.38
Small Savings Schemes	336.87	574.81	969.99	1538.21	2730.28	3055.63
State Provident Funds	95.05	165.57	289.14	527.02	1044.26	1155.29
Public Providend Fund	..	..	..	..	10.82	14.82
P. L. 480 Deposits	..	..	240.41	561.48	623.87	661.0
Deposits under Compulsory Deposit Schemes	..	..	..	30.12	3.92	3.523
Income-tax Annuity Certificates	..	..	..	77.61	89.27	71.77
Reserve Funds and Deposits	363.05	309.93	283.92	560.05	1574.19	1766.05
Other Items	16.10	17.41	21.82	25.36	101.05	96.00
TOTAL—LIABILITIES	2865.40	3511.07	6544.24	11329.12	23119.03	24578.49
Less—Estimated amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt.	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00
NET	2565.40	3211.07	6244.24	11029.12	22819.03	24278.49

	As at the end of					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1972-73	1973-74
					(In crores of Rupees)	
Capital Outlay on Departmental Undertakings	894.71	1064.30	1682.63	3029.98	4537.93	4813.13
Investment in :						
(*i*) Government Companies and Corporations	9.43	69.81	591.83	1340.70	3164.35	3445.26
(*ii*) Financial Institutions	250.05	250.14	357.95	424.23	1007.64	1036.04
(*iii*) Other Companies and Corporations	0.25	0.80	9.97	32.89	32.86	32.89
Other Capital Outlay including Defence Services, Public Works, State Trading Schemes, etc.	333.55	481.16	947.83	1756.86	3343.09	3678.71
Loans to State and Union Territory Governments, Foreign Governments and other Parties	220.68	942.89	2534.48	5379.57	11394.78	12222.95
TOTAL	1708.69	2809.10	6124.69	11964.23	23480.65	25228.98

The details are shown in Statement VIII.

The total of Capital Outlay and Loans advanced by the Central Government is estimated to exceed the total of the liabilities by Rs. 661.62 crores at the end of 1972-73 and Rs. 950.49 crores at the end of 1973-74.

STATEMENT VI

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(In crores of Rupees)	
A.—Debt raised in India						
(a) *Permanent Debt—*						
(*i*) Current Loans (details in Appendix A).	1438.46	1508.63	2555.72	3417.28	5279.72	5606.10
(*ii*) Compensation Bonds	..	..	..	..	83.80	83.80
(*iii*) Prize Bonds	..	..	15.63	11.35	0.79	0.39
(*iv*) 15-Year Annuity Certificates	..	.96	3.45	3.78	2.04	1.69
(*v*) Loans in course of repayment	6.49	12.22	22.73	33.72	52.97	52.97
TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	1444.95	1521.81	2597.53	3466.13	5419.32	5744.95
(*b*) *Floating Debt—*						
(*i*) Treasury Bills	358.02	595.25	1106.29	1611.82	3631.39	3718.75
(*ii*) Special Floating Loans	212.60	212.60	274.18	340.70	729.41	720.82
(*iii*) Treasury Deposit Receipts and other floating loans	6.73	.06	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT	577.35	807.91	1380.47	1952.52	4360.80	4448.57
TOTAL—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA	2022.30	2329.72	3878.00	5418.65	9780.12	10193.52
B.—Debt raised outside India						
(*i*) Defence Certificates	..	..	..	.09	.04	..
(*ii*) England—						
India Stocks, Rly. Debentures and Anuities	12.37	2.61	0.12	.04	.04	.04
U.K. Govt. loans	..	..	106.52	263.41	787.68	812.31
Lazard Bros. & Co. Ltd.	..	..	15.33	..	..	..
(*iii*) U.S.A.—						
Loans from U.S.A.	..	91.72	210.84	749.55	1872.84	1841.24
U.S. Export-Import Bank	..	..	25.41	101.30	73.72	55.75
P. L. 480 Rupee Loans	..	..	77.88	528.36	1596.22	1588.58
P. L. 480—Local convertible currency credit	..	..	..	..	59.00	59.00
(*iv*) U.S.S.R.	..	..	57.48	243.47	319.63	288.04
(*v*) Canada	..	..	14.07	17.95	181.39	225.08
(*vi*) Federal Republic of Germany	..	..	103.19	206.25	461.39	451.88
(*vii*) Japan	..	..	9.93	62.29	322.58	343.69
(*viii*) Switzerland	..	..	..	5.70	17.02	16.63
(*ix*) Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	9.96	35.44	34.57
(*x*) Yugoslavia	..	..	..	7.92	9.77	7.78
(*xi*) Poland	..	..	..	4.49	15.56	13.38
(*xii*) Austria	..	..	..	2.98	16.02	14.37
(*xiii*) Netherlands	..	..	..	7.56	52.55	58.61
(*xiv*) Denmark	..	..	..	.50	10.09	10.76
(*xv*) Northern Rhodesia	..	..	..	.53	..	..
(*xvi*) New Zealand	..	..	..	.27	..	..
(*xvii*) Sweden	..	..	..	..	14.89	21.28
(*xviii*) Kuwait	..	..	..	19.28	3.08	3.08
(*xix*) Italy	..	..	..	..	16.37	15.79
(*?x*) Bahrain	..	..	..	7.86	3.18	2.47
(*xxi*) France	..	..	..	..	83.97	103.45
(*xxii*) Belgium	..	..	..	..	9.35	9.52
(*xxiii*) Qatar	..	..	..	..	5.61	4.67
(*xxiv*) Norway	..	..	..	..	.17	.17
(*xxv*) Hungary	..	..	..	..	.03	1.03
(*xxvi*) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	19.66	19.30	140.19	179.77	221.75	207.61
(*xxvii*) International Development Association	..	..	..	171.09	961.87	1182.08
(*xxviii*) New credits	..	..	..	..	..	188.00
TOTAL B—DEBT RAISED OUTSIDE INDIA	32.03	113.63	760.96	2590.62	7161.25	7560.86
Total PUBLIC DEBT	2054.33	2443.35	4738.96	8009.27	16941.37	17754.38

STATEMENT VII

LIABILITIES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(In crores of Rupees)	
I—Public Debt (as in Statement VI)	2054.33	2443.35	4738.96	8009.27	16941.37	17754.38
II—Small Savings Schemes*	336.87	574.81	967.99	1538.21	2730.28	3055.63
III—Other Unfunded Debt—						
(*a*) State Providend Funds	95.05	165.57	289.14	527.02	1044.26	1155.29
(*b*) Public Providend Fund	..	..	..	..	10.82	14.82
(*c*) P. L. 480 Deposits	..	..	240.41	561.48	623.87	661.03
(*d*) Deposits under Compulsory Deposits Schemes	..	..	..	30.12	3.92	3.52
(*e*) Income-tax Annuity Deposits	..	..	..	77.61	89.27	71.77
(*f*) Other Items	16.10	17.41	21.82	25.36	101.05	96.00
TOTAL III—OTHER UNFUNDED DEBT	111.15	182.98	551.37	1221.59	1873.19	2002.43
IV—Reserve Funds and Deposits—						
(*a*) *Bearing Interest—*						
(*i*) Reserve Funds	165.26	174.38	116.01	249.64	348.08	379.55
(*ii*) Other Deposit Accounts	95.59	14.58	26.18	25.39	34.44	55.82
(*b*) *Not bearing interest—*						
(*i*) Deposit of Local Funds	1.67	2.17	3.42	.79	1.05	1.14
(*ii*) Civil Deposits	34.13	56.35	57.09	112.99	895.42	1015.40
(*iii*) Other Deposits	34.98	43.17	81.09	80.46	163.66	179.42
(*iv*) Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories), Insurance Funds	..	..	..	42.90	70.14	71.66
(*v*) Other Insurance Funds	..	..	..	.72	4.88	6.49
(*vi*) Other Accounts	31.42	19.28	0.13	47.16	56.52	56.57
TOTAL IV—RESERVE FUNDS AND DEPOSITS	363.05	309.93	283.92	560.05	1574.19	1766.05
TOTAL—LIABILITIES	2865.40	3511.07	6544.24	11329.12	23119.03	24578.49
Amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00
Net—Liabilities of the Central Government	2565.40	3211.07	6244.24	11029.12	22819.03	24278.49
Excess of Capital Outlay and Loans over Liabilities	..	..	..	935.11	661.62	950.49
	2565.40	3211.07	6244.24	11964.23	23480.65	25228.98

*Other than 15-years Annuity Certificates, included in Statement VI.

STATEMENT—VIII

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND LOANS BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(In crores of Rupees)	
A.—CAPITAL OUTLAY—						
I—Outlay on Departmental Undertakings—						
Railways	817.93	959.87	1512.57	2672.02	3710.50	3882.50
Posts and Telegraphs	49.98	89.26	139.99	264.98	341.08	352.08
Overseas Communications Service	0.77	1.35	2.40	3.88	14.34	15.98
Mints	1.95	3.09	4.13	4.44	6.16	7.16
Road and Water Transport Schemes	0.03	0.08	1.23	.59	1.12	1.12
Electricity Schemes	0.02	0.43	2.88	1.05	160.71	219.59
Irrigation	0.71	1.19	1.37	3.24	11.25	13.34
Security Printing Press	0.50	0.73	0.81	1.43	3.05	3.84
Atomic Energy Development	..	0.56	15.34	68.55	269.44	294.80
Undertakings of Industrial and Economic Development	22.84	7.74	1.91	5.38	11.77	14.21
Kolar Gold Mines	..	..	..	4.42	8.51	8.51
TOTAL I—OUTLAY ON DEPARTMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS	994.73	1064.30	1682.63	3029.98	4537.93	4813.13
II—Investments in Autonomous Corporations/ Companies, etc.—						
(a) Government Companies and Corporations—						
Damodar Valley Corporation	4.86	22.66	36.67	57.51	56.09	56.09
Air Corporations	..	12.24	35.40	48.76	96.97	103.97
Shipping Corporation	1.96	4.55	20.68	23.45	23.93	23.93
Heavy Electricals (I)	..	..	22.91	50.00	50.00	50.00
Hindustan Steel	..	0.04	300.00	528.00	611.52	633.89
Bokaro Steel	..	..	..	19.80	600.00	600.00
Oil and Natural Gas Commission	..	..	17.10	106.12	154.23	154.23
Hindustan Antibiotics	..	1.14	2.18	2.06	2.18	2.18
Indian Telephone Industries	0.60	2.99	3.59	3.59	4.06	4.26
Hindustan Machine Tools	..	2.80	5.10	10.79	22.08	25.06
Heavy Engineering Corporation	..	..	6.65	88.95	160.05	161.05
National Coal Development Corporation	..	..	26.98	61.06	142.46	145.49
Neyveli Lignite Corporation	..	..	48.29	79.42	100.97	100.97
Hindustan Shipyard	..	3.15	4.70	5.97	10.55	11.50
Indian Oil Corporation	..	..	6.90	65.29	71.08	71.08
National Instruments Ltd.	..	..	..	1.37	3.83	4.03
Hindustan Salt Company	..	..	..	1.79	1.79	1.79
Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	..	..	..	.94	1.25	1.25
Cochin Refineries Ltd.	..	..	..	3.67	3.70	3.70
Pyriles Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	..	1.15	6.09	6.09
Instrumentation Ltd.	..	..	..	2.58	3.98	4.33
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	..	2.21	9.16	9.76
National Newsprint Paper Mills Ltd.	..	..	..	2.50	2.50	2.50
Mogul Lines Ltd.	..	..	..	2.95	2.95	2.95
Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	..	..	..	1.00	1.75	1.75
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	..	..	..	2.20	3.43	3.48
Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	..	..	..	3.50	46.53	63.38
Hindustan Teleprinters	..	..	..	.82	0.82	0.82
National Buildings Construction Corporation	..	..	..	1.35	2.50	3.00
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company	..	..	..	4.70	6.32	6.32
Cement Corporation	..	..	..	0.47	10.94	15.44
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	..	..	..	46.61	80.00	80.00
Madras Refineries	..	..	..	0.35	9.53	9.53
Central Warehousing Corporation	..	..	..	1.00	14.46	17.75
Fertilisers Corporation of India	..	17.04	39.64	51.50	203.10	274.30
Ashoka Hotel	..	0.26	1.34	1.34	..	..
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	..	..	..	21.50	33.73	34.23
Food Corporation of India	..	..	..	9.00	83.18	84.04
Hindustan Cables	..	1.06	1.06	1.79	8.76	9.26

SECTION III CAPITAL DEBT—POSITION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	..	..	..	..	7.01	7.01
Machine Tool Corporation Of India	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.00
Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels	..	..		..	8.46	8.96
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	..	..	..	..	3.39	4.04
National Small Industries Corporation	..	..	..	0.60	3.50	5.50
Singareni Collieries	..	..	1.20	2.24	2.72	2.72
National Mineral Development Corporation	..	..	1.68	10.47	76.04	82.04
National Projects Construction Corporation	..	..	..	1.00	1.50	1.50
State Trading Corporation	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	8.00
Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	..	..	..	2.00	3.00	3.00
National Seeds Corporation	..	..	..	0.16	2.80	3.25
State Agro-industries Corporation	..	..	..	0.25	22.65	25.64
Central Fisheries Corporation	..	..	..	0.15	0.51	0.51
Hindustan Latex Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0.70	1.10
Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	..	..	..	1.12	20.00	20.00
Tungabhadra Steel Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0.57	0.51
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	..	..	..	0.05	1.53	1.53
Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.	..	..	..	..	13.20	13.20
Bharat Aluminium Ltd.	..	..	..	0.09	36.79	59.83
Hindustan Zinc Ltd..	..	..	..	1.38	13.40	22.46
Central Road Transport Corporation	..	..	..	0.25	1.40	1.41
Electronics Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	3.75	3.75
Uranium Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	8.26	8.26
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	..	..	..	..	63.91	71.37
State Farms Corporation	..	..	..	..	0.90	1.05
Modern Bakeries	..	..	..	..	2.13	2.15
National Textile Corporation	..	..	..	..	8.72	11.63
Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	..	..	..	..	2.98	4.79
Rural Electrification Corporation	..	..	..	..	20.00	37.50
India Tourism Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	11.47	12.97
Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd.	..	..	..	..	26.73	57.35
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	54.41	56.91
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	5.96	6.96
Mazagaon Dock Ltd.	..	..	..	..	3.80	4.68
Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.	..	..		..	4.50	5.00
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	1.60	2.50
Cotton Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
Jute Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
Indian Dairy Corporation	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
Hindustan Paper Corporation	..	..	..	..	3.35	7.35
Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.	..	..	..	..	11.90	12.00
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0.29	0.59
Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	..	..	..	..	8.99	16.99
Richardson and Cruddas, 1971	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.50
Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd.	..	..	..	..	20.11	23.11
Industrial Development and Rehabilitation Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	0.25
Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	4.50	4.50
International Airports Authority	..	..	..	..	3.75	6.39
Praga Tools	..	..	..	..	2.33	2.33
Jessop & Co.	..	..	..	..	6.34	6.34
Indo-Burmah Petroleum Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0.75	0.75
Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.41
Salem Steel Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0.47	1.47
Steel Authority (India) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	1.00	2.00
Mineral Exploration Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0.45	3.45
Other Government Companies and Corporations	2.01	1.88	7.76	1.88	5.02	6.33
TOTAL (A)—GOVERNMENT COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS	9.43	69.81	591.83	1340.70	3164.35	3445.26
(*b*) *Financial Institutions*—						
Reserve Bank of India	11.12	11.12	11.12	5.93	5.93	5.93
International Monetary Fund	201.00	210.00	296.28	353.18	669.62	669.62
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	36.93	36.93	36.93	36.93	64.23	64.23
International Development Association	..	..	4.42	19.22	30.34	30.34
Life Insurance Corporation	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Industrial Finance Corporation	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..
Asian Development Bank	..	..	..	..	43.17	50.52
International Finance Corporation	..	..	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11
Export Credit Guarantee Corporation	..	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00
Film Finance Corporation	..	..	0.20	0.50	50	.50
Newspaper Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Housing and Urban Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	6.00	6.50
Compensation in respect of Nationalised Banks	..	..	..	..	87.50	87.50
Land Mortgage Banks	..	..	..	..	65.99	79.99
General Insurance Corporation	..	..	..	..	25.50	30.95
Other Institutions	..	0.09	0.39	0.86	.75	.85
TOTAL (B)—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	250.05	250.14	357.95	424.23	1007.64	1036.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(c) *Other Companies' Corporations, etc.*—						
Bolani Ores Ltd.	..	..	0.35	.51	.51	.51
Oil India Ltd.	..	..	8.00	26.50	24.70	24.70
Sindhu Resettlement Corporation	0.25	.25	.50	.50	.50	.50
Machinery Manufacturing Corporation	..	.25	.25	.28	.32	.32
Sikkim Mining Corporation	..	..	.07	.25	.25	.28
Indians Eexplosives Ltd.	..	.10	.60	.60	2.74	2.74
Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	..	..	..	.37	.37	.37
British India Corporation	..	..	..	1.06	1.06	1.06
Lube-India Ltd.	..	..	..	..	2.40	2.40
Other Companies	..	.20	.20	2.82	.01	.01
TOTAL—(C)—OTHER COMPANIES, ETC.	.25	.80	9.97	32.89	32.86	32.89
TOTAL II—INVESTMENTS IN AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS, COMPANIES, ETC.	259.73	320.75	959.75	1797.82	4204.85	4514.19
III.—Other Capital Outlay—						
Defence Services	260.93	314.43	454.34	874.13	1773.71	1968.89
Agricultural Improvement	0.47	1.22	18.05	31.64	33.10	34.70
Broadcasting	1.12	3.31	7.20	13.55	38.94	48.35
Public Works (including Roads)	21.02	83.19	180.37	424.96	833.80	936.21
Delhi Capital Outlay	25.13	35.79	62.40	106.95	178.20	190.96
Dandakaranya Development	..	..	7.23	26.90	48.43	51.94
Currency and Coinage	.22	.25	9.05	35.19	76.42	88.10
Aviation	6.89	14.04	28.63	45.15	87.15	90.99
Government Trading Schemes—						
(*i*) Purchase of Foodgrains	—3.98	18.63	137.21	89.73	(—)87.46	(—)121.77
(*ii*) Other Schemes	11.29	—13.11	(—)15.12	(—)19.54	32.72	33.94
Ports	4.78	14.07	24.89	43.01	81.99	87.23
Miscellaneous Schemes of Industrial and Economic Development	2.69	5.14	20.63	39.19	40.36	40.45
Other Items	2.99	4.20	12.95	46.00	205.73	228.72
TOTAL III—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY	333.55	481.16	947.83	1756.86	3343.09	3678.71
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY	1488.01	1866.21	3590.21	6584.66	12085.87	13006.03
B.—Loans advanced by the Central Government—						
State Governments	195.58	819.39	1909.63	3970.57	7909.62	8390.07
Union Territory Governments	..	13.36*	..	40.61	60.74	72.30
Foreign Governments, etc.	0.01	.11	29.17	27.65	114.17	134.68
Public Sector Enterprises					2558.14	2784.16
Railway Development and Revenue Reserve Funds					110.67	111.00
Port Trusts, Municipalities and Statutory Bodies	24.58	105.88	590.36	1329.11	465.75	517.72
Cooperatives, Educational Institutions, Displaced Persons, etc.					53.05	71.92
Private Institutions/Concerns					51.54	62.59
Government Servants	.51	4.15	5.32	11.63	71.10	78.51
TOTAL B—LOANS ADVANCED	220.68	942.89	2534.48	5379.57	11394.78	12222.95
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY AND ADVANCED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	1708.69	2809.10	6124.69	11964.23	23480.65	25228.98
Excess of Liabilities over Capital Outlay and Loans advanced	856.71	401.97	119.55	..	661.62	950.49
	2565.40	3211.07	6244.24	11964.23	22819.03	24278.49

*Erstwhile Part "C" States.

APPENDIX A

[Ref. Statement VI, Item A(*a*)(*i*)]

DETAILS OF CURRENT RUPEE LOANS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Name of loan	Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3% Loan, 1951—54	15-9-51	86.73	..	..	..	..	
3% Loan, 1953—55	15-7-53	114.60	..	..	..	..	
2-1/4% Loan, 1954	15-11-54	35.06	..	..	..	..	
3-1/2% Loan, 1954—59	15-12-54	12.87	..	..	..	..	
4-1/2% Loan, 1955—60	15-9-55	9.06	..	..	..	..	
2-1/2% Loan, 1955	1-10-55	60.45	..	..	..	..	
3% Victory Loan, 1957	1-9-57	114.07	114.07	..	..	..	
2-1/2% Bhopal War Bonds, 1957	1-9-57	..	0.26	..	..	..	
4-1/2% Loan, 1958—68	1-6-58	5.85	5.85	..	..	..	
3% Loan, 1958	16-8-58	..	50.36	..	..	..	
3% Second Victory Loan, 1959—61	15-8-59	113.66	113.66	..	..	..	
2-3/4% Loan, 1960	15-7-60	45.63	45.63	..	..	..	
4% Loan, 1960—70	15-9-60	63.30	63.30	..	..	..	
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1961	1-6-61	..	75.29	75.29	..	..	
2-1/2% Loan, 1961	1-8-61	57.01	57.01	57.01	..	..	
3-1/4% Bonds, 1962	16-7-62	..	..	107.27	..	..	
2-3/4% Loan, 1962	15-11-62	75.87	75.87	75.87	..	..	
3-1/2% Bonds, 1963	12-5-63	..	..	58.06	..	..	
3% Loan, 1963—65	1-6-63	116.17	116.17	116.17	..	..	
3-1/2% National Plan Loan, 1964	19-4-64	..	158.13	158.13	..	..	
3% Loan, 1964	15-6-64	30.33	30.33	30.33	..	..	
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1965	1-7-65	..	103.68	153.68	..	..	
3-1/2% Bonds, 1966	18-7-66	..	..	82.65	82.65	..	
3% Funding Loan, 1966—68	1-10-66	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	..	
3% Bhopal Loan, 1966—76	16-11-66	..	1.22	1.22	1.22	..	
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1967	16-7-67	..	..	103.82	197.41	..	
3-3/4% National Plan Bonds, 1967	1-8-67	..	..	56.99	56.99	..	
3-3/4% National Plan Bonds, 1968	12-5-68	..	..	64.34	156.64	..	
3-1/2% Loan, 1968	26-8-68	..	..	70.00	70.00	..	
4-1/4% National Defence Loan, 1968	27-10-68	..	..	..	10.43	..	
4% Loan, 1969	8-5-69	..	..	..	202.57	..	
3-1/2% Bonds, 1969	1-7-69	..	..	147.91	190.86	..	
4% Loan, 1970	15-4-70	..	..	..	178.15	..	
3% First Development Loan, 1970—75	15-10-70	115.00	115.06	115.06	115.05	..	
4-1/2% Loan, 1971	1-7-71	..	..	..	164.83	..	
4-1/2% Loan, 1972*	15-7-72	..	..	..	..	..	
4% Loan, 1972	1-8-72	..	..	49.17	154.71	..	
4-3/4% National Defence Loan, 1972	27-10-72	..	..	..	17.16	..	
4-1/4% National Defence Bonds, 1972	10-11-72	..	..	..	28.22	..	
4% Loan, 1973	12-5-73	..	..	349.51	394.52	394.51	
4-1/4% Loan, 1973	22-7-73	..	..	..	158.41	159.08	
3-3/4% Loan, 1974	16-7-74	..	..	84.64	86.64	201.64	201.64
4-1/4% Loan, 1975	26-7-75	..	..	..	..	207.12	207.12
4-1/4% Loan, 1976	1-7-76	..	..	..	..	260.16	260.16
2-3/4% Loan, 1976	16-9-76	14.77	14.77	14.77	14.78	14.78	14.78
4-1/2% Loan, 1977	15-10-77	..	..	..	..	120.63	120.63

*Matured in 1972-73 (Rs. 100.13 crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6-1/2% Gold Bonds, 1977	12-11-74	..	..	..	8.62	8.62	8.62
4-3/4% Loan, 1978	1-7-78	..	..	..	..	132.85	132.85
4% Loan, 1979	1-7-79	..	..	81.06	81.06	106.06	106.06
4-3/4% Loan, 1979	15-7-79	..	..	..	..	101.36	101.36
7% Gold Bonds, 1980	2-3-80	..	..	..	3.25	3.26	3.26
4% Loan, 1980	18-7-80	..	..	98.05	98.05	148.05	148.05
National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980	27-10-80	..	..	..	2.01	6.95	6.95
4% Loan, 1981	24-7-81	..	..	..	65.97	70.97	70.97
5% N. D. Loan, 1981	20-12-81	..	..	..	..	74.93	74.93
5% Loan, 1982	15-7-82	..	..	..	..	200.15	200.15
5% Loan, 1983	15-7-83	..	..	..	..	273.55	273.55
5% Loan, 1984	1-6-84	..	..	..	..	75.30	75.30
4-1/2% Loan, 1985	12-7-85	..	..	..	114.03	114.03	114.03
4-1/2% Loan, 1986	8-5-86	..	..	..	103.09	103.10	103.10
5-1/4% Loan, 1986	1-7-86	..	..	..	..	157.46	157.46
5-1/4% N. D. Loan 1986	20-12-86	..	..	..	..	38.66	38.66
5-1/4% Loan, 1988	1-6-88	..	..	..	..	84.64	84.64
4-3/4% Loan, 1989	15-4-89	..	..	..	140.27	140.26	140.26
5-1/2% Loan, 1990	1-7-90	..	..	..	136.16	136.16	136.16
5-1/2% Loan, 1991	18-7-91	..	..	..	..	108.03	108.03
5-1/2% Loan, 1992	15-7-92	..	..	..	..	150.20	150.20
5-1/2% Loan, 1995	11-5-95	..	..	..	..	188.56	188 56
5-1/2% Loan, 1999	30-4-99	..	..	..	..	275.19	275.19
5-1/2% Loan, 2000	11-4-2000	..	..	..	..	392.22	392.22
5-3/4% Loan, 2001	1-7-2001	..	..	..	..	225.85	225.85
5-3/4% N. D. Loan, 2001	20-12-2001	..	..	..	..	47.16	47.16
5-3/4% Loan, 2002	15-7-2002	..	..	..	..	288.57	288.57
*3% Loan, 1896-97	At the option of Govt. on 3 months notice	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93
*3% Conversion Loan, 1946	—Do—on or after 16-9-86	248.92	248.92	248.92	248.91	248.84	248.84
3% Hyderabad Loan, 1951—61	1-8-61	..	..	6.59	..	..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1963	15-10-63	..	..	3.35	..	..	..
2-1/2% Hyderabad Loan, 1953—63	16-10-63	..	..	5.38	..	..	..
1-1/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1964	30-10-64	..	..	3.86	..	..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1967	1-9-67	..	..	2.13	2.13	..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1968	3-9-68	..	..	2.18	2.18	..	..
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1974	1-4-74	..	..	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1975	1-1-75	..	..	6.86	6.86	6.86	6.86
Centre's liability of loans taken by composite Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	0.63	0.60
New Loans to be floated	..	..	..	..	..	..	880.00
TOTAL—CURRENT LOANS		1438.46	1508.63	2555.72	3417.28	5279.72	5606.10

*Non-Terminable Loans.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE

SUMMARY OF

RECEIPTS	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
REVENUE											
A. Tax Revenue Net of States' share (Details in Appensix I) .	1562.79	1784.62	1933.95	1936.94	2018.86	2201.40	2451.36	2927.97	3346.84	3471.83	3933.51
B. Non-Tax Revenue (Details in Appendix II) . . .	538.95	559.78	566.19	648.62	774.28	865.63	890.54	1099.96	1120.27	1156.24	1145.83
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS . .	2101.74	2344.40	2500.14	2585.56	2793.14	3067.03	3341.90	4027.93	4467.11	4628.07	5079.34
CAPITAL											
A. Public Debt											
1. *Internal Debt*											
(*i*) Market Loans											
Gross Borrowing*	296.67	278.58	275.30	350.48	320.67	536.48	427.83	631.47	515.00	778.42	880.00
Repayments .	189.04	154.96	182.79	256.70	241.54	393.37	283.37	333.74	300.22	300.22	553.59
Net . . .	107.63	123.62	92.51	93.78	79.13	143.11	144.46	297.73	214.78	478.20	326.41
(*ii*) Other Debt (Net) . .	4.61	40.27	351.51	..	—6.63	0.06	94.05	3.92	1.14	1.49	—0.37
TOTAL . .	112.24	163.89	444.02	93.78	72.50	143.17	238.51	397.79	215.92	479.69	326.04
2. *External Debt*											
Gross Borrowing.	569.73	569.97	864.26	788.93	653.83	633.32	526.63	540.36	625.73	556.40	661.80
Repayments .	84.42	88.08	159.42	187.78	176.39	179.16	194.46	193.78	251.97	226.50	262.19
Net . . .	485.31	481.89	704.84	601.15	477.44	454.16	332.17	346.58	373.76	329.90	399.61
B. Unfunded Debt (Net)											
Small Savings .	127.48	151.35	118.36	123.41	113.71	128.80	184.28	224.01	230.35	300.40	325.35
Provident Funds .	49.14	54.80	47.92	75.62	42.43	80.27	91.55	106.15	99.10	103.34	115.03
P.L. 480 Deposits .	—1.57	133.06	—2.66	93.56	—70.50	85.00	11.55	—21.63	—12.34	—20.83	37.16
Other Items . .	42.40	36.98	28.13	59.95	—8.52	—42.18	55.84	—27.87	—13.07	—16.35	—22.95
TOTAL . .	217.45	376.19	191.75	352.54	77.12	251.89	343.22	280.66	304.04	366.56	454.59
C. Repayment of Loans and Advances .	289.06	373.49	418.55	494.44	742.38	904.62	922.57	1296.76	1029.00	1255.00	1145.00
D. Other Heads (Net)‡	153.73	7.80	69.36	177.89	213.04	181.53	209.98	282.26	171.76	220.19	135.01
TOTAL—CAPITAL RECEIPTS . .	1257.79	1403.26	1828.52	1719.80	1582.48	1935.37	2046.45	2504.05	2094.48	2651.34	2460.25

*Excludes conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury Bills of Rs. 50 crores each in 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and Rs. 75 crores each in 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 and Rs. 100 crores in 1971-72 and 1972-73 R.E.

‡Excludes notional transfer of P.L. 480 loans to the Special Development Fund.

ANNEXURE—I

BUDGETARY POSITION (In crores of rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
REVENUE											
1. Civil Expenditure											
A. Developmental Expenditure (Details in Appendix III) .	220.76	257.64	300.47	323.88	343.41	385.31	458.83	537.97	609.72	633.51	921.74
B. Other Expenditure (Details in Appendix IV) . . .	645.58	680.75	768.17	821.89	904.02	1002.59	1056.45	1352.34	1416.09	1567.48	1544.42
2. Defence Expenditure (Net) . . .	692.85	762.18	797.80	862.21	929.05	965.64	1051.46	1346.84	1218.59	1404.14	1404.82
3. Grants to State and Union Territory Governments . .	268.68	324.07	405.89	473.30	535.70	588.32	612.14	890.75	879.87	985.49	881.14
TOTAL REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS .	1827.87	2024.64	2272.33	2481.28	2712.18	2941.86	3178.88	4127.90	4124.27	4590.62	4752.12
CAPITAL											
1. Developmental Expenditure (Details in Appendix VI) .	632.08	579.02	511.48	465.34	98.88	535.54	605.37	901.41	736.49	858.66	724.86
2. Other Expenditure .	29.76	—5.83	322.07	95.04	—175.11	—22.34	188.39	*36.73	—104.62‡	—118.67‡	—18.52
3. Defence Expenditure	112.95	112.57	110.79	106.22	104.14	135.24	147.83	178.51	189.77	195.62	195.18
4. Loans and Advances States and Union Territories . .	678.70	828.92	930.89	891.94	915.27	1056.34	1027.53	1208.63	1097.59	1941.80	1342.01
Other Parties .	250.01	371.10	476.39	471.83	582.64	401.29	525.12	598.12	769.19	782.59	631.16
TOTAL CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS .	1703.50	1895.78	2351.62	2030.37	1925.82	2106.07	2494.24	2923.40	2688.42	3660.00	2874.69

*Includes Rs. 70 crores for transfer from the Consolidated Fund to the Contingency Fund of India.

‡Includes a credit of Rs. 70 crores as transfer from the Contingency Fund to the Consolidated Fund.

APPENDIX I

ANALYSIS OF TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
I—*Taxes on Income and Expenditure*											
(*a*) Corporation Tax	313.64	304.84	330.80	310.51	299.77	353.39	370.52	472.08	493.50	558.00	608.80
(*b*) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	266.93	271.80	306.63	325.89	378.47	448.45	473.17	536.74	583.00	602.00	650.60
(*c*) Expenditure Tax	0.44	0.42	0.08	..	..	..	..	—0.01	0.01	0.01	..
II—*Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions :*											
(*a*) Estate Duty .	5.43	6.66	6.26	6.37	6.74	6.94	7.86	9.03	8.00	9.25	9.25
(*b*) Wealth Tax .	10.52	12.06	10.73	10.70	11.11	15.62	15.31	25.14	43.00	43.00	43.00
(*c*) Gift Tax . .	2.22	2.27	1.75	1.30	1.51	2.02	2.45	3.52	2.50	3.75	3.50
(*d*) Land Revenue .	0.15	0.26	0.18	0.14	0.28	0.16	0.22	0.28	0.20	0.33	0.36
(*e*) Stamps and Registration .	4.97	5.38	5.91	6.30	7.46	6.97	7.32	8.82	8.66	10.22	10.10
III—*Taxes on Commodities and Services :*											
(*a*) Customs . .	397.50	538.97	585.37	513.35	446.50	423.31	524.02	695.67	720.40	810.00	974.20
(*b*) Union Excise Duties . .	801.51	897.92	1033.77	1148.25	1320.67	1524.31	1758.55	2061.10	2464.75	2428.18	2741.05
(*c*) State Excise Duties . .	1.44	1.67	2.49	3.74	4.26	4.61	5.28	5.72	5.58	7.16	7.47
(*d*) Taxes on Vehicles	1.18	1.26	1.37	1.55	1.68	2.32	2.48	2.74	3.04	3.21	3.62
(*e*) Sales Tax .	11.23	12.54	15.97	19.07	23.21	24.45	28.47	30.87	32.38	35.29	38.25
(*f*) Other Taxes and Duties . .	3.52	4.62	5.19	5.51	8.18	10.52	11.15	20.74	35.13	27.39	22.16
TOTAL GROSS TAX REVENUE . .	1820.68	2060.67	2306.50	2352.68	2509.84	2823.07	3206.80	3872.44	4400.15	4537.79	5111.56
Less—Transfers to State Governments											
(*i*) Income Tax .	123.77	123.34	137.10	174.52	194.51	293.18	359.09	462.21	462.52	492.38	515.87
(*ii*) Estate Duty .	6.78	6.79	4.54	6.58	5.54	6.98	6.30	7.64	7.66	7.51	8.79
(*iii*) Union Excise Duties . .	127.34	145.92	230.91	234.64	290.93	321.51	390.05	474.62	583.13	566.07	653.39
TOTAL TRANSFERS .	257.89	276.05	372.55	415.74	490.98	621.67	755.44	944.47	1053.31	1065.96	1178.05
NET TAX REVENUE	1562.79	1784.62	1933.95	1936.94	2018.86	2201.40	2451.36	2927.97	3346.84	3471.83	3933.51

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF NON-TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
I. Interest Receipts—											
(*a*) From State & Union Territory Governments .	114.53	151.75	184.68	200.02	240.71	281.33	259.02	296.29	345.00	345.00	385.00
(*b*) From Others .	53.81	60.12	81.81	101.69	142.36	175.15	166.93	160.84	188.28	216.43	215.66
II. Dividends—											
(*a*) From Railways†	104.93	116.28	132.39	141.53	150.66	156.39	164.57	151.24	159.69	163.18	172.61
(*b*) From P. & T.† .	8.71	6.57	9.36	17.99	11.84	12.84	13.19	13.02	16.08	17.22	17.70
(*c*) From other Undertakings . .	6.89	6.65	7.86	10.13	13.04	21.82	16.59	22.11	27.62	27.54	34.35
III. Industries . .	12.72	6.51	4.12	2.96	2.22	2.74	3.95	4.28	4.09	4.87	6.59
IV. Currency and Mint	53.72	63.67	68.30	78.93	85.44	95.93	100.59	127.88	145.30	146.97	154.57
V. P.L. 480 Grants .	122.01	60.17	5.27	6.20	36.25	9.32	9.47	16.93	11.19	9.59	3.00
VI. Risks Insurance Schemes . .	0.56	21.68	2.48	1.86	2.89	2.16	1.70	3.84	17.00	2.50	2.95
VII. Other Receipts .	61.07	66.38	69.92	87.31	88.87	107.95	154.53	303.53	206.02	222.94	153.40
TOTAL—NON-TAX REVENUE . .	538.95	559.78	566.19	648.62	774.28	865.63	890.54	1099.96	1120.27	1156.24	1145.83

†Include both interest and contribution elements.

APPENDIX III

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
I. *Social Services*—											
(*a*) Education and Scientific Research and Survey . .	75.54	87.24	96.38	112.22	122.89	136.56	159.15	178.12	213.03	214.10	211.24
(*b*) Medical and Public Health†	12.32	15.11	17.48	19.05	21.64	24.09	27.85	31.61	37.10	35.43	36.35
(*c*) Labour and Employment .	6.45	7.85	8.77	9.90	10.09	10.42	10.58	14.37	17.35	16.69	20.77
(*d*) Broadcasting .	5.68	6.66	7.46	8.34	9.80	10.69	11.81	13.45	15.05	14.22	15.87
(*e*) Other services .	1.97	1.79	1.47	1.74	2.20	2.49	3.01	2.90	3.39	3.20	253.34
II. *Economic Services*—											
(*a*) Agriculture and allied services .	19.05	18.38	21.63	27.03	26.70	28.10	37.58	50.55	74.42	71.04	76.33
(*b*) Industries . .	37.43	32.86	27.78	28.15	29.53	31.56	35.12	37.01	43.90	54.05	56.56
(*c*) Export Promotion	2.10	19.89	42.55	22.68	34.00	42.00	41.21	54.16	59.10	62.29	66.77
(*d*) Irrigation and Power . . .	1.12	1.28	2.04	3.34	2.14	4.01	13.95	19.40	16.80	19.00	32.93
(*e*) Public Works‡ .	6.40	7.84	11.77	9.22	12.07	11.71	12.51	9.79	13.06	17.12	17.50
(*f*) Transport & Communications@ .	25.15	26.47	27.03	30.90	36.40	41.07	48.11	58.37	53.06	55.55	56.17
(*g*) Other Services£ .	27.55	32.27	36.11	51.31	35.95	42.61	57.95	68.24	63.46	70.82	77.91
TOTAL—DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	220.76	257.64	300.47	323.88	343.41	385.31	458.83	537.97	609.72	633.51	921.74

†Includes expenditure on family planning programmes.

‡Exclude expenditure on roads.

@Include expenditure on roads.

£Include miscellaneous social and developmental organisations, payments to Coal Board, subsidy on coal moved by rail-*cum*-sea, developmental schemes in Delhi spill over from earlier plans, subsidiary food schemes and contribution to Calcutta Port for river dredging etc.

APPENDIX IV

ANALYSIS OF OTHER EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
I. Collection of Taxes and Duties . .	26.30	30.06	32.18	35.19	38.69	41.79	48.12	52.28	57.79	58.01	63.46
II. General Services—											
(*a*) Police . .	25.27	31.83	48.27	61.27	72.60	86.16	101.60	118.82	120.43	131.06	124.37
(*b*) General Administration .	17.75	20.00	22.34	24.83	27.98	27.46	29.67	47.11	50.39	50.58	52.89
(*c*) Audit . .	10.93	12.66	14.55	16.39	18.06	20.25	23.67	26.58	31.92	31.68	38.30
(*d*) External Affairs	8.11	9.65	13.59	14.56	14.12	18.95	22.21	27.08	31.26	27.22	29.63
(*e*) Others* . .	18.69	19.64	24.24	25.21	26.56	27.95	32.83	45.43	38.64	36.98	39.99
II. Debt Services. .	316.41	370.62	463.45	501.61	528.02	564.87	605.54	670.11	730.01	768.64	834.85
IV. Currency and Mint	14.72	17.19	20.22	22.79	24.31	26.17	26.45	25.82	22.03	21.08	20.63
V. Other Services (Details in Appendix V) . . .	207.40	169.10	129.33	120.04	153.68	188.99	166.36	339.11	333.62	441.73	340.30
TOTAL—Other Expenditure . . .	645.58	680.75	768.17	821.89	904.02	1002.59	1056.45	1352.34	1416.09	1567.48	1544.42

*Include Parliament, Administration of Justice, Jails, Supplies and Disposals, Stationery and Printing and Miscellaneous Departments.

APPENDIX V

DETAILS OF OTHER SERVICES INCLUDED IN APPENDIX IV

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
1. Subsidies and Aid to Foreign Countries . . .	11.27	14.01	14.08	15.34	18.28	23.30	21.34	26.08	61.85	142.35	49.97
2. Contribution to U.N. Development Programme . .	1.44	1.45	2.27	2.27	2.39	2.31	3.09	3.09	3.06	2.85	3.10
3. Service Charges etc. paid to I.M.F. .	3.23	4.11	20.42	9.95	11.61	10.59	9.04	..	1.00	..	..
4. Payment to A.I.D. for Local cost of technical assistance	..	..	5.00	6.20	8.00	5.00	7.40	8.50	7.85	7.85	..
5. Income Tax on Salaries of non-Indian employees of Ford and Rockfeller Foundations	2.42	2.26	1.12	2.74	3.78	4.09	4.27	12.50	27.96	29.20	17.14
6. Subsidy to Food Corporation of India . . .	..	..	..	..	12.10	30.69	17.98	49.69	100.00	117.00	130.00
7. Rehabilitation of displaced persons .	14.00	11.68	13.38	14.25	18.60	15.25	10.65	7.97	8.35	7.37	6.97
8. Relief to refugees from Bangla Desh .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125.17	5.00	2.50	..
9. Accounting adjustments :—											
(i) Write back of trading loss on foodgrains to Revenue .	15.66	18.75	18.78	22.53	19.71	29.19	17.96	15.01	14.98	15.48	15.48
(ii) Write back of payments under Indus Waters Treaty to Revenue. .	2.21	2.76	3.31	4.19	5.06	5.81	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.56
(iii) Transfer of P.L. 480 Grants to S.D.F. .	122.01	60.00	0.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Transfer of Risks Insurance Premiums to Insurance Funds .	2.02	15.88	8.02	2.15	2.98	2.16	1.70	3.84	17.23	12.82	2.97
(v) Transfer to Railway Safety Works Fund .	..	..	1.41	1.47	1.62	1.85	2.18	1.87	1.86	1.91	1.91
10. Transfer of Revenue to Local Bodies .	3.97	4.47	5.68	5.90	8.67	10.31	12.44	12.13	13.84	14.87	15.36
11. Pensions and Privy Purses . . .	10.42	10.65	11.10	11.84	12.17	13.08	14.36	14.59	14.79	14.67	24.24
12. Opium and Alkaloid Factories .	3.23	3.18	2.32	2.37	3.34	5.64	4.30	6.25	8.76	10.43	11.65
13. Other Items*. .	15.52	19.90	22.15	18.84	25.37	38.72	33.09	45.86	40.53	55.87	54.95
TOTAL . . .	207.40	169.10	129.33	120.04	153.68	188.99	166.36	339.11	333.62	441.73	340.30

*Mainly include civil defence measures, payment against tax credit certificates, contribution to international bodies and grants to local bodies etc.

APPENDIX VI

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
A. Social Services—											
(i) Medical and Public Health .	0.04	0.07	0.23	0.46	0.34	0.18	0.81	0.65	0.47	0.46	0.39
(ii) Broadcasting .	1.32	1.16	1.36	4.09	3.30	2.25	3.51	4.55	8.03	6.33	9.41
B. Economic Services—											
(i) Agriculture and Allied Services	2.86	2.65	2.46	6.85	7.07	22.96	21.99	23.84	26.56	25.32	22.94
(ii) Industries—											
(*a*) Iron and Steel .	85.80	15.05	20.34	79.00	115.00	149.97	57.13	240.18	28.83	20.08	35.45*
(*b*) Other Metallurgical Industries .	0.52	3.84	9.56	15.43	21.72	22.41	33.43	48.59	31.17	36.57	42.91
(*c*) Machinery and Engineering Industries .	23.56	55.71	50.11	5.84	9.52	3.30	0.66	83.66	10.61	10.41	9.94
(*d*) Coal . .	8.90	8.67	14.03	10.21	8.40	13.66	15.10	3.04	10.00	63.62	3.03
(*e*) Petroleum .	43.16	13.73	18.66	6.88	3.28	5.12	7.71	8.88	29.57	13.01	30.62
(*f*) Chemicals and Fertilisers . .	8.35	6.32	8.02	20.58	16.80	30.30	32.06	36.97	59.13	98.43	89.15
(*g*) Other Industries .	9.11	13.22	13.62	6.55	15.45	36.63	99.83	23.92	28.66	48.06	30.83
(iii) Atomic Energy Development .	14.64	31.13	56.69	25.54	37.27	9.02	11.40	24.44	36.73	36.76	25.36
(iv) Irrigation and Power . .	14.13	20.62	17.18	19.52	25.69	37.16	55.91	57.90	78.79	76.27	86.49
(v) Public Works .	24.06	21.94	15.08	21.40	16.73	17.97	34.57	37.04	43.18	47.38	47.05
(vi) Transport and Communications . .	67.13	66.35	54.24	44.61	53.11	54.83	86.85	95.93	134.49	143.62	120.69
(vii) Railways .	275.37	245.09	160.70	135.93	121.47	94.29	135.89	190.84	158.70	197.81	172.00
(viii) Posts and Telegraphs . .	30.54	31.38	29.77	26.44	26.72	33.38	6.96	22.81	53.00	48.38	11.00
(ix) Grants for Development to State and Union Territory Governments and other parties .	22.59	42.09	39.43	36.01	17.01	2.11	1.56	(—)1.83	(—)1.43	(—)13.85	(—)12.40
TOTAL . . .	632.08	579.02	511.48	465.34	498.88	535.54	605.37	901.41	736.49	858.66	724.86

*This includes Budget Estimates in respect of Bharat Coking Coal Mines and National Mineral Development Corporation also as they now form part of the Steel Authority of India Ltd.

ANNEXURE II

STATEMENT OF RECONCILIATION OF THE DISBURSEMENTS SHOWN IN THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT WITH THOSE SHOWN IN THE STATEMENTS ON PAGES 7, 37 AND 65.

(In crores of Rs.)

	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
— *Revenue Budget*			
I. Disbursements as shown in the Annual Financial Statement	6190.14	6730.07	7073.08
Less			
(*i*) Expenditure of the P&T Deptt. not included in the Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 41	—310.00	—322.75	—362.00
(*ii*) Expenditure of Railways not included in the Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 41	—1143.33	—1174.50	—1264.55
(*iii*) State's share of Union Excise Duties taken in reduction of receipts in the Statement of Revenue Receipts at Page 9	—537.44	—566.07	—615.60
(*iv*) Receipts of the Defence Deptt. taken in reduction of receipts in the Statement of Revenue Receipts at Page 9	—75.10	—76.13	—78.81
Revenue Disbursements	4124.27	4590.62	4752.12
II. *Capital Budget*			
Disbursements as shown in the Annual Financial Statement†	15245.92	12192.09	13695.25
Less			
Repayment of debt taken in reduction of receipt	—12557.50	— 8532.09	—10820.56
Capital Disbursements	2688.42	3660.00	2874.69
†Details of disbursements shown in the Annual Financial Statement :			
Capital Expenditure	821.64	935.61	901.52
Public Debt	12557.50	8532.09	10820.56
Loans and Advances	1866.78	2724.39	1973.17
	15245.92	12192.09	13695.25

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing the distribution by Demands for Grants of the expenditure shown by heads of account in the Budget of Central Government for 1973-74.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Grosss expenditure (*i. e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Expenditure met from Revenue—				
Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues—				
1. Customs	30. Customs	13,11,31	—20	13,11,11
	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	28,75	..	28,75
	TOTAL—CUSTOMS	13,40,06	—20	13,39,86
2. Union Excise Duties	31. Union Excise Duties	23,49,75	— 5,19,21	18,30,54
3. Corporation Tax	32. Taxes on Income, etc.	2,86,03	..	2,86,03
4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	32. Taxes on Income, etc.	20,02,25	..	20,02,25
	69. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	69,84	..	69,84
	TOTAL—TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX	20,72,09	..	20,72,09
5. Estate Duty	32. Taxes on Income, etc.	17,07	..	17,07
6. Taxes on Wealth	32. Taxes on Income, etc.	79,35	..	79,35
8. Gift Tax	32. Taxes on Income, etc.	6,46	..	6,46
9. Land Revenue	52. Delhi	10,85	..	10,85
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,87	..	4,87
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,08	..	1,08
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy & Admindivi Islands	2,40	..	2,40
	TOTAL—LAND REVENUE	19,20	..	19,20
10. State Excise Duties	52. Delhi	10,67	..	10,67
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.49	..	1.49
	TOTAL—STATE EXCISE DUTIES	12,16	..	12,16
11. Taxes on Vehicles	52. Delhi	12,23	..	12,23
	53. Chandigarh	14	..	14
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	..	6
	TOTAL—TAXES ON VEHICLES	12,43	..	12,43
12. Sales Tax	52. Delhi	55,53	..	55,53
13. Other Taxes and Duties	52. Delhi	54,59	..	54,59
	53. Chandigarh	1,94	..	1,94
	TOTAL—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES	56,53	..	56,53
14. Stamps	33. Stamps	5,58,21	—8,52	5,49,69
	52. Delhi	5,76	..	5,76
	53. Chandigarh	42	..	42
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	..	6
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	..	1
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2	..	2
	TOTAL—STAMPS	5,64,48	— 8,52	5,55'96
15. Registration Fees	52. Delhi	2,99	..	2,99
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	..	10
	TOTAL—REGISTRATION FEES	3,09	..	3,09
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	68,74,23	—5,27,93	63,46,30
Debt Services—				
16. Interest on Debt and other obligations.	*Interest Payments*	834,86,75	—2,15	834,84,60

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i. e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Administrative Services—				
18. Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures.				
	69. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	4,43,77	..	4,43,77
	101. Lok Sabha	3,00,20	..	3,00,20
	102. Rajya Sabha	1,19,47	—8	1,19,39
	103. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	14,64	..	14,64
	TOTAL—PARLIAMENT, ETC.	8,78,08	—8	8,78,00
19. General Administration.				
	1. Department of Agriculture	1,25,25	..	1,25,25
	7. Department of Food	67,26	—6	67,20
	8. Department of Community Development	16,31	..	16,31
	9. Department of Cooperation	22,53	..	22,53
	10. Department of Foreign Trade	66,47	..	66,47
	13. Department of Internal Trade	2,64	..	2,64
	14. Ministry of Communications	19,71	..	19,71
	19. Ministry of Defence	1,28,08	..	1,28,08
	25. Department of Education	1,04,35	..	1 04,35
	27. Department of Social Welfare	24,45	..	24,45
	28. Ministry of External Affairs	3,07,00	..	3,07,00
	29. Ministry of Finance	20,98,12	—1,09	20,97,03
	41. Ministry of Health and Family Planning	51,94	..	51,94
	44. Ministry of Heavy Industry	10,60	..	10,60
	46. Ministry of Home Affairs	1,73,63	—87	1,72,76
	47. Cabinet	1,00,21	..	1,00,21
	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	84,85	..	84,85
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1,22	..	1,22
	52. Delhi	1,60,58	..	1,60,58
	53. Chandigarh	17,80	..	17,80
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55,07	..	55,07
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	2,69,63	—20,78	2,48,85
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,90	..	4,90
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	16,44	..	16,44
	58. Ministry of Industrial Development	67,48	..	67,48
	60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	31,74	..	31,74
	63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	50,65	—31	50,34
	66. Department of Labour and Employment	50,55	..	50,55
	68. Department of Rehabilitation	50,24	..	50,24
	69. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	1,65,01	—1,81	1,63,20

ANNEXURE III

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
	71. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	39,15	..	39,15
	72. Ministry of Planning	6,08	..	6,08
	74. Planning Commission	1,77,42	..	1,77,42
	75. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	1,67,12	—5,33	1,61,79
	79. Department of Steel	24,00	..	24,00
	80. Department of Mines	32,35	..	32,35
	82. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	30,39	—3,05	27,34
	86. Ministry of Works and Housing	34,44	..	34,44
	89. Department of Atomic Energy	33,49	..	33,49
	92. Department of Culture	35,90	..	35,90
	94. Department of Electronics	54,17	..	54,17
	95. Department of Science and Technology	16,07	..	16,07
	98. Department of Space	14,97	..	14,97
	99. Department of Supply	1,35,52	..	1,35,52
	Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	50,69	..	50,69
	104. Secretariat of the Vice--President	3,90	..	3,90
	Union Pulic Service Commission	1,21,83	..	1,21,83
	TOTAL—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	53,22,20	—33,30	52,88,90
20. Audit	34. Audit	45,27,50	—6,96,83	38,30,67
21. Administration of Justice.				
	52. Delhi	95,53	..	95,53
	53. Chandigarh	53,14	—46,53	6,61
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,44	..	1,44
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64	..	64
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,76	..	1,76
	70. Administration of Justice	47,23	..	47,23
	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	1,99,74	—46,53	1,53,21
22. Jails	52. Delhi	27,10	—61	26,49
	53. Chandigarh	1,14	..	1,14
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,00	..	2,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	..	18
	57. Laccadive, Minicory and Amindivi Islands	1	..	1
	TOTAL—JAILS	30,43	—61	29,82

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
23. Police	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	2,35,53	—1,00,00	1,35,53
	49. Police	115,97,11	—5,68,55	110,28,56
	52. Delhi	8,77,92	..	8,77,92
	53. Chandigarh	88,04	..	88,04
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,23,46	..	1,23,46
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,73,95	—2,10	1,71,85
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,75	..	3,75
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi Islands	8,46	..	8,46
	TOTAL—POLICE	131,08,22	—6,70,65	124,37,57
24. External Affairs..	28. Ministry of External Affairs.	29,62,64	..	29,62,64
25. Supplies and Disposals	99. Department of Supply	48,82	..	48,82
	100. Supplies and Disposals	4,86,95	..	4,86,95
	TOTAL—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS	5,35,77	..	5,35,77
26. Miscellaneous Departments.	1. Department of Agriculture	2,52	..	2,52
	7. Department of Food	7,83	..	7,83
	10. Department of Foreign Trade	13,57	..	13,57
	11. Foreign Trade	1,42,05	..	1,42,05
	1 . Department of Internal Trade	19,37	..	19,37
	25. Department of Education	28,27	..	28,27
	39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	2,37,58	—50,26	1,87,32
	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	35,03	..	35,03
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	9,50,34	—2,02	9,,48,32
	52. Delhi	47,16	—2,89	44,27
	53. Chandigarh	8,81	..	8,81
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18,24	..	18,24
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53	..	53
	58. Ministry of Industrial Development	91,07	..	91,07
	61. Information and Publicity	1,91,66	—3,04	1,88,62
	69. Ministry of law, Justice and Company Affairs.	91,91		91,91
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS	18,85,94	—58,21	18,27,73
	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	294,50,52	—15,06,21	279,44,31

ANNEXURE III

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demands)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Social and Developmental Services				
27. Scientific Departments	1. Department of Agriculture	18,49	..	18,49
	25. Department of Education	39,51	..	39,51
	53. Chandigarh	2,98	..	2,98
	66. Department of Labour and Employment	78,07	..	78,07
	80. Department of Mines	81,63	..	81,63
	81, Geological Survey	13,36,10	—24,87	13,11,23
	83. Meteorology	6,71,63	—30,64	6,40,99
	90. Atomic Energy Research and Development	21,85,54	..	21,85,54
	92. Department of Culture	78,45	..	78,45
	93. Archaeology	2,61,70	..	2,61,70
	94. Department of Electronics	4,02,35	..	4,02,55
	95. Department of Science and Technology	3,61,02	..	3,61,02
	96. Survey of India	8,40,62	—40,24	8,00,38
	97. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	24,23,49	..	24,23,49
	98. Department of Space	11,89,85	..	11,89,85
	TOTAL—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS	99,71,63	—95,75	98,75,88
28. Education	26. Education	75,56,26	—13,02	75,43,24
	27. Department of Social Welfare	1,22,95	..	1,22,95
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	6,79	..	6,79
	52. Delhi	27,70,65	— 6,50	27,64,15
	53. Chandigarh	2,61,63	—35,96	2,25,67
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,06,30	..	1,06,30
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,11,24	..	1,11,24
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16,50	..	16,50
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands	37,60	..	37,60
	92. Department of Culture	3,13,49	—2	3,13,47
	TOTAL—EDUCATION	113,03,41	—55,50	112,47,91
29. Medical	42. Medical and Public Health	19,50,19	—1,27,90	18,22,29
	52. Delhi	3,74,51	..	3,74,51
	53. Chandigarh	34,38	—13,42	20,96
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41,97	..	41,97
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	82,42	..	82,42
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,43	..	3,43
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	8 63	..	8,63
	TOTAL—MEDICAL	24,95,53	—1,41,32	23,54,21

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (i. e.Amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
30. Public Health	42. Medical and Public Health	5,99,04	—1,30	5,97,74
	52. Delhi	3,54	..	3,54
	53. Chandigarh	30,05	..	30,05
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,86	..	10,86
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	10,05	..	10,05
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,61	..	2,61
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,95	..	1,95
	86. Ministry of Works and Housing	14,94	..	14,94
	TOTAL—PUBLIC HEALTH	6,73,04	—1,30	6,71,74
30-A. Family Planning	43. Family Planning	6,09,17	—50	6,08,67
31. Agriculture	2. Agriculture	31,94,61	—1,90,52	30,04,09
	3. Fisheries	2,07,90	..	2,07,90
	6. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	27,19,72	..	27,19,27
	7. Department of Food	8,20	..	8,20
	52. Delhi	40,28	—2,00	38,28
	53. Chandigarh	1,90	..	1,90
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32,11	..	32,11
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	68,51	..	68,51
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7,64	..	7,64
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	22,62	..	22,62
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURE	63,03,49	—1,92,49	61,10,97
33. Animal Husbandry	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	60,35	..	60,35
	6. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	4,55,58	..	4,55,38
	52. Delhi	21,33	..	21,33
	53. Chandigarh	27,30	—31,25	—3,95
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,55	..	9,55
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76	..	76
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,01	..	2,01
	TOTAL—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	5,76,68	—31,25	5,45,43

ANNEXURE III

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
34. Co-operation	9. Department of Co-operation	1,46,45	..	1,46,45
	52. Delhi	14,12	..	14,12
	53. Chandigarh	1,20	..	1,20
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,05	..	3,05
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	6,31	..	6,31
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	93	..	93
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,40	..	2,40
	TOTAL—CO-OPERATION	1,74,46	..	1,74,46
35. Industries	12. Export Oriented Industries.	8,62,31	..	8,62,31
	13. Department of Internal Trade	15,99,91	..	15,99,91
	45. Heavy Industries	5,42,67	..	5,42,67
	52. Delhi	43,03	..	43,03
	53. Chandigarh	97	..	97
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,66	..	4,66
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	22,23	..	22,23
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33	..	33
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,53	..	2,53
	59. Industries	9,55,80	—620	9,49,60
	71. Ministry of Pteroleum and Chemicals	12	..	12
	77. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	95,00	..	95,00
	79. Department of Steel	12,12,90	—17,00	11,95,90
	80. Department of Mines	39,27	..	39,27
	90. Atomic Energy Research and Development	8,37,33	—5,41,40	2,95,93
	TOTAL—INDUSTRIES	62,19,06	—5,64,60	56,54,46
36. Broadcasting	62. Broadcasting	17,99,80	—2,15,50	15,84,30
37. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	8. Department of Community Development	1,17,83	—15	1,17,68
	52. Delhi	8,07	..	8,07
	53. Chandigarh	78	..	78
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,55	..	7,55
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	26,01	..	26,01
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,40	..	3,40
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	3,47	..	3,47
	TOTAL—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ETC.	1,67,11	—15	1,66,96
38. Labour and Employment *	52. Delhi	1,19,74	..	1,19,74
	53. Chandigarh	22,90	..	22,90
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15,02	—12,00	3,02
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	5,11	..	5,11
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	14	..	14
	67. Labour and Employment	25,51,34	—6,24,80	19,26,54
	TOTAL—LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT	27,14,25	—6,36,80	20,77,45

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
39. Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations.	2. Agriculture	5,95,00	..	5,95,00
	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	1,23,70	..	1,23,70
	5. Forest	1,00,00	..	1,00,00
	6. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1,09,84	..	1,09,84
	7. Department of Food	1,06,19	—78	1,05,41
	11. Foreign Trade	4,85,61	..	4,85,61
	14. Ministry of Communications	39,00	..	39,00
	25. Department of Eeducation	7,54	..	7,54
	26. Education	70,09	..	70,09
	27. Department of Social Welfare	2,23,11	..	2,23,11
	39. Other, Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	37,52	..	37,52
	50. Census	3,47,79	..	3,47,79
	51. Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs	35,95	..	35,95
	52. Delhi	84,62	..	84,62
	53. Chandigarh	2,59	..	2,59
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,14	..	2,14
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	8,80	..	8,80
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,85	..	1,85
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	20	..	20
	61. Information and Publicity	8,25,69	—72,00	7,53,69
	63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	2,59,48	—62,70	1,96,78
	64. Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	5,80	..	5,80
	65. Power Schemes	33,08	..	33,08
	73. Statistics	5,15,46	..	5,15,46
	77. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	1,11,28	..	1,11,28
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	20,29	..	20,29
	81. Geological Survey	1,00,00	..	1,00,00
	85. Tourism	2,77,63	..	2,77,63
	86. Ministry of Works and Housing	2,23,85	..	2,23,85
	92. Department of Culture	47,33	—16	47,17
	96. Survey of India	1,25,00	..	1,25,00
	TOTAL—MISC. SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	49,26,43	—1,35,64	47,90,79
40. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (Capital Account within the Revenue Account).	59. Industries	1,10	..	1,10
41. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting (Capital Account within the Revenue Account)	62. Broadcasting	3,00	..	3,00
	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	4,79,38,16	—20,70,83	4,58,67,33
Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes :				
42. Multipurpose River Schemes	64. Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	3,62,11	—50,00	3,12,11
44. Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).	52. Delhi	69,29	—17,65	51,64
	64. Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	2,69	..	2,69
	TOTAL—IRRIGATION, ETC.	71,98	—17,65	54,33

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
45. Electricity Schemes	53. Chandigarh	95,80	..	95,80
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34,45	..	34,45
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	17,00	..	17,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,00	..	6,00
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	8,86	—1,00	7,86
	65. Power Schemes	4,19,56	—82,01	3,37,55
	91. Nuclear Power Schemes	24,29,76	—2,00	24,27,76
	TOTAL—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	30,11,43	—85,01	29,26,42
	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION, ETC.	34,45,52	—1,52,66	32,92,86
50. Public Works	52. Delhi	3,87,35	—2,83,00	1,04,35
	53. Chandigarh	1,70,60	—14,99	1,55,61
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,47,50	—3,57,60	89,90
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	5,18,67	—3,14,00	2,04,67
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15,07	—6,00	9,07
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindiv Islands	23,14	—20,15	2,99
	76. Roads	28,09,61	—77,34	27,32,27
	87. Public Works	53,64,94	—41,18,19	12,46,75
	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS	97,36,88	—51,91,27	45,45,61
52. Capital Outlay on Public Works (Capital Account within the Revenue Account).	52. Delhi	11,47	..	11,47
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25,00	..	25,00
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	60,06	..	60,06
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	..	30
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	15,61	..	15,61
	76. Roads	5,00	..	5,00
	87. Public Works	32,80	..	32,80
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS	1,50,24	..	1,50,24
Transport and Communication (Other than Roads)				
53. Ports and Pilotage	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,60,31	—45,00	1,15,31
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,14	..	1,14
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	48	..	48
	TOTAL—PORTS & PILOTAGE	1,61,93	—45,00	1,16,93
54. Mercantile Marine	77. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	5,63,09	—2,28	5,60,81
55. Light Houses and Lightships	77. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	1,38,50	..	1,38,50
56. Aviation	84. Aviation	14,87,18	—3,60,96	11,26,22
57. Road and Water Transport Schemes	53. Chandigarh	48,00	—4,50	43,50
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37,04	—5,00	32,04
	57. Laccadive, minicoy and Amindivi Islands	56,50	..	56,50
	TOTAL—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES	1,41,54	—9,50	1,32,04
58. Overseas Communications Service	15. Overseas Communications Service	5,96,55	—20	5,96,35
	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	30,88,79	—4,17,94	26,70,85

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Currency and Mint				
62. Currency & Coinage	35. Currency, Coinage and Mint	14,89,93	—27,50	14,62,43
63. Mint	35. Currency, Coinage and Mint	6,00,31	—16	6,00,15
	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	20,90,24	—27,66	20,62,58
Miscellaneous				
64. Famine Relief	52. Delhi	20	..	20
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1
	TOTAL—FAMINE RELIEF	21	..	21
65. Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits.	36. Pensions	14,45,41	—38,80	14,06,61
66. Territorial and Political Pensions	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	10,17,88	..	10,17,88
68. Stationery and Printing	52. Delhi	45	..	45
	53. Chandigarh	1,00,57	—70,00	30,57
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,99	..	2,99
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	32	..	32
	88. Stationery & Printing	17,91,85	—12,52,29	5,39,56
	TOTAL—STATIONERY AND PRINTING	18,96,18	—13,22,29	5,73,89
69. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	37. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	11,65,33	..	11,65,33
70. Forest	5. Forest	1,98,12	—5,25	1,92,87
	6. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1,30,19	..	1,30,19
	52. Delhi	3,56	..	3,56
	53. Chandigarh	3,62	..	3,62
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,10,21	—21,88	1,88,33
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,48,91	—35,00	1,13,91
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,45	..	3,45
	TOTAL—FOREST	6,98,06	—62,13	6,35,93
71. Miscellaneous	2. Agriculture	1,45,91	..	1,46,91
	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	10,85	..	10,85
	5. Forest	19	..	19
	7. Department of Food	149,80,81	..	149,80,81
	8. Department of Community Development	1,10	..	1,10
	10. Department of Foreign Trade	16,35	..	16,35
	11. Foreign Trade	133,58,32	—66,77,00	66,81,32
	12. Export Oriented Industries	15,25	..	15,25
	13. Department of Internal Trade	29	..	29
	14. Ministry of Communications	17,37	..	17,37
	25. Department of Education	86,11	..	86,11
	27. Department of Social Welfare	4,11,14	..	4,11 14
	28. Ministry of External Affairs	49,59,73	..	49,59,73
	39. Other Expenditure of Ministry of Finance	284,24,95	—45,27	283,79,68

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
	41. Ministry of Health and Family Planning	94,71	..	94,71
	44. Ministry of Heavy Industry	2,00	..	2,00
	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,12,86	—19,24	93,62
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	16,63,38	..	16,63,38
	52. Delhi	10,16,91	..	10,16,91
	53. Chandigarh	22,81	—98	21,83
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27,68	..	27,68
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	2,11,89	—1,50,00	61,89
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55	..	55
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	10,48	..	10,48
	58. Ministry of Industrial Development	35,63	..	35,63
	60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	7,30	..	7,30
	61. Information and Publicity	25,01	—40	24,61
	63. Ministry of Irrigtion and Power	29,33	..	29,33
	64. Irrigation and Flood Control Scheme	6,20	..	6,20
	65. Power Schemes	21,70	..	21,70
	66. Department of Labour and Employment	6,65	—1,60	5,05
	68. Department of Rehabilitation	6,71,81	..	6,71,81
	69. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	31	..	31
	71. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	23,14	—1	23,13
	74. Planning Commission	25,41	..	25,41
	77. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	6,76,74	..	6,76,74
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	2,76,26	..	2,76,26
	79. Department of Steel	35,20	..	35,20
	80. Department of Mines	18,46,58	..	18,46,58
	83. Meteorology	9,02	..	9,02
	84. Aviation	9,03	..	9,03
	85. Tourism	26,13	..	26,13
	86. Ministry of Works and Housing	2,28,79	—4,00	2,24,79
	90. Atomic Energy Research and Development	20,95	..	20,95
	92. Department of Culture	6,04	..	6,04
	95. Department of Science and Technology	6,13	..	6,13
	99. Department of Supply	1,05,67	..	1,05,67
	101. Lok Sabha	1,14	..	1,14
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	6,96,92,81	—68,98,50	6,27,94,31
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	7,59,15,88	—83,21,72	6,75,94,16

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
73. Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties.	38. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	615,60,08	..	615,60,08
74. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments.	2. Agriculture	45,59,36	—65,00	44,94,36
	3. Fisheries	1,08,11	..	1,08,11
	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	1,39,06	..	1,39,06
	5. Forest	2,83,00	..	2,83,00
	7. Department of Food	9,44,47	..	9,44,47
	8. Department of Community Development	54,94,18	..	54,94,18
	9. Department of Cooperation	1,65,82	..	1,65,82
	13. Department of Internal Trade	7,50	..	7,50
	26. Education	41,32,38	..	41,32,38
	27. Department of Social Welfare	18,69,78	..	18,69,78
	38. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	4,79,53,58	—5,00,00	4,74,53,58
	42. Medical and Public Health	21,93,35	..	21,93,35
	43. Family Planning	48,35,08	..	48,35,08
	49. Police	6,81,85	..	6,81,85
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	45,15,02	..	45,15,02
	59. Industries	5,81,71	..	5,81,71
	64. Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	11,76,97	..	11,76,97
	65. Power Schemes	1,15,00	..	1,15,00
	67. Labour and Employment	3,44,04	..	3,44,04
	68. Department of Rehabilitation	13,37,69	..	13,37,69
	73. Statistics	49,50	..	49,50
	76. Roads	37,35,47	—7,00,00	30,35,47
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	1,19	..	1,19
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	46	..	46
	84. Aviation	3,00	..	3,00
	86. Ministry of Wworks and Housing	38,35,92	..	38,35,92
	92. Department of Culture	1,90,00	..	1,90,00
	94. Department of Electronics	1,25,00	..	1,25,00
	TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID ETC.	8,93,78,49	—12,65,00	8,81,13,49
75. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments..	38. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments.	60,53	..	60,53
76. Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments.	39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1	..	1
	52. Delhi	15,36,33	..	15,36,33
	TOTAL	15,36,34	..	15,36,34
77. Extraordinary Charges	10. Department of Foreign Trade	4,00,00	..	4,00,00
	63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	6,55,75	..	6,55,75
	TOTAL—EXTRA-ORDINARY CHARGES	10,55,75	..	10,55,75
78. Pre-partition Payments	39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	4,60	..	4,60

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
79. Defence Services, Effective—Army	20. Defence Services—Army	1029,26,00	—24,26,00	1005,00,00
80. Defence Services, Effecitve—Navy	21. Defence Services—Navy	87,41,40	—6,00	87,35,40
81. Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	22. Defence Services—Air Force	330,87,50	..	330,87,50
82. Defence Services—Non-Effective	23. Defence Services—Pensions, etc.	60,40,10	..	60,40,10
	TOTAL DEFENCE	1507,95,00	—24,32,00	1483,63,00
	TOTAL	5665.68,00	—219,15,37	5446,52,63
Add—Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget.		1264,55,49	..	1264,55,49
	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	6930,23,49	—219,15,37	6711,08,12
Posts and Telegraphs				
90. Posts and Telegraphs	16. Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	319,30,86	—26,29,47	293,01,39
	17. Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	68,98,61	..	68,98,61
	TOTAL—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	388,29,47	—26,29,47	362,00,00
	GRAND TOTAL	7318,52,96	—245,44,84	7073,08,12
	Deduct—Railway Expenditure	1264,55,49	..	1264,55,49
	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE AS SHOWN IN DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	6053,97,47	—245,44,84	5808,52,63
Capital Account not met from Revenue				
93. Capital Outlay on the Security Printing Press.	33. Stamps	78,76	..	78,76
94. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	53. Chandigarh	6,68	..	6,68
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25,00	..	25,00
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	3,00	..	3,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,45	..	4,45
	TOTAL—Capital Outlay on Improvement Public Health	39,13	..	39,13
95. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.	2. Agriculture	43,44	..	43,44
	3. Fisheries	79,30	..	79,30
	7. Department of Food	17,63	..	17,63
	52. Delhi	20,00	..	22,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH	1,60,37	..	1,60,37

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
96. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.	2. Agriculture	3,89,08	..	3,89,08
	4. Animal Husbandary and Dairy Development	5,00	..	5,00
	7. Department of Food	4,15,10	..	4,15,10
	9. Department of Co-operation	14,05,00	..	14,05,00
	12. Export Oriented Industries	6,05,00	..	6,05,00
	14. Ministry of Communications	20,00	..	20,00
	19. Ministry of Defence	5,87,78	..	5,87,78
	39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	5,45,32	..	5,45,32
	43. Family Planning	40,00	..	40,00
	45. Heavy Industries	7,38,50	..	7,38,50
	52. Delhi	2,62	..	2,62
	53. Chandigarh	20	..	20
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75	..	75
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	..	10
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	30	..	30
	59. Industries	15,30,53	..	15,30,53
	61. Information and Publicity	1,00,00	..	1,00,00
	65. Power Schemes	17,50,00	..	17,50,00
	68. Department of Rehabilitation	15,00	..	15,00
	71. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	119,76,87	—31	119,76,56
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Lightships	14,62,58	—5,67,58	8,95,00
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	66,00	..	66,00
	79. Department of Steel	35,76,33	—21,00	35,55,33
	80. Department of Mines	46,01,84	—7,53	45,94,31
	84. Aviation	9,64,00	..	9,64,00
	85. Tourism	1,50,00	..	1,50,00
	86. Ministry of Works and Housing	1,01,00	..	1,01,00
	90. Atomic Energy Research and Development	22,57,46	—26,00	22,31,46
	98. Department of Space	3,04,40	..	3,04,40
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	336,10,76	—6,22,42	329,88,34
97. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	62. Broadcasting	14,63,95	—5,22,88	9,41,07
Capital Account of Multi-Purpose River Schemes, etc.				
98. Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes.	64. Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	7,16,60	—39,00	6,77,60
	65. Power Schemes	59,89	..	59,89
	77. Ports, Lights houses and Shipping	65,00	..	65,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES	8,41,49	—39,00	8,02,49
99. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial).	53. Chandigarh	30	..	30
100. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).	52. Delhi	1,40,12	—27,00	1,13,12
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	..	20
	64. Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	95,00	..	95,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, ETC. (NON-COMMERCIAL)	2,35,32	—27,00	2,08,32

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*, amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
101. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	53. Chandigarh	14,00	—2,00	12,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16,08	—6,00	10,08
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	36,15	..	36,15
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8,00	..	8,00
	57. Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,59	..	2,59
	65. Power Schemes	29,23,14	—4,10	29,19,04
	91. Nuclear Power Schemes	28,99,90	—20	28,99,70
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	58,99,86	—12,30	58,87,56
	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, ETC.	69,76,97	—78,30	68,98,67
103. Capital Outlay on Public Works	53. Chandigarh	28,33	—53,53	—25,20
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,94,54	..	1,94,54
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	5,06,00	..	5,06,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,52	..	13,52
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands	5,30	..	5,30
	76. Roads	82,28,07	..	82,28,07
	87. Public Works	13,21,21	—3,00	13,18,21
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS	102,96,97	—56,53	102,40,44
104. Delhi Capital Outlay	52. Delhi	13,06,65	—7,10,00	5,96,65
	87. Public Works	7,09,33	—30,00	6,79,33
	TOTAL—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY	20,15,98	—7,40,00	12,75,98
105. Chandigarh Capital Outlay	53. Chandigarh	2,54,25	—1,45,42	1,08,83
108. Capital Outlay on Dandakaranya Development Scheme.	68. Department of Rehabilitation	3,86,44	—35,00	3,51,44
108-A. Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade	12. Export Oriented Industries	29,65	—1,35	28,30
109. Capital Outlay on Other Works	2. Agriculture	3,21,00	..	3,21,00
	7. Department of Food	16,25	—32,00	—15,75
	49. Police	2,50,00	..	2,50,00
	68. Department of Rehabilitation	2,92,05	—70,00	2,22,05
	85. Tourism	1,00,00	..	1,00,00
	90. Atomic Energy Research and Development	1,71,14	..	1,71,14
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS	11,50,44	—1,02,00	10,48,44
110. Capital Outlay on Ports	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48,70	..	48,70
	77. Ports' Lighthouses and Shipping	7,95,00	—3,20,03	4,74,97
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	41	..	41
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS	8,44,11	—3,20,03	5,24,08
111. Capital Outlay on Lighthouses and Lightships.	77. Ports Lighthouses and Shipping	2,04,60	—35,52	1,69,08
112. Capital Outlay on Aviation	83. Meteorology	55,17	..	55,17
	84. Aviation	7,98,00	—4,69,64	3,28,36
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AVIATION	8,53,17	—4,69,64	3,83,53

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
114. Capital Outlay on Road, and Water Transport Schemes.	78. Road and Inland Water Transport.	22	..	22
115. Capital Outlay on Overseas Communications Service.	15. Overseas Communications Service	1,87,00	—23,00	1,64,00
116. Capital Outlay on Shipping, Tankers, etc.	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21,21	..	21,21
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	8,17	..	8,17
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	80,00	—73,35	6,65
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SHIPPING TANKERS, ETC.	1,09,38	—73,35	36,03
117. Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	35. Currency, Coinage and Mint	24,92,11	—5,89,57	19,02,54
118. Capital Outlay on Mints	35. Currency, Coinage and Mint	99,77	..	99,77
119. Capital Outlay on Forests	5. Forest	5,00	..	5,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,50	..	5,50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS	10,50	..	10,50
119.A. Capital Outlay on Opium and Alkaloid Factories.	37. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	57,18	..	57,18
120. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions.	36. Pensions	7,16,98	—2,72,97	4,44,01
121. Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	36. Pensions	..	—4,12,64	—4,12,64
124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading	2. Agriculture	277,19,18	—290,00,00	—12,80,82
	3. Fisheries	6,00	—11,00	—5,00
	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	13,92,73	—13,60,00	32,73
	7. Department of Food	1,54,98	—22,82,78	—21,27,80
	8. Department of Community Development	1	—1	..
	26. Education	2,25	—2,25	..
	39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	2,18,00	—18,00	2,00,00
	42. Medical and Public Health	23,53,98	—24,75,48	—1,21,50
	43. Family Planning	4,36,40	—4,32,37	4,03
	49. Police	2,50	—2,50	..
	52. Delhi	25,00	—25,00	..
	53. Chandigarh	16,00	—16,00	..
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,89,39	—1,87,37	2,02
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,00,72	—1,07,00	—6,28
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11,00	—11,00	..
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands	30,22	—31,00	—78
	65. Power Schemes	20	—2,50	—2,30
	67. Labour and Employment	1	—1	..
	68. Department of Rehabilitation	1,51,00	—1,54,00	3,00
	79. Department of Steel	2,42	—2,42	..
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING	3,28,11,99	—3,61,20,69	—33,08,70
126. Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Government for Development.	2. Agriculture	..	—83,52	—83,52
	9. Department of Community Development	..	—3,77,14	—3,77,14
	38. Transfer to State and U.T. Govts	..	—3,52,00	—3,52,00
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	..	—3,82	—3,82
	52. Delhi	..	—35,70	—35,70
	59. Industries	1,00,00	—54,69	45,31
	76. Roads	22,70,49	—23,16,03	—45,54
	86. Ministry of Works and Housing	87,35	—4,74,87	—3,87,52
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS ETC.	24,57,84	—36,97,77	—12,39,93
129. Capital Outlay on Payment under the Indus Water Treaty.	63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	..	—6,55,74	—6,55,74
130. Defence Capital Outlay	24. Defence Capital Outlay	196,36,00	—1,18,00	195,18,00

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
134. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	18. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue) . . .	106,67,00	—95,67,00	11,00,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL, ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE	1276,11,52	—546,59,82	729,51,70
	Add—Railway Capital as shown in Railway Budget	172,00,00	..	172,00,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL	1448,11,52	—546,59,82	901,51,70
Statement of Capital Disbursements of the Central Government				
P.—Loans and Advances by the Central Government	2. Agriculture	64,17,00	..	64,17,00
	3. Fisheries	7,00	..	7,00
	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	74,20	..	74,20
	5. Forest	1,95,00	..	1,95,00
	7. Department of Food	3,70,89	..	3,70,89
	9. Department of Cooperation . . .	2,39,56	..	23,39,56
	11. Foreign Trade	42,00,00	..	42,00,00
	12. Export Oriented Industries . . .	2,53,99	..	2,53,99
	13. Department of Internal Trade . .	8,52,70	..	8,52,70
	14. Ministry of Communications. . .	1,73,00	..	1,73,00
	19. Ministry of Defence	18,14,55	..	18,14,55
	26. Education	5,53,46	..	5,53,46
	27. Department of Social Welfare . .	10,00	..	10,00
	28. Ministry of External Affairs . . .	1,80,00	..	1,80,00
	38. Transfer to State and Union Territory Government	1192,71,00	..	1192,71,00
	39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	58,10,42	..	58,10,42
	40. Loans to Government Servants etc. .	33,46,85	..	33,46,85
	42. Medical and Public Health . . .	37,62	..	37,62
	43. Family Planning	2,00	..	2,00
	45. Heavy Industries	44,32,15	..	44,32,15
	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reform	25,00	..	25,00
	49. Police	10,50,00	..	10,50,00
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	15,66,13	..	15,66,13
	52. Delhi	22,48,40	..	22,48,40
	53. Chandigarh	66,13	..	66,13
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	3,21	..	3,21
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,75	..	1,75
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,37	..	3,37
	57. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	19	..	19
	59. Industries	23,11,59	..	23,12,59
	61. Information and Publicity . . .	6,50	..	6,50
	62. Broadcasting	1,45	..	1,45
	64. Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes .	1,90,00	..	1,90,00
	65. Power Schemes	33,75,00	..	33,75,00
	67. Labour and Employment . . .	1,79,50	—8,38	1,71,12
	68. Department of Rehabilitation . .	6,66,57	..	6,66,57
	71. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals .	26,26,20	..	26,26,20
	76. Roads	12,76,50	..	12,76,50
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . .	98,06,19	..	98,06,19
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport .	4,08,21	..	4,08,21
	79. Department of Steel	144,40,00	..	144,40,00
	80. Department of Mines	57,43,32	..	57,43,32
	84. Aviation	2,64,00	..	2,64,00
	85. Tourism	3,55,00	..	3,55,00
	86. Ministry of Works and Housing . .	1,02,90	..	1,02,00
	90. Atomic Energy Research and Development	1,82,00	..	1,82,00
	94. Department of Electronics . . .	64,90	..	64,90
	95. Department of Science and Technology	20,48	..	20,48
	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES . .	1973,25,98	—8,38	1973,17,60
Public Debt—				
A.1.—Permanent Debt				
Debt raised in India 554,34,00	Repayment of Debt	10820,56,00	..	10820,55,00
Debt raised outside India 262,18,96				
A.2.—Floating Debt 10004,00,45				
A.3.—Other Debt 2,59				
10820,55,00				

ANNEXURE I

Statement showing total provision under Establishment Charges, Travelling Expenses and Contingencies included in Civil and Posts and Telegraphs Estimates on Revenue Account

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

	Accounts 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
PART I —CIVIL				
1. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (*Vide details below*)	2,82,51	3,09,72	2,95,79	3,19,01
2. INTERIM RELIEF	21,17	26,04	28,89	33,87
3. TRAVELLING EXPENSES	22,85	18,67	21,54	21,47
4. CONTINGENCIES	73,22	70,64	71,56	72,28
DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES :				
(*i*) SALARY OF OFFICERS	38,08	43,37	41,42	45,60
(*ii*) SALARY OF ESTABLISHMENT	1,21,74	1,28,97	1,21,24	1,29,92
(*iii*) ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA :				
(*a*) DEARNESS PAY AND ALLOWANCES	78,95	85,79	83,33	88,16
(*b*) OTHER ALLOWANCES	43,74	51,59	49,80	55,33
TOTAL—ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA	1,22,69	1,37,38	1,33,13	1,43,49
TOTAL—ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (Civil)	2,82,51	3,09,72	2,95,79	3,19,01
PART II—POSTS & TELEGRAPHS				
1. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (*Vide details below*)	1,49,54	1,59,38	1,58,05	1,71,35
2. INTERIM RELIEF	11,75	14,56	16,83	18,43
3. TRAVELLING EXPENSES	3,28	3,25	3,70	3,90
4. CONTINGENCIES	15,33	17,39	17,39	18,00
DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES :				
(*i*) SALARY OF OFFICERS	3,17	3,50	3,50	4,03
(*ii*) SALARY OF ESTABLISHMENT	58,95	62,64	62,65	67,36
(*iii*) ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA :				
(*a*) DEARNESS PAY AND ALLOWANCES	42,95	47,65	44,69	49,54
(*b*) OTHER ALLOWANCES	44,47	45,59	47,21	50,42
TOTAL—ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA	87,42	93,24	91,90	99,96
TOTAL—ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS)	1,49,54	1,59,38	1,58,05	1,71,35

ANNEXURE V

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

This Annexure gives a brief description of the assistance in the form of Loans and Grants received from friendly foreign countries and international organisations. Two Statements, one showing the amounts of loans authorised and the sums drawn against them and another showing the repayments in respect of each loan are added at the end.

A—LOAN

I. Loans from U.S.A.

Loans extended by the United States Government upto 31st December 1972 aggregate $ 8109.35 million (net of cancellations) and comprise project as well as non-project aid and PL 480 rupee and convertible currency credits. No fresh agreements have been signed with the USA since July, 1971. The broad details of loans received from the USA are :

(i) Loans from US AID :—(a) Loans from US AID (other than PL-480 loans) total $ 2533 million net of cancellations. These are repayable in dollars. Repayment is scheduled for 40 years, with no payments of principal during a grace period of first ten years.

The earlier loans from Development Loan Fund total $ 443 million net of cancellations. These are repayable in rupees, in semi-annual instalments from 9 to 40, with varying grace periods.

Besides loans to Government, certain loans have been given by the AID directly to private and public sector undertakings. The repayment of such loans is governed by the special loan repayment procedure agreements between the Govt. of India and the US AID. In these cases the loans are repaid in Rupees by the borrowers to the Govt. of India in varying numbers of instalments according to the terms of the loan agreements. The Government assume liability for payment to AID in dollars of the principal amount in 40 years with a moratorium of 10 years.

The U.S. Government have so far provided Debt Relief to the extent of $ 34.92 million by deferring principal and interest payments during the years 1968-69 to 1971-72. The debt relief expected for the year 1972-73 is estimated to be $29.14 million.

(b) *PL* 480 *Rupees Loans.*—Under Title of I U.S. Government Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (commonly known as PL 480) agreements had been signed with USA for supply to India of surplus agricultural commodities like wheat. rice, cotton, soya bean oil tobacco, tallow etc., not exceeding Rs. 2367 crores against payment in rupees. Against the rupee accruals, loans amounting to Rs. 1524 crores have been authorised to the Government of India. These loans are repayable over a period of 40 years. After 1-4-1971 no further Agreements for PL 480 Loans have been signed.

PL 480 *Convertible Currency Credit.*—The P.L. 480 commodity Agreements signed since 1967 also provide for import of agricultural commodities against convertible local currency credit which will be analogous to other dollar credits. This credit is repayable in 31 annual instalments beginning 10 years after the imports are made.

(ii) *Loans from U. S. Exim Bank*

Loans from the U.S. Export Import Bank for financing the imports from USA of capital equipment and related spares and services to the end of 1972 amount to $ 346.66 million. These loans are repayable in dollars in 20—24 semi-annual instalments commencing after an initial period of moratorium extending upto five years.

II. Loans from U.S.S.R.

The first Soviet credit to India for Roubles 122.36 million was signed in February 1955 for setting up the Bhilai Steel Plant. Since that date the Soviet Union has extended eight credits in a total amount of Roubles 1,225.36 million (Rs. 1,021 crores) for setting up of a large number of projects in the public sector. These projects are concentrated in the basic and heavy industries sector. The last credit of Roubles 300 million for the Fourth Plan Projects was signed in December, 1966 and is currently being used up for various projects including expansions of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants.

2. Of the total amount of Roubles 1,225.36 million, Roubles 990 million have been allocated for specific projects as on 31-8-1972. Against this allocation, contracts have been placed for Roubles 893.43 million, and about Roubles 825 million have been disbursed. Total repayments of principal to the Soviet Union have amounted to nearly Roubles 398.6 million.

3. Soviet assistance is almost wholly project tied and is limited entirely to the public sector. It can be used for payment to Soviet organisations for the preparation of feasibility and project reports; for detailed designing and engineering; for supply of equipment, machinery, spare-parts and materials required for the initial commissioning of the projects; for payment to Soviet experts deputed to help in supervision and act as consultants during construction and commissioning of the plants; and for meeting the expenses of training of Indian technicians in the Soviet Union for operating the projects set up with Soviet assistance.

4. Soviet credits carry an interest at 2-1/2% per annum and are generally repayable over a period of 12 years starting one year after the completion of shipments of equipment required for putting the project into operation. Exceptions are the credit for the Drugs Project for Roubles 18 million which was repayable in seven years, and the credit for the Bokaro Steel Plant under which repayment of the principal starts one year after a given amount is disbursed. There are no commitment charges payable on the Soviet credits and interest is charged on the amount drawn.

5. Both the payment of interest and repayment of principal are made in Indian Rupees which are utilised by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade and Payments Agreement in force at the time.

6. Among the projects which have been financed wholly or in part with Soviet assistance are the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants ; the Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi; a large number of power projects such as Neyveli, Korba, Singrauli the Kota Precision Instruments Project; Exploration for Oil and Gas; the Barauni and Koyali Refineries; the Coal Mining Machinery Plant; the Opthalmic Glass Project, etc.

III. Loans from U.K.

The U.K. Government have been extending long term loans through the Aid India Consortium since its formation in 1958. The total value of loans granted upto 31-12-1972 has been £ 566.50 million. In addition to the above, a credit of 11.5 million was extended to the Govt. of India by Lazard Brothers heading a syndicate of British Banks for the setting up of the Durgapur Steel Plant. A financial agreement was also signed by the Govt. of India with Barclays Bank Ltd. UK in the amount of £ 2.55 million in October 1966 to provide foreign exchange for the import of raw material and components required by M/s. AVB Durgapur for manufacture of two boilers each for the Thermal Power Station at Santhaldih of the West Bengal Electricity Board and for DVC.

The assistance from the U.K. has been as under :—

(a) *Project Aid.*—Out of the total economic assistance of £ 566.50 million the project assistance has been of the order of £ 181.50 million. The more important projects that the UK Govt. have financed are Durgapur Steel, Heavy Electricals Bhopal, Security Paper Mill Hoshangabad, Hindustan Cable, Oil India Ltd., Sulphuric Acid Plant at Sindhri, etc.

From 1968-69 these loans have been replaced by (i) continuing yearly services of Capital Investment Loan for import of large and small Capital items from Britain for new or expanding public and private sector projects and also for National Small Industries Corporation, Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Finance Corporation and

(ii) Mixed Project Loans for large projects such as fertiliser plants on partial funding basis *i.e.* payments to be made as and when due under any loan in the series of such loans. Both these types of loans are quickly disbursable, unlike the previous loans.

(b) *Non-Project Aid.*—The Non-project aid forms a substantial part of aid given by U.K. Govt. and comprises of Balance of Payment Assistance, Debt Relief Assistance, Kripping Loans, Food Relief Assistance and Others.

The bulk of Non-project aid has been in the form of balance of payments assistance. However, with effect from 1970-71, there has been a change in this type of assistance, in as much as import licences are required to be issued specifically, tied to this type of loans, but during the transitional period disbursements were allowed even under old procedures with the result that these loans got utilised quickly.

(c) *Debt Relief.*—U.K. has been one of the earliest countries to provide Debt Relief to India. The exact amount of Debt Relief received so far is £ 60 million inclusive of £ 8 million for the year 1972-73.

(d) *Terms of lending by U.K.*—The loans granted in 2nd Plan were repayable over a period varying from 6-1/2 to 20 years, whereas those extended in Third Plan were repayable over a period of 25 years with a grace period of 5 to 7 years during which no repayment of Capital is required. Following the Consortium meeting on 5th June, 1963, the U.K. waived payment of interest for the first 7 years for loans made in 1963-64 and thereafter. Now commencing with the General Purpose Loan agreement signed on 20th October, 1965, no interest is payable on their loans. The present loans are now all repayable over 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years with no interest payment or any service charge.

IV. Loans from Canada

(a) *Wheat Loans.*—Under agreements signed in 1958 the Government of Canada provided credits upto C $ 33.8 million for the purchase of Canadian wheat and flour. The loans were repayable in seven equal annual instalments in Canadian dollars. Having regard to the food situation and balance of payments position in India, the Government of Canada have waived the recovery of the entire outstanding principal in respect of these two loans together with interest thereon totalling C $ 10 million.

(b) *Export Development Corporation Credits.*—These are medium term suppliers' credits from the Government owned Export Development Corpn. of Canada requiring repayment over a period of 15 to 20 years inclusive of a grace period of 3 to 6 years. Among the more important projects financed out of E.D.C. Credits, mention may be made of Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects (Candu Type) which have received two loans and two supplementary loans totalling C $ 85.5 million.

(c) *Development Loans.*—The Government of Canada have, to end of 1972, extended loans amounting to C $ 316.74 million for procurement of industrial commodities, fertilisers, diesel locos for Calcutta Port and Indian Railways, drilling equipment for Geological Survey of India, machinery and equipment for Iddikki Hydro-Electric Power Project, Telecommunication equipment for Posts & Telegraphs, fertilizer bulk handling equipments for the ports of Kandla and Haldia and equipment etc. for Satellite Communication Earth Station. These loans are repayable in Canadian dollars in semi-annual instalments over a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. Except for the loans for diesel locos for Calcutta Port all other loans are free from interest, service and commitment charges.

(d) *Debt Relief.*—Apart from write off of C$ 10 million payments due towards the two wheat loans. Canadian Government have provided "Debt Relief" since 1968-69 in the form of postponement for 10 years of specified principal payments amounting to C $ 3.60 million. In addition cash grants totalling C $ 1.16 million in lieu of waiving of interest on payments so postponed have also been sanctioned by the Government of Canada during 1968-69. Similar debt relief in the form of postponement for 10 years of specified principal repayments amounting to C $ 0.84 million was provided for the year 1971-72. Cash grant totalling C$ 0.347 million in lieu of waiving of interest on payments so postponed has also been sanctioned by the Canadian Government. The debt relief for the year 1972-73 is expected to be C $ 1.97 million.

V. Loans from the Federal Republic of Germany

The Government of Federal Republic of Germany have so far committed loan assistance to India to the extent of DM 5575.16 million. The assistance provided is made available for utilisation through specific-agreements signed with Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (K.F.W.), the German Bank for Reconstruction. Agreements totalling DM 4705.32 million have so far been signed with the KFW. The credits so made available have been used for financing specific projects like Rourkela Steel Plant, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Neyveli Lignite Mining Project, Coal Washeries, Railways, Telco etc. and for purchase of commodities like fertilizers, Capital Goods, components, machinery and raw materials. The terms of German loans have been soft particularly in respect of loans pertaining to more recent years. Until 1968-69 the period of repayment was 25 years with a grace period of 7 years. This has been improved upon since 1969-70 to 30 years repayment period including grace period of 8 years. The grace period has been increased to 10 years in respect of agreements concluded in 1972-73.

The Federal Republic of Germany have also provided assistance in the form of "Debt Relief" as part of Consortium Aid to India. This relief is in the form of refinancing repayments of earlier loans, earmarking of certain portions of commodity credit for the financing of purchases from third countries and foregoing a portion of interest on certain earlier loans and treating the same as grant to the Govt. of India. The total value of Debt Relief received or committed so far is DM 580.05 million.

During 1972-73, the Federal Republic of Germany are also providing grant of Rs. 4.51 crores by way of interest relief.

VI. **Loans from Japan**

The Japanese Government have so far extended fifteen credits for a total amount of 217.03 billion Yen through the Japanese Export Import Bank. The loans are intended for purchase in Japan of equipment for railways, power projects, coal and iron ore mining and processing equipment, for ports, machine tools, ships, other industrial machinery and components, commodities and raw materials as may be agreed between the two Governments from time to time. The loans are repayable over a period of 10 to 20 years, with a grace period of 3 to 7 years.

The above excludes Japanese assistance for debt rescheduling of principal repayment for 32.77 billion Yen from 1967-68 to 1971-72 and 815 million Yen out of the First Yen Credit relating to Shipping Corporation of India. Debt Relief expected for 1972-73 is estimated at 11.77 billion Yen.

VII. **Loans from Switzerland**

A credit agreement for 100 M. Swiss Francs was signed in 1960 with the Government of Swiss Confederation, which has since been raised to 140 M. Swiss Francs. Another credit agreement for 70 M. Swiss Francs was signed in 1966 raising the assistance to 210 M. Swiss Francs. The credit is available to meet 90 per cent of the payments to suppliers in Switzerland for import of agreed items of capital goods and machinery from that country required for India's development programmes. The credit of 140 M. will be in three tranches of 60 M., 50 M. and 30 M. Swiss Francs and will be provided by a consortium of Swiss Banks. Each transfer credit is to be repaid within a period of 10 years from the date it is made use of. No repayment is required during the first three years and the credit is to be repaid in equal half yearly instalments over the remaining seven years. In the case of the credit of 70 M. Swiss Francs the amount advanced by the Swiss Government is repayable in fifteen years and that by the consortium of Banks in ten years with a moratorium of 10 and 5 years respectively.

VIII. **Loans from Czechoslovakia**

An agreement with the Government of Czechoslovakia was signed in 1959 for a credit of Rs. 23.1 crores to finance the purchase of machinery and equipment needed for third stage of the foundry Forge Plant, Heavy Machine Tools Building Plant two Heavy Electrical Plants and such other Industrial Project as may be mutually agreed upon.

A second agreement was signed in 1964 for a credit of Rs. 40 crores to finance the purchase of machinery, industrial equipment and other supplies for the construction of projects and in connection with the production programme of various projects.

The first credit is repayable in eight annual instalments, the first instalment being payable one year after the completion of the delivery of machinery and equipment. The second credit in so far as it relates to complete industrial projects is repayable in 12 equal yearly instalments and in the case of components in 8 equal yearly instalments. Both the payment of interest and repayment of principal are made in rupees which are utilised by the Czech authorities for the purchase of Indian goods according to the provisions of Indo-Czech Trade Plan.

IX. Loans from Yugoslavia

An agreement was signed in 1960 with the Government of Yugoslavia for a credit of Rs. 19.05 crores, since raised to Rs. 21.43 crores. The credit is available for the purchase of ships and for import of capital goods and equipment for power projects and marine diesel engines for Fisheries Co-operatives. It is repayable in equal consecutive semi-annual instalments within such periods as may be specifically agreed upon in the case of each contract.

Another agreement for an amount of Rs. 60 crores was signed in 1966 with the Government of Yugoslavia for procurement of capital goods and equipments inclusive of equipments for completion and replacement equipment for projects set up in India with the assistance of Yugoslavia enterprises and ships. The credit constitutes both suppliers credit and Government to Government credit.

X. Loans from Poland

The Government of Poland have extended three credits for a total value of Rs. 40.30 crores. The first two credits are repayable over a period of 8 years and the third over a period of 12 years. The repayments towards the principal begin one year after the date of final invoice in the case of I and III Credit while in respect of the II Credit repayment commences 3 years after the date of invoice and other stipulated documents concerning the last shipment of machinery and equipment for putting the respective plans into operation. Both the payment of interest and repayment of principal are made in rupees which are utilised by the Polish authorities for the purchase of Indian goods according to the provisions of the Indo-Polish Agreement.

XI. Loans from Austria

The Austrian Government have so far extended seven credits for a total amount of 652.7 million Austrian Schillings for purchase of Austrian goods. These credits are repayable in consecutive half yearly instalments over a period of 10 to 18 years including a grace period of 2 to 7 years.

The Govt. of Austria have also extended five credits for 167.72 million A.S. for refinancing of repayment of principal in respect of the earlier loans.

XII. Loan from Kuwait

Special Indian notes and Indian coins which were in circulation in Kuwait ceased to be legal tender with effect from 1st April, 1961 and were replaced by a new local currency known as 'Dinar' introduced from that date. According to the agreement signed in 1961 with the Govt. of Kuwait, the Indian currency exchanged by the Govt. of Kuwait and returned to the Reserve Bank of India has been transferred to the Govt. of India and the amount so transferred has been treated as a loan from the Govt. of Kuwait to the Govt. of India repayable in Sterling. This loan amounting to Rs. 34.19 crores, repayable in eleven annual instalments beginning from 1961, has been fully repaid in July 1972.

XIII. Loans from Netherlands

The Govt. of Netherlands have so far extended credits for 393.5 million Dutch Guilders for purchase of capital goods and raw materials. This is in addition to the financial (export) credits pledged to the extent of 97.8 million Dutch Guilders. These loans are repayable over a period of 19 to 23 years. Debt Relief of DG. 2.31 million in the shape of reduction in interest payment is expected from the Netherlands Govt.

XIV. Loans from Denmark

The Govt. of Denmark have extended four credits to the extent of 115 million Danish Kroners for purchase of Dairy machinery and capital goods. The credits are payable over a period of 12—20 years. In addition, the Danish Govt. have provided food assistance for 60 million Danish Kroners for purchase of fertilisers and milk products. The credit is repayable over a period of 15 to 20 years.

XV. Loans from the Govt. of New Zealand for the purchase of wool

A loan agreement for £ 250,000 (Rs. 33 lakhs approx.) was entered into with the Govt. of New Zealand in 1963. Under the agreement the cost of wool purchased in New Zealand to the extent of £ 250,000 will be reimbursed to the Govt. of India and will be treated as a loan. This amount was drawn and has been repaid in full.

XVI. Loans from the Govt. of Sweden

The Govt. of Sweden have so far extended six development credits aggregating 314 million Swedish Kroners for the procurement of goods and services for Dairy Projects, Electricity Power Systems, for procurement of fishing trawlers, drilling and mining equipment and materials and equipment for Indo-Swedish joint industrial ventures and Wheat Storage

Project undertaken by the Food Corporation of India. The first four credits are repayable in semi-annual instalments over a period of 15 years with a moratorium of five years. The fifth credit is repayable over a period of 40 years with a grace period of 10 years. The Sixth credit is repayable over a period of 50 years with a grace period of 10 years.

XVII. Loan from the Government of Bahrain

Special Indian Rupee notes and Indian coins which were in circulation in Bahrain ceased to be legal tender from 1965 and were replaced by a new local currency. According to agreement with the Government of Bahrain the Indian currency exchanged with the Government of Bahrain and returned to the Reserve Bank of India has been transferred to the Government of India and the amount so transferred was treated as a loan from the Government of Bahrain to the Government of India repayable in sterling. This loan amounted to Rs. 7.86 crores. One-third of the Loan amounting to Rs. 2.62 crores was paid on 30th April, 1966. The balance is payable in ten equal annual instalments commencing from 5th Feburary, 1967.

XVIII. Loans from Italy

The Government of Italy under an agreement signed in 1966 offered a credit of 1250 million Liras for the import of fertilizers from that country and, if required, for the payment of the transportation expenses relating to them. The Credit is repayable over a period of fifteen years in 25 equal half-yearly instalments. Italy has also offered two debt relief credits amounting to 12,625 million Italian Liras.

XIX. Loans from Belgium

The Government of Belgium have so far extended seven credits for a total amount of 1060 million Belgium Francs (inclusive of debt relief) for purchase of Belgium goods in connection with the development plans of the Government of India. The loans are repayable over a period of 17 to 20 years.

XX. Loans from France

The Government of France have so far extended 13 credits aggregating FF 1091.75 million. Eight credits amounting to FF 950.4 million are for import of raw materials, components and capital machinery etc. from France. The remaining five credits for FF 141.35 million are for affording debt relief in meeting the foreign exchange obligations of India under the earlier suppliers credits. The credits are repayable over a period of 10 to 25 years.

XXI. Loans from Hungary

The Government of Hungarian People's Republic extended a credit of Rs. 125 million on 15th June 1966 to finance import of plant, machinery, equipment etc. required for complete Projects. The contracts to be concluded under the credit agreement provide for the payment of 7½ per cent of the FOB value in advance. Another 7½ per cent will be payable within 60 days of the last essential shipment under each contract, by the Indian Importer direct. The balance 85 per cent of the contracted value is repayable in 10 yearly instalments beginning after the date of the shipment of the last essential consignment.

XXII. Loan from Bulgaria

The Government of Bulgaria extended a credit of Rs. 112.5 million on 2nd May 1967 for the establishment of various industrial enterprises. The credit amount will be used to meet the cost of machinery and equipment etc. 7½ per cent of the delivery value under each separate contract is payable within a period of 60 days from the date of concluding the contract, 7½ per cent of the delivery value under each contract after presentation of the documents and the balance 85 per cent in equal half yearly instalments in cases where the deliveries refer to projects of a value exceeding Rs. 32.50 lakhs and 10 equal half yearly instalments in cases when the deliveries are made for projects of a value below Rs. 32.50 lakhs.

XXIII. Loan from the Government of Qatar

Special Indian rupees which were in circulation in the Gulf States of Qatar, Dubai etc., were withdrawn by these States during 1966 and 1967 and returned to the Reserve Bank of India. The amount of the rupee notes returned by these States aggregating Rs. 12.88 crores has been transferred in April, 1968 to the Government of India repayable in sterling. One-fifth of the loan amounting to Rs. 2.58 crores was paid on the 5th April, 1968. The balance is payable in eleven equal annual instalments commencing from 1st January, 1969.

XXIV. Loan from Romania

The Government of India and the Government of Socialist Republic of Romania have entered into agreement on 4th April 1968 to develop economic and technical co-operation between the two countries. The Romanian deliveries of equipment, machinery, spare parts and materials within the frame of the co-operation agreement shall be executed in accordance with the individual contracts to be concluded between Indian and Romanian Organisations. 5 per cent of contract value shall be paid as down payment within a period of 60 days from the date of concluding the contracts; 10 per cent of the contract value shall be paid as down payment on presentation of the shipping documents to the Indian Importers Bank. These down payments are made by the Indian Importers direct. The remaining 85 per cent of the F.O.B. value of the contract foreign Government Loan is repayable in 10 equal yearly instalments.

XXV. Loan from Norway

The Government of Norway has extended a credit of N. Kr. 15 million for the purchase of vessels,

machinery equipment, spare parts and other items for vessels and shore installations for the development of the Indian fishing industry. The credit is repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial period of moratorium of 5 years.

Miscellaneous Credits

The repayment of miscellaneous credits would amount to Rs. 4.89 crores during 1972-73 and Rs. 4.88 crores during 1973-74.

XXVI. **I.B.R.D.**

The I.B.R.D. has been granting loans for various development projects in India since 1949. The aggregate value of the loans to the Central Govt. direct is $ 586.20 million and comprise of loans for the Railways, Agricultural Machinery Project, the D.V.C., the Koyna Project in Maharashtra State, development of private collieries (Coal Industry), Kothagudem Stage II Project in Andhra Pradesh, construction of transmission lines by various State Electricity Boards and Agencies, expansion of telecommunications and for the development of seeds in Tarai Region of U.P. The Agricultural Machinery Project Loan, Railway Project Loan I and the D.V.C. Loan I have since been completely repaid. The period of loans varies from 10 to 25 years generally.

XXVII. **I.D.A.**

The International Development Association, an affiliate of I.B.R.D. has been providing capital to developing countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments position. It has up to the end of December, 1972 extended credits to the Government of India totalling $1931.25 million for various capital projects such as construction of National Highways, Irrigation and Power Projects including those for the D.V.C. and Koyna Project, Drainage Project, Development of Bombay Port, Development of Telecommunications, Industrial Imports, Railway Projects, Power Transmission, Agricultural Credit Projects in different States, Cochin II Fertilizer, Wheat Storage and Agricultural Aviation, Gorakhpur Fertilizer expansion Agricultural Marketing, Population, Shipping and Education Projects. The details of loans already authorised are given in the statement appended. These credits are repayable in 80 semi-annual instalments, repayment commencing after a moratorium of 10 years.

XXVIII. **New Credits**

In addition to the various loans mentioned above drawals from new credits are expected to amount to Rs. 188 crores during 1973-74.

B—GRANTS

I. Assistance under the Colombo Plan

Assistance is received from Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan in the form of equipment, materials, etc. and services of experts. This includes grants in kind in the shape of raw materials for industry, equipment for dairy development, equipment for College of Engineering, Delhi, Tea Research Association, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Tata Memorial Centre, Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Research Chandigarh, Indian Institute of Technology, Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry, non-project non-commodity imports for private sector, etc. Assistance is also currently being received from Australia for sheep breeding farm at Hissar. Japan is providing assistance for the Dandakaranya Agricultural Development Project

II. Assistance from the Govt. of U.S.A.

(a) *Local Cost of experts under Indo-US Technical Co-operation Programme.*—Under the Indo-US Technical Co-operation Programme the US Government provides the services of experts in various technical fields. The expenditure on this account was until recently met out of the portion of PL 480 funds earmarked for grants to the Government of India; the grant received from the US Government was, in turn, paid back to USAID for meeting the rupee expenditure under the Technical Assistance Programme as well as the cost of the USAID administrative expenses. The Trust Fund account has been formally closed on 31st December, 1972 and there will be no further transfers to the Trust Account thereafter. However, it has been agreed that the Government of India will itself bear liability for certain local cost of such of the personnel under the US Technical Assistance Programme as may be agreed to be retained.

(b) *Other Grants under PL* 480.—In the Budget 1972-73, credit of Rs. 3.34 crores on account of PL 480 grants had been taken which included Rs. 2.34 crores for family planning vehicles and Rs. 1 crore for other projects. Grants for on-going projects are now estimated at Rs. 1.74 crores this year and Rs. 3 crores in the next year.

(c) *Grants from USAID.*— Aid worth Rs. 5.68 crores for Family Planning Programmes was assumed in the Budget Estimates for 1972-73. The Revised includes spill over adjustments of last year and is placed at Rs. 7.85 crores.

III. Assistance from the Governments of Sweden, Norway, Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark.

Under an agreement signed in May, 1972 the Govt. of Sweden is supplying free of cost 20,000 tons of paper valued at Rs. 35 million. The sale proceeds of the paper are to be utilised for development schemes included in the Five Year Plan. Sweden is also providing the services of Swedish experts, equipment and supplies and training awards for Indian personnel sent for training in Sweden.

The Govt. of Norway has proposed to provide development assistance to the extent of N. Kr. 160 million during the period 1973 to 1976 in various

fields such as development of fishing industry, Post Partum Programme/Mother-Child Health Programme, supply of fertilisers and other equipments for fisheries. Details of the proposals will be worked out from time to time between India and Norwegian authorities.

The Govt. of Federal Republic of Germany continued to extend technical assistance in the shape of equipment, materials and services of experts to the various Indo-German projects in the country and facilities for training of Indian nationals in various technical fields in West Germany.

The Govt. of Denmark continues to provide considerable assistance for Animal Husbandry Project in India, Cancer Control Project in Kerala and Tool Room Project in Bangalore. The development assistance for new projects would be for the setting up of an Abbatoir in Mysore and for PTC Leather Project.

Assistance from Canada :—

The revised estimate for Canadian commodity grant assistance for 1972-73 is C $ 13 million consisting of rapeseed worth C $ 11 million and skimmed milk powder for C $ 2 million. Similar commodity assistance for 1973-74 is expected to be C $ 12 million. Credit for Rs. 9.10 crores in the Revised and for Rs. 8.40 crores in the Budget for 1973-74 on this account has been assumed under Revenue Head LII—Miscellaneous.

IV. Assistance under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The assistance received by India under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is Technical Assistance consisting of (i) the provision of the services of experts and equipment and (ii) training facilities for Indian personnel abroad. UNDP does not provide any financial assistance.

2. Technical assistance was earlier received from UNDP on the basis of project requests submitted by India and approved by the UNDP Administrator/ Governing Council. However, with effect from 1-1-1972 a new system of "Country Programme" has been introduced. This involves a time-framed programme approach and the programming of UNDP assistance at the country level on the basis of an Indicative Planning Figure constituting an order of magnitude of the resources expected to be available from UNDP during the period covered by the Country Programme.

3. The UNDP at its Governing Council Session held in June, 1972 has approved the Country Programme for India, with an Indicative Planning Figure of $ 50.00 million for five-year period 1972—76. UNDP has approved the Programme as a whole and not specific projects. The individual projects proposals have to be proposed separately and sanctioned by the UNDP.

V. Other Assistance

Assistance is also received from international philanthropic organisations like the Food Foundation for assignment of experts, training of project personnel abroad and provision of equipment not indigenously available. Grants work $ 2.5 million this year and $ 1 million next year are expected to be received. Assistance is also received from certain specialised agencies of the United Nations Organisation such as United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, United Nations Special Fund, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, Food and Agricultural Organisation, World Health Organisation, World Meteorological Organisation, etc.

EXTERNAL LOANS

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Details of Loans	Amount of Loans authorised	Actuals upto 1955-56	Actuals 1956-57 to 1960-61	Actuals 1961-62 to 1965-66	Actuals 1966-67 to 1968-69	Actuals 1969-70	Actuals 1970-71	Actuals 1971-72	Budget 1972-73	Revised 1972-73	Estimated Balance as on 31-3-73 at post devaluation rate of exchange	Budget 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Countries :												
I. Loans from U.S.A. :												
(*i*) American Wheat Loans . .	90,31	90,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Development Assistance Loans .	61,91	2,29	55,73	3,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) D.L.F./A.I.D. Loans . .	18,93,12*	..	76,87	5,88,41	6,24,98	1,11,42	1,84,87	1,52,54	1,37,95	24,47	9,97	9,97
(*iv*) Asian Economic Development Fund Loan	8,74	..	2	8,44	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) P.L. 480 Rupee Loans . . .	15,24,00	..	77,88	4,50,97	7,71,40	60,50	50,00	..	..	12,12	..	..
(*vi*) P.L. 480 Convertible Local Currency Credit . . .	3,30,35	..	..	..	1,03,88	71,60	44,40	1,03,09	11,00	29	61	..
(*vii*) U.S. Export Bank Loans :												
(*vii*) U.S. Export Bank Loans :												
(*a*) First Loan	71,43	..	28,14	43,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Second Loan	23,81	..	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Third Loan	11,90	..	..	11,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Fourth Loan	11,90	..	..	3,36	12,84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*e*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (I Tranche) . .	9,05	..	..	8,71	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche) . .	8,10	..	..	7,29	1,28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*g*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (III Tranche) . .	9,57	..	..	..	9,64	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*h*) Fifth Loan	15,00@	..	..	..	..	4,02	10,98	..	..	..	..	..
(*i*) Loans to Air India :												
First Loan . . .	2,29	..	..	2,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Loan. . .	4,53	..	..	4,53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*j*) Sixth Loan	11,25@	..	..	..	..	..	91	9,67	2,25	..	..	..
(*viii*) Debt Relief	21,86@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,86	..	..
TOTAL . . .	41,09,12	92,60	2,38,64	11,56,89	15,25,16	2,47,58	2,91,16	2,65,30	1,51,20	58,74	10,58	9,97

*Rs. 8,99,00 lakhs at pre-devaluation rate of exchange and Rs. 9,94,12 lakhs at post-devaluation rate of exchange .

NOTES— (i) Figure shown under Columns 2 to 5 of this statement are at pre-devaluation rate unless otherwise specified.

(ii) Figures shown in Columns 2 to 8 are departmental actuals.

(@) at Post-devaluation rate of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
II.—Loans from U.S.S.R. :												
(*i*) Bhilai Loans	64,74	..	64,73	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Industrial Enterprises	59'53	..	8,08	36,43	1,99	36	30	21	34	14	20,61	18
(*iii*) Drugs Credit	9,52	..	..	9,46	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Barauni Credit	11,91	..	42	10,89	55	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
(*v*) 337.5 million Roubles Credit	1,78,58	..	1,82	1,31,73	23,60	3,02	1,14	61	85	67	40,25	81
(*vi*) 122.5 million Roubles Credit	59,53	..	..	18,49	24,54	2,14	3,26	1,07	2,10	7,52	25,24	13,53
(*vii*) Bokaro Credit	1,05,82	..	..	..	72,08	43,53	31,18	8,44	3,27	6,25	5,18	2,58
(*viii*) 300 million Roubles Credit	2,50,00@	..	..	..	13,64	48	87	3,69	2'43	1,24	2,30,09	3,05
TOTAL	7,39,63	..	75,05	2,07,01	1,36,48	49,55	36,75	14,03	8,99	15,82	3,21,37	20,12
III.—U.K. Credits :												
(*a*) U.K. Government Loans :												
(*i*) Durgapur Credit	20,00	..	20,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second E.C.G.D. Credit	38,00	..	38,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) U.K. India (Oil Pipe line) Credit	4,00	..	3,19	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) U.K. India (General) Credit, 1959	25,33	..	25,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	13,33	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	6,67	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) U.K. India (Five-Year Plan) Credit, 1961	40,00	..	..	37,19	4,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	13,33	..	..	10,42	4,41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) U.K. India (Durgapur Extension) Credit, 1962	29,33	..	..	15,48	7,01	2,24	1,47	59	36	2,05	..	..
(*xii*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) U.K. India (Five-Year Plan) Credit, 1962	17,33	..	..	9,83	8,74	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiv*) U.K. India (Stee) P Credit, 1963	4,67	..	..	4,27	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xv*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963 (Kipping Loan I)	5,33	..	..	2,19	3,34	1,43	56	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1964	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xviii*) First U.K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	3,33	..	..	1,36	2,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

@at post devaluation rate of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(*xix*) First U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964.	6,67	..	..	1,68	4,79	81	1,49	..	..	..	..	..
(*xx*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1964	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxi*) Second U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964 (Oil India Ltd.) . .	2,00	..	..	..	2,93	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxii*) Third U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964.	2,03	..	..	..	1,54	99	34	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxiii*) Fourth U.K. (India Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	1,33	..	..	..	95	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxiv*) Third U.K. India (General) Credit, 1964 (Loan II)	5,33	..	..	..	5,39	1,70	48	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxv*) Fifth U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, Kipping 1964 (For Singarene Collieries)	1,67	..	..	40	1,57	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvi*) Second U.K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	2,67	..	..	17	3,55	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvii*) Sixth U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964.	4,30	..	..	..	5,97	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxviii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1965	6,67	..	..	6,18	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxix*) U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1965	67	..	..	19	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxx*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1965	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxi*) U.K. India (General Purpose) Loan, 1965	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxii*) U.K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1965 (III Kipping Loan)	5,33	..	..	9	6,33	34	33	78	..	..	..	..
(*xxxiii*) U.K. India Food Emergency Loan, 1966	10,00	..	..	5,98	5,98	94	23	61	..	..	..	..
(*xxxiv*) Firt U.K. India (Bhopal) Loan, 1966	5,37	..	..	..	7,64	43	41	49	..	..	..	..
(*xxxv*) U.K. India (General Purpose) Loan, 1966	13,33	..	..	..	24,34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvi*) First U.K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1966 (IV Kipping Loan) . .	5,33	..	..	..	1,36	1,09	54	93	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvii*) Second U.K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1966	28,35@	..	..	..	28,35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxviii*) Second U.K. India (Bhopal) Loan, 1966	4,00@	..	..	..	2,63	1,95	57	25	..	..	..	..
(*xxxix*) U.K. India Sindri Loan, 1966 .	36@	..	..	..	..	9	9	13	..	..	..	..
(*xl*) U.K. India Non-Project Loan, 1967 (V. Kipping Loan) . . .	12,60@	..	..	..	2,44	4,09	3,45	2,62	..	..	..	..
(*xli*) U.K. India Debt Refinancing and General Purpose Loan, 1967 .	25,20@	..	..	..	25,20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlii*) U.K. India General Purpose Loan, 1967	21,60@	..	..	..	21,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xliii*) U.K. India General Purpose Loan, 1968	15,30@	..	..	..	15,30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*xliv*) U.K. India Debt Refinancing Loan, 1968	13,50@	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlv*) U.K. India—Capital Investment Loan' 1968	15,30@	..	..	..	..	11	4,39	7,96	..	2,84	..	..	..
(*xlvi*) U.K. India—Non-Project Loan, (VI Kipping Loan)	12,60@	..	..	..	..	4,40	4,24	2,66	1,98	1,31	..	..	..
(*xlvii*) U.K. India—Mixed Project Loan, 1968	3,60@	..	..	..	..	..	2,10	1,50	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlviii*) U.K. India—General Purpose Loan, 1968	2,70@	..	..	..	2,70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlix*) U.K. India—Loan for I.C.I.C.I. 1968	1,80@	..	..	..	..	..	27	58	63	87	9	9	..
(*l*) U.K.—India Debt Refinancing Loan, 1969	13,50@	..	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*li*) U.K.—India Maintenance Loan, 1969	28,80@	..	..	..	..	18,38	10,42	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*lii*) U.K.—India Capital Investment Loan, 1969	13,50@	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,99	5,40	8,51	..	..	..
liii) U.K.—India Mixed Project loan, 1969	3,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,97	1,80	63	..	...	..
(*liv*) U.K.—India Mixed Imports Loan, 1969 (VII Kipping Loan)	7,20@	..	..	..	..	..	1,17	1,53	1,98	2,25	2,25	2,25	..
(*lv*) I.C.I.C.I. Loan, 1969	1,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	1,80	180	..
(*lvi*) First Maintenance Loan, 1970	16,20@	..	..	..	..	12,65	3,55	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*lvii*) Second Maintenance Loan, 1970	46,80@	..	..	..	..	..	38,64	8,15	..	..	..	..	..
(*lviii*) Durgapur, 1970	5,58@	..	..	..	..	..	42	1,58	90	2,25	1,33	1,33	..
(*lix*) Debt Relief Loan, 1970	13,50@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*lx*) Mixed Project Loan, 1971	5,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,80	5,40	..	..	..
(*lxi*) VIIIth Kipping Loan, 1971	3,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..	3,60	1,80	..
(*lxii*) Capital Investment Loan, 1971	21,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	2,14	13,50	13,50	..
(*lxiii*) I. C. I. C. I. Loan, 1971	1,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,80	..	..	..	..
(*lxiv*) Mixed Project Loan, 1971-72	14,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	14,40	..	..	..
(*lxv*) Capital Investment Loan, 1971-72	21,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,60	..	21,60	3,60	..
(*lxvi*) Debt Refinacing Loan, 1971	13,50@	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..
(*lxvii*) Maintenance Loan, 1971-72	48,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,60	..	9,00	..	..	..
(*lxviii*) Debt Relief, 1972-73	14,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,50	14,40	..	..	..
(*lxix*) Mixed Project Loan, 1972	28,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,55	28,80	25,25	..
(*lxx*) Maintenance Loan, 1972	45,00@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
(*b*) Lazard Brothers	15,33@	..	15,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Barclays Bank	4,59@	..	..	..	1,33	1,07	..	..	..	8	1	..	..
TOTAL	9,19,36@	..	1,21,85	1,70,26	2,17,64	82,31	75,16	91,42	37,45	1,14,68	72,98	49,62	
IV—*Loans from Canada:*													
(*i*) Wheat Loan	15,71	..	15,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project	3,52	..	..	3,19	37	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	3,39	..	..	3,39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

@At post-devaluation ates of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(*iv*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Candu Atomic Power Project) .	31,58	..	..	1,71	20,06	3,67	2,87	55	58	1,00	18	16
(*v*) Wind Tunnel Project. . .	1,85	..	..	1,18	80	18	1	1	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Durgapur Alloy Steel Project (Amco Furnace) . . .	87	..	..	42	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Indaluco Expansion . . .	83	..	..	66	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Kota Dam Hydro Electric Project	3,89	..	..	41	2,79	2	1	..	..	17	10	10
(*ix*) Development loans :												
(*a*) Diesel Locos for Calcutta Port, 1966 . . .	97	..	..	..	1,54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Diesel Locos for Railways, 1966	4,86*	..	..	..	4,75	..	..	1,87	..	5	..	..
(*c*) Geological Survey of India, 1967 . . .	1,39*	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	50	70	29	28
(*d*) Iddiki Hydro Electric Power Project, 1967 . . .	7,63	..	..	..	..	..	2,86	2,12	2,28	97	1,87	97
(*e*) Purchase of Fertiliser and Fertiliser material, 1967 .	6,94*	..	..	..	6,67	27	5	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Purchase and Industrial commodity, 1967 . . .	6,94*	..	..	..	4,36	1,19	86	9	..	..	..	..
(*g*) Non Project Development Loan, 1967 . . .	8,22*	..	..	..	6,87	1,18	80	2	..	..	..	..
(h) Non Project Non-Commodities Loan, 1968 . . .	14,67*	..	..	..	4,60	2,45	2,45	1,20	..	..	..	..
(*i*) Industrial Commodities Credit, 1968	10,41*	..	..	..	..	8,95	75	1	..	..	..	..
(*j*) Fertiliser Credit, 1968 .	10,41*	..	..	..	80	5,12	4,42	1	..	..	..	..
(*k*) Fertilizer Credit, 1969 .	5,55*	..	..	..	..	45	2,93	2,62	..	..	..	..
(*l*) Non-Project Non-Commodity Loan, 1969 . . .	15,47	..	..	..	..	6,25	9,34	32	..	..	..	..
(*m*) Telecommunication Equipment for P & T 1969 .	27,75	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,24	2,50	14,31	8,20	6,94
(*n*) Non Project Commodities Loan, 1970 . . .	11,80	..	..	..	..	..	9,29	2,52	..	..	..	..
(*o*) Non Project Commodities Loan, 1970 . . .	9,02	..	..	..	..	..	2,77	6,09	..	16	..	..
(*p*) Purchase of components for D. L. W. Varanasi . .	4,16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,27	1,75	1,33	1,32
(*x*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project II	26,72*	..	..	..	4,14	5,23	4,60	4,84	3,50	3,50	4,69	1,57
(*xi*) Oil & Natural Gas Commission, 1971	2,08*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,08	1,73	35	35
(*xii*) Purchase of Commodities, 1971	27,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,54	5,20	7,81	..	..
(*xiii*) Purchase of Equip. Machinary, 1971	6,94*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,13	48	6,45	6,45
(*xiv*) Fertilizer Bulk Handling facility Halat Kandla . . .	1,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	99	51
(*xv*) Non-Project Loan, 1972 . .	34,69*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,81	13,88	13,88
(*xvi*) Addl. Agreement for Kandla/Haldia	1,32*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,32	36

(*xvii*) Second Satellite Earth Station	1,21*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,	41
(*xviii*) Misc. Capital Goods	3,47*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,	70
(*xix*) Synthetic Rubber Project	5,20*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,20	2,22
(*xx*) Oil & Natural Gas Commission, 1972	2,09*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,09	,3
TOTAL	3,20,48	..	15,71	10,96	58,45	34,98	44,24	47,26	20,04	53,63	51,62	37,61
V.—*Loans from Federal Republic of Germany* :												
**(*i*) D. M. 660 million Rourkela Credit	75,50	..	61,31	13,26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*ii*) D. M. 168 million credit	19,05	..	19,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*iii*) First D. M. 125.1 million Credit	14,18	..	14,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*iv*) Second D. M. 125·1 million Credit	14,18	..	14,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*v*) D. M. 98.36 million Credit—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (First)	11,16	..	..	11,16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) D. M. 230 million Credit, 1961 Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Second)	27,38	..	..	27,38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) D. M. 70 million Credit, 1961	8,33	..	..	8,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) D. M. 170 million Credit, 1961	20,24	..	..	20,24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) D. M. 85 million Credit, 1962—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Third)	10,12	..	..	10,12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) D. M. 100 million Credit, 1964.	11,90	..	..	11,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*xi*) D. M. 264 million Credit, 1964	31,43	..	..	31,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*xii*) D. M. 400 million Credit for Rourkela Repayments	47,62	..	..	33,14	20,05	1	45	4	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) D. M. 61.4 million Credit, for Rourkela Refinancing	7,31		..	7,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiv*) D. M. 40 million Credit, 1964	4,76	..	..	3,08	2,32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xv*) D. M. 28.1 million Credit, 1964	3,35	..	..	3,35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvi*) D. M. 90 million Credit, 1965	10,71	..	..	10,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvii*) D. M. 55 million Credit, 1965	6,55	..	..	1,34	8,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xviii*) D. M. 40 million Credit, 1965 (Selected Project I)	4,76	..	..	2,47	2,20	4	(—)12	13	1,32	21	98	41
(*xix*) D. M. 93.6 million Credit, 1965 (Consolidation of Rourkela Liabilities)	11,14	..	..	11,14	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
(*xx*) D. M. 10 million Credit, 1965 (Extension of Neyveli Mining Scheme)	1,99	..	..	77	46	3	8	8	5	2	10	10
(*xxi*) D. M. 6.4 million Credit, 1965 (Coal Washery, Sawang)	76	..	..	10	69	..	9	20	29	1	..	..
(*xxii*) D. M. 23.5 million Credit, 1966 (Commodities V.)	2,80	..	..	36	3,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxiii*) D.M. 7.25 million Credit, 1966 (Telco Tool Factory).	86	..	..	..	1,03	7	12	14	..	..	2	2
(*xxiv*) D. M. 18 million Credit, 1966 (Indian Railway I)	2,15	..	..	39	2,42	3	..	6	..	..	13	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(*xxv*) D. M. 60 million Credit, 1966 (Commodities VI) . .	7,14	..	..	..	10,40	19	..	9	21	33	..	..
(*xxvi*) D. M. 12 million Credit, 1966 (Fertilisers)	1,43	..	..	..	2,27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvii*) D. M. 52.16 million Credit, 1967	10,69*	..	..	..	5,25	..	21	7	1,20	84	3,83	2,24
(*xxviii*) D. M. 180 million Credit, 1967	33,75*	..	..	..	33,61	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxix*) D. M. 28.25 million Credit, 1967 (Indian Railways II). . .	5,79*	..	..	..	2,11	94	1,74	20	..	41	39	16
(*xxx*) D. M. 30 million Credit, 1967	26,25	..	..	..	18,67	6,50	..	2,41	..	..	..	..
(*xxxi*) D. M. 40 million Credit, 1967 .												
(*xxxii*) D. M. 70 million Credit 1967												
(*xxxiii*) D. M. 16 million Credit, 1968 (Indian Railways III) . .	3,28*	..	..	..	14	57	1,18	56	1,04	74	40	40
(*xxxiv*) D. M. 17.4 million Credit, 1968 (Neyveli Lignite Project) . .	3,49	..	..	..	75	35	78	45	25	41	75	61
(*xxxv*) D. M. 102 Million Credit for Commodities	19,13*	..	..	..	6,08	12,71	1,22	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvi*) D. M. 58.94 million Credit for Debt Rescheduling . . .	11,05*	..	..	..	10,83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvii*) D. M. 62 million (Debt Reschedule)	12,70*	..	..	..	..	12,70	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxviii*) D. M. 39 million Credit (Gujarat Aromatic)	7,99	..	..	..	..	2,93	2,21	1,23	37	1,35	26	26
(*xxxix*) D. M. 35 million Credit (Capital Goods)	7,17	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,29	2,50	2,65	2,23	2,02
(*xl*) D. M. 99 million Credit (Commodities)	20,28	..	..	..	..	6,22	14,06	..	..	..	..	..
(*xli*) D. M. 28.97 million Credit (Interest Rescheduling)	5,43	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	0
(*xlii*) D. M. 101.5 million Credit, 1970	20,80*	..	..	..	..	..	3,89	17,70	..	..	..	..
(*xliii*) D. M. 76.3 million Credit .	15,63*	..	..	..	..	..	15,63	..	..	..	..	..
(*xliv*) D. M. 25 million Credit, 1970 .	5,12*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,04	2.50	2,46	1,62	1,48
(*xlv*) D. M. 30 million Credit, 1969 (Ships)	6,15	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	34	..	..
(*xlvi*) D.M. 9 million Credit, (N. L. C)	1,84*	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	62	55	42	21
(*xlvii*) D. M. 100 million Credit, 1971	20,49*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,39	20,49	..	..
(*xlviii*) D. M. 71 million Credit, 1971 .	14,55*	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,55	..	..	..	..
(*xlix*) D. M. 4 million Credit 1971 .	82*	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	28	..	..
(*l*) D. M. 30 million Credit, 1972 (Cap. Goods) . . .	6,15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	5,66	1,62
(*li*) D. M. 21.36 mil. Credit, 1972 (MICO Expansion). . . .	4,38*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	3,87	1,44
(*lii*) D. M. 17.6 mil. Credit 1972 (Bihar Alloy Steel Pr.) . .	3,61*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	3,00	1,87
(*liii*) D. M. 27.1 mil. Credit 1972 (Tyre Plant)	5,55*	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	65	4,90	2,00

*At post devaluation rates of exchange.

(*liv*) D. M. 4 mil. Credit, 1972 (Gujjarat Acetate Pr.)	82*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	72	25
(*lv*) D. M. 80 mil. Credit, 1972 (Commodities)	16,39*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,80	13,59	11,89
(*lvi*) D. M. 30 mil Credit, 1972 (Capital Goods)	6,15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,15	1,50
(*lvii*) Credit Debt Relief	24,18*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,18	..	..
TOTAL*	6,76,43	..	1,08,72	2,07,98	1,32,08	50,86	41,57	42,65	26,74	60,43	49,02	28,61
VI.—Loans from Japan :												
(*i*) First Yen Credit	21,93	..	14,94	6,99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*ii*) Second Yen Credit	45,24	..	..	45,12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Third Yen Credit	30,95	..	..	21,05	8,37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Fourth Yen Credit	28,57	..	..	6,24	26,84	..	..		..	..	..	..
(*v*) Fifth Yen Credit	28,57	..	..	2,04	26,47	12,71	1,48	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Sixth Yen Credit	32,11*	..	..	..	31,41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Seventh Yen Credit	29,40*	..	..	..	23,90	5,05	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Eighth Yen Credit	21,30*	..	..	..	..	13,20	7,60	24	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) Ninth Yen Credit	19,22*	..	..	..	..	..	8,30	8,59	3,78	1,40	93	48
(*x*) Food Aid	5,29*	..	..	..	5,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) Vizag Outer Harbour	5,25*	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,69	1,50	25	3,20	1,89
(*xii*) Tenth Yen Credit	19,04*	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,53	10,00	10,00	3,70	3,70
(*xiii*) Deep Sea Oil Exploration	10,99*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,24	2,75	2,75	..	..
(*xiv*) Eleventh Yen Credit	64,10*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,69	49,41	22,00
(*xv*) Twelfth Yen Credit	31,30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00	28,30	21,00
TOTAL	3,93,26	..	14,94	81,44	1,22,28	30,96	17,49	26,29	18,03	32,09	85,54	49,07
VII.—Loans from Switzerland :												
Credit for Third Plan	22,88	..	..	5,94	12,32	2,02	2,91	2,12	2,15	1,63	2,62	2,62
VIII.—Loans from Czechoslovakia :												
(*i*) First Credit for Third Plan	23,10	..	..	12,60	11,05	2,24	12	..	.. ..	..		..
(*ii*) Second Credit for Third Plan	40,00	..	..	..	25,22	5,94	1,22	1,40	2,15	5,97	22,80	7,12
TOTAL	63,10	..	..	12,60	36,27	8,18	1,34	1,40	2,15	5,97	22,80	7,12
IX.—Loans from Yugoslavia :												
(*i*) First Credit	21,43	..	..	9,21	6,62	27	30	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Credit	60,00*	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	81,43	..	..	9,21	6,70	37	30	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
X.—Loans from Poland :												
(*i*) First Credit	14,30	..	..	10,96	2,97	12	26	25	60	39	1,82	39
(*ii*) Second Credit	15,50	..	..	38	97	23	1	2	10	8	22,45	90
(*iii*) Third Credit	10,50	..	..	..	6	3,82	2,52	2,15	39	75	..	..
TOTAL	40,30	..	..	11,34	4 ,00	4,17	2,79	2,42	1,09	1,22	24,27	1,29
XI.—Loans from Austria :												
(*i*) First Credit	2,38	..	..	2,25	1	8	11	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Credit	1,83	..	..	1,40	60	1	3	..	..	..	..	
(*iii*) Third Credit	1,90	..	..	1,07	1,01	1	12	8	8	2	2	1
(*iv*) Fourth Credit	1,90	..	..	..	2,89	..	..	2	4	..	4	4
(*v*) Fifth Credit	3,52	..	..	..	2,69	64	12	1	4	6	..	..
(*vi*) Sixth Credit	1,92	..	..	..	1,08	73	11	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Food Assistance Loan	75	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Capital Repayment, 1968-69	66	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) Capital Repayment Loan, 1968-69	81*	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) Capital Repayment, 1970-71	1,11*	..	..	..	..	..	1,11	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) Capital Repayment, 1971-72	66*	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..
(*xii*) Debt Relief	1,70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,70	..	..
TOTAL	19,14	..	..	4,72	9,67	2,28	1,60	77	16	1,78	6	5
XII.—Loan from Kuwait Government	34,19	..	..	34,19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII.—Loans from Netherlands:												
(*i*) General Purpose Loan	67,44	..	..	9,53	16,39	6,86	12,28	6,24	9,00	6,33	9,00	7,27
(*ii*) Debt Relief	1,49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,49	..	..
TOTAL	68,93	..	..	9,53	16,39	6,86	12,28	6,24	9,00	8,82	9,00	7,27
XIV.—Loans from Denmark :												
(*i*) First Credit	1,03	..	..	73	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Credit	1,38	..	..	9	1,60	9	12	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Third Credit	4,00*	..	..	..	4	27	1,12	1,34	1,27	1,04	..	..
(*iv*) First Food Loan	2,07	..	..	..	1,36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Second Food Loan	3,00*	..	..	..	1,34	89	19	7	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Fourth Credit	4,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	3,70	1,15
(*vii*) Debt Relief Loan	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
TOTAL	15,53	..	..	82	4,77	1,25	1,43	1,41	1,27	1,39	3,70	1,15

*At post-devaluation rates.

** Due to revaluation of D. M. from 6-3-1961 the actual amount repaid or to be repaid is more than the amount actually drawn.

†Including 15,30 at post-devaluation rates.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
XV—Loan from Newzealand :												
Credit for purchase of wool	33	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI—Loans from Sweden :												
(*i*) Firest Credit, 1964-65	3,48	..	..	..	3,43	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Credit, 1965-66	3,48	..	..	..	1,46	48	62	39	17	18	35	35
(*iii*) Third Credit	5,07*	..	..	..	..	19	67	3,61	78	47	14	14
(*iv*) Fourth Credit	5,80*	..	..	..	..	19	2,59	2,44	..	47	11	1
(*v*) Fifth Credit	18,13*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	5,00	2,17	13,96	3,63
(*vi*) Sixth Credit	25,37*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,37	2,18
(*vii*) Debt Relief Loan	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..
TOTAL	61,90	..	..	..	4,89	92	3,88	8,44	5,95	3,86	39,93	6,40
XVII.—Loan from Bahrain	7,86	..	..	7,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII—Loans from Italy :												
(*i*) Italian Fertilizer Credit	1,50	..	..	..	1,46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) First Italian Debt Relief, 1969	4,13*	..		..	..	..	4,13	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Second Italian Debt Relief, 1969	5,51*	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	5,51	..	..
(*iv*) Third Italian Debt Relief	5,51*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,51	..	..
TOTAL	16,65	..	..	..	1,46	..	4,13	..	..	11,02	..	..
XIX.—Loans from Belgium :												
(*i*) First Belgian Credit	90*	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Belgian Credit	1,88*	..	..	..	1,79	9	..	61	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Third Belgian Credit	1,88*	..	..	..	83	1,03	1	81	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Fourth Belgian Credit	2,25*	..	..	..	..	1,12	79	24	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Fifth Belgian Credit	2,63*	..	..	..	..	..	1,77	1,12	5	..	11	..
(*vi*) Sixth Belgian Credit	3,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,37	1,19	1,81	35
(*vii*) Debt Relief	1,13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,13	..	..
TOTAL	13,67	..	..	..	3,52	2,24	2,57	2,88	1,42	2,32	1,92	35
XX.—Loans from France :												
(*i*) $ 17 million Credit, 1966	12,75*	..	..	..	9,94	1,16	50	56	13	4	1,77	37
(*ii*) F. F. 150 million Credit, 1968	20,25*	..	..	..	4	4,95	6,86	5,55	4,50	2,50	1,64	1,63
(*iii*) F. F. 25 million, 1968 (Debt Relief)	3,75*	..	..	..	2,84	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) F. F. 125 million Credit, 1969	16,88*	..	..	..	..	1,09	1,09	6,41	3,66	3,64	1,35	1,35
(*v*) F. F. 27.7 million Credit, 1970 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	..	..	..	..	3,74	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) F. F. 27.7 million Credit, 1970 (Debt Relief)	3,74	..	..	..	..	..	3,74	..	..	..	..	..

* At post-devaluation rates of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(vii) F. F. 125 million Credit, 1970	16,88*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,76	9,00	3,17	4,69	2,70
(viii) F. F. 130 million Credit, 1971	17,55*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,11	6,00	8,90	2,59	2,19
(ix) F. F. 150 million Credit, 1971	20,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	8,00	11,69	7,63	4,73
(x) F. F. 27.7 million Credit, 1971 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75	..	..	..	..
(xi) F. F. 150 million Credit, 1972	20,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,37	18,88	9,45
(xii) F. F. 35 million, Credit, 1972	4,73*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	4,39	2,70
(xiii) Debt Relief, 1972-73	4,49*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..
TOTAL	1,49,00	..	..	..	12,82	8,14	15,93	32,07	31,29	36,14	42,94	25,12
XXI.—Loan from Hungry	12,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1,00
XXII.—Loan from Bulgaria	11,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIII.—Loan from the Government of Qatar	12,88	..	..	..	12,88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV.—Loan from Rumania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXV.—Loan from Norway	1,58*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	8	1,41	..
B.—INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES :												
XXVI.—I. B. R. D. Loans :												
(i) Agricultural Machinery Project Loan	3,43	3,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Railway Project Loan I	15,62	15,62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Railway Project Loan II	42,86	..	42,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Railway Project Loan III	40,48	..	40,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Railway Project Loan IV	23,81	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Railway Project Loan V	33,33	..	6,88	26,45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Railway Project Loan VI	23,81	..	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) D. V. C. I.	7,96	7,96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) D. V. C. II	5,00	1,96	3,04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(x) D. V. C. III	10,48	..	8,67	1,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) Koyna Project Loan (First Stage)	8,90	..	4,35	4,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) Coal Industry	13,71	..	..	13,46	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiii) Power Transmission	43,50*	..	..	..	21,09	7,80	8,44@	..	..	..	..	..
(xiv) Kothaguden Power Project II	6,67	..	..	2,79	4,83	1,04	64	2	..	..	..	..
(xv) Third Telecommunication	20,63*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,81	10,25	10,50	32	32
(xvi) Tarai Seed	9,75*	..	..	..	..	..	1,55	35	3,00	75	7,10	3,75
TOTAL	3,09,94	28,97	1,30,09	72,87	26,31	8,84	10,63	10,18	13,25	11,25	7,42	4,07

*At post devaluation rate of exchange.

@Balance of 8 M cancelled.

XXVII.—*I.D.A. Credits :*

(*i*) Roads Project	28,32	..	..	24,61	4,98	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
(*ii*) U.P. Tubewell Project	2,86	..	..	2,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*iii*) Shetrunji Irrigation Project	1,61	..	..	1,61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Salandi Irrigation Project	3,57	..	..	75	4,28	16		..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Punjab Drainage Project	4,76	..	..	4,48	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
(*vi*) D.V.C. IV	7,98	..	..	5,70	2,81	36	..	3	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Sone Irrigation Project	7,14	..	..	5,54	2,53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Purna Irrigation Project	6,19	..	..	4,48	2,68	..	86	..	..	..	..	
(*ix*) Koyna Project (Second Stage)	8,33	..	..	4,31	3,16	2,31	1,10	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) Bombay Port Project	7,76	..	..	1,63	8,54	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) Telecommunications Project I	19,90	..	..	16,91	2,79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xii*) Railway Project Loan VII	32,14	..	..	32,14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) Kothagudem Power Project	9,52	..	..	6,41	4,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiv*) Industrial Imports I	42,86	..	..	42,60	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xv*) Telecommunications Project II	15,71	..	..	9,66	8,84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvi*) Railway Project Loan VIII	29,52	..	..	29,52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvii*) Industrial Imports II	47,62*	..	..	7,41	59,96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xviii*) Beas Project	17,25*	..	..	..	7,29	1,53	1,43	90	2,63	3,69	2,40	2,40
(*xix*) Railway Project Loan IX	51,00*	..	..	..	51,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xx*) Industrial Imports III	1,12,50*	..	..	..	1,12,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxi*) Industrial Imports IV	48,75*	..	..	..	48,75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxii*) Industrial Imports V	93,75*	..	..	..	21,60	72,15	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxiii*) Third Telecommunications	20,62*	..	..	..	..	4,53	7,52	7,32	..	1,26	..	..
(*xxiv*) Railways X	41,25*	..	..	..	..	3,53	17,71	20,23	..	..	..	..
(*xxv*) Kadana	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	83	2,84	6,38	6,00	16,58	6,00
(*xxvi*) Industrial Imports VI	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	15,29	41,04	..	..	..	..
(*xxvii*) Gujarat Agricultural Project	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	11,25	18,00	6,75	6,75
(*xxviii*) Punjab Agricultural Project	20,62*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,62	..	20,62	..
(*xxix*) Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Project	18,30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	6,00	6,37	11,10	6,00
(*xxx*) Agricultural Aviation	4,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	1,50	1,50
(*xxxi*) Telecommunications Projcet VI	58,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,25	4,50	54,00	37,50
(*xxxii*) Power Transmission II	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75	3,00	52,25	22,50
(*xxxiii*) Haryana Agricultural Project	18,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,50	3,00	15,75	1,50
(*xxxiv*) Tamil Nadu Agricultural Project	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	4,50	21,75	7,50
(*xxxv*) Cochin II Fertiliser Project	15,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	9,25	3,00	11,75	6,00
(*xxxvi*) Wheat Storage	3,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	3,00	3,00
(*xxxvii*) Pochampad Irrigation	29,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,37	7,50	21,75	7,50
(*xxxviii*) Railways XI	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,58	30,20	27,66	28,59	24,00
(*xxxix*) Mysore Agricultural Project	30,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,25	27,75	7,50
(*xl*) Gorakhpur Fertilizer Expansion	7,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	7,12	3,38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(*xli*) Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project	22,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,50	3,75
(*xlii*) Bihar Agriculture Project	10,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,50	1,50
(*xliii*) Population Project	15,90*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	15,60	3,75
(*xliv*) Shipping Project	62,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,34	50,91	38,83
(*xlv*) Industrial Imports VII	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,75	22,50	22,50
(*xlvi*) Education Project	9,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	1,50
(*xlvii*) I. B. I. I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75
(*xlviii*) Nangal Fertilizer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75
TOTAL	12,90,98	..	..	2,00,62	3,47,30	84,92	44,74	79,52	1,30,45	1,36,50	4,34,67	2,22,36
XXVII.—*New Credits*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,65,00	..	..	1,88,00
GRAND TOTAL	93,92,32	1,21,57	7,05,00	22,04,57	26,91,39	6,26,43	6,10,90	6,34,50	6,25,73	5,56,40	11,81,85	6,61,80

* At post devaluation rates of exchange.

EXTERNAL LOANS

II. *Statement of Repayments*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Details of Loans	Actuals up to 1955-56	Actuals, from 1956-57 to 1960-61	Actuals, from 1961-62 to 1965-66	Actuals, from 1966-67 to 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73	Budget, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—COUNTRIES :										
1.—*Loans from U. S. A.* :										
(*i*) American Wheat Loan	..	1,63	..	2,22	..	..	..	5,00	5,00	5,12
(*ii*) Development Assistance Loans	..	7	90	2,20	98	1,10	1,23	1,37	1,37	1,51
(*iii*) D. L. F./A. I. D. Loans	..	5,14	42,15	56,17	19,30	19,19	18,39	23,93	24,80	33,74
(*iv*) Asian Economic Development Fund Loan	..	..	48	2,06	90	90	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20
(*v*) P. L. 480 Rupee Loans	..	..	48	4,13	3,11	4,22	5,33	6,50	6,51	7,64
(*vi*) U. S. *Export-Import Bank Loans* :										
(*a*) First Loan	..	..	17,85	33,75	11,25	11,25	11,25	11,25	11,25	5,63
(*b*) Second Loan	..	..	..	11,25	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75
(*c*) Third Loan	..	..	99	4,40	1,56	1,56	1,57	1,56	1,56	1,56
(*d*) Fourth Loan	..	..	..	3,12	1,56	1,56	1,57	1,56	1,56	1,56
(*e*) Fifth Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,25	1,25	1,25	1,25
(*f*) Sixth Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	1,13	1,01	1,01
(*g*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (I Tranche)	..	..	..	3,35	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19
(*h*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	..	..	..	1,59	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06
(*i*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (III Tranche)	..	..	..	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
(*j*) Loans to Air India :										
First Loan	..	..	1,48	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second	..	..	2,27	2,87	51	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	6,84	66,60	1,28,89	46,13	46,74	49,31	61,71	62,47	67,18

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II.—*Loans from U.S.S.R.* :									
(*i*) Bhilai Loan	16,73	26,98	27,05	4,70	1,32	5	..	@	..
(*ii*) Industrial Enterprises	..	3,44	22,52	5,82	7,15	5,40	6,10	6,08	6,08
(*iii*) Drugs Credit	..	5	5,64	4,10	2,26	..	2,12	2,12	..
(*iv*) Barauni Credit	..	90	4,60	1,56	1,54	1,55	1,55	1,55	1,55
(*v*) 337.5 million Roubles Credit	..	5,36	39,13	1,802	21,88	16,78	20,03	20,01	20,01
(*vi*) 112.5 million Roubles Credit	..	1	6,82	4,45	5,85	3,92	5,10	5,07	5,18
(*vii*) Bakaro Credit	..	..	1,56	4,98	18,02	2,85	12,90	12,79	13,40
(*viii*) 300 million Roubles Credit	..	..	..	1,12	2,26	8	1,37	1,24	1,45
TOTAL	16,73	36,74	1,07,32	44,75	60,28	30,63	49,17	48,86	47,67
III.—*U. K. Credits* :		@In thousands only							
(*a*) U.K. Government Loans :									
(*i*) Durgapur Credit	..	..	22,49	6,75	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second E.C.G.D. Credit	..	8,45	18,53	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28
(*iii*) U.K. India (Oil Pipe Line) Credit	..	2,66	2,10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) U.K. India (General) Credit, 1959	..	2,81	11,52	3,79	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52
(*v*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	..	..	6,04	1,99	1,99	80	80	80	80
(*vi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	..	..	1,60	60	60	60	60	60	60
(*vii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	..	..	2,74	90	90	90	90	90	90
(*viii*) First U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1961	..	..	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92
(*ix*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit 1961	..	..	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
(*x*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	97	97	97	97	97	97
(*xi*) U.K. India (Durgapur Extension) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	2,14	2,14	2,14	2,14	2,14	2,14
(*xii*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	24	49	49	49	49	49
(*xiii*) U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	63	1,27	1,27	1,27	1,27	1,27
(*xiv*) U.K. India (Steel) Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	34	34	34	34
(*xv*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	49	97	97	97	97
(*xvi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963 (Kipping Loan I)	..	..	..	..	19	39	39	39	39
(*xvii*) General Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	49	49
(*xviii*) U.K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	25	25
(*xix*) First Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	49	49
(*xx*) 2nd General Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	97	97	97	97
(*xxi*) 2nd Bhopal Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	10	19	19	19
(*xxii*) 2nd Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	14	14
(*xxiii*) 3rd Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	15	15
(*xxiv*) 4th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	10	10
(*xxv*) 5th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	12	12
(*xxvi*) 6th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	16	32	32	32
(*xxvii*) Third U.K. General Credit, 1964 (Kipping II)	..	..	..	..	..	19	39	39	39
(*xxviii*) U.K. General Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	24	48	48	48
(*xxix*) U.K. Five Year Plan Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	5

(xxx) 2nd U.K. General Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	49
(xxxi) UK General Purpose Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	50	1,00
(xxxii) Non-Project Loans (IIIrd Kipping) 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
(xxxiii) First Bhopal Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
(xxxiv) Sindri Loan , 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(xxxv) Non-Project Loan, 1966 (IVth Kipping)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
(xxxvi) Second Bhopal Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
(xxxvii) General Purpose Loan, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
(xxxviii) Food Emergency Loan, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
(b) Lazard Brothers	..	..	15,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Barclays Bank	..	..	..	..	57	57	57	57	57	57
TOTAL	..	..	29,25	68,43	24,27	16,82	19,82	22,27	21,78	24,15
IV.—*Loans from Canada :*										
(i) Wheat Loan I	..	1,64	6,58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Wheat Loan II	..	..	2,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	43	..
(iv) Indaluco Expansion	..	..	..	29	11	11	11	11	11	11
(v) Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project	..	..	..	36	36	36	36	36	18	36
(vi) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Candu Atomic Power Project)	..	..	..	..	1,04	..	1,07	2,08	1,22	2,44
(vii) Wind Tunnel Project	..	..	..	..	..	12	25	24	25	25
(viii) Durgapur Aloy Steel Project (Amco Furnace)	..	..	..	4	8	8	8	8	8	8
(ix) Kota Dam Hydro Electric Project	..	..	..	..	12	25	25	25	18	25
(x) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Phase II)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..
TOTAL	..	1,64	9,53	1,55	1,71	92	2,12	4,04	2,45	3,92
V.—*Loans from Federal Republic of Germany :*										
*(i) D.M. 660 million Rourkela Credit	..	5,58	72,06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*(ii) D.M. 168 million Credit	..	..	2,86	13,64	1,50	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64
*(iii) First D.M. 125.1 million Credit	..	..	1,14	5,00	1,65	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72
*(iv) Second D.M. 125.1 million Credit	..	..	..	7,05	2,35	2,56	2,56	2,56	2,56	2,56
*(v) D.M. 98.36 million Credit, 1961 Rourkela Prolongation Credit (First)	..	..	11,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) D.M. 230 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Second)	..	..	13,69	13,21	1,86	3,48	4,10	4,10	4,10	4,10
(vii) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1961	..	..	90	6,53	94	94	96	96	96	..
(viii) D.M. 85 million Credit, 1962—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Third)	..	..	..	6,75	1,57	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64
(ix) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	1,45	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52
(x) D.M. 61.4 million Credit (for Rourkela Refinancing)	..	..	2,56	..	1,34	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40
(xi) D.M. 90 million Credit, 1965	..	..	67	3,17	1,10	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,15
(xii) D.M. 93.6 million Credit, 1965 (Consolidation of Rourkela Liabilities)	..	..	35	3,50	1,15	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(*xiii*) D.M. 170 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	2,25	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46
(*xiv*) D.M. 107 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	2,00	2,10	2,19	2,19	2,19	2,19	1,29
(*xv*) D.M. 396 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	4,95	5,18	5,41	5,41	5,41	5,41	5,41
(*xvi*) D.M. 4 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	5	5	6	5	5	5
(*xvii*) D.M. 82 million Credit	..	..	..	..	..	65	1,29	1,29	1,29	2,29
(*xviii*) D.M. 40 million Credit (Specialised Project I)	..	..	..	..	..	15	30	40	40	51
(*xix*) D.M. 40 million, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	45	45	46
(*xx*) D.M. 28.1 million, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	8	9
(*xxi*) D.M. 74 million, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,18	1,18	1,18	1,18
(*xxii*) D.M. 55 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	63	63
(*xxiii*) DM 64 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	7
(*xxiv*) D.M. 52.16 million Credit, 1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	19
(*xxv*) D.M. 58.64 million Credit, 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	80	1,60
(*xxvi*) D.M. 62 million Credit, 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	85	1,69
(*xxvii*) D.M. 76.3 million Credit, 1970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,04
(*xxviii*) D.M. 23.5 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
(*xxix*) D.M. 12 million Credit, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(*xxx*) D.M. 10 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11
(*xxxi*) D.M. 60 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
(*xxxii*) D.M. 18 million Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
(*xxxiii*) D.M. 7.5 million Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
TOTAL	..	5,58	1,03,38	70,61	24,70	28,16	31,05	33,91	33,97	38,13
VI.—*Loans from Japan :*										
(*i*) First Yen Credit	..	..	8,21	2,68	..	35	55	1,64	..	2,03
(*ii*) Second Yen Credit	..	..	..	12,09	3,56	..	44	7,96	3,91	4,82
(*iii*) Third Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5,55	..	6,14
(*iv*) Fourth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,37	4,27	..	4,77
(*v*) Fifth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	2,08	4,16	4,16	..	4,20
(*vi*) Sixth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,59	3,19	..	3,21
(*vii*) Seventh Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,12	..	2,26
(*viii*) Food Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	53
TOTAL	..	..	8,21	14,77	3,56	2,43	8,25	28,41	3,91	27,96
VII.—*Loans from Switzerland :*										
Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	87	1,72	2,54	2,91	3,00	3,01	3,01
VIII.—*Loans from Czechoslovakia :*										
(*i*) First Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	4,16	2,98	3,84	4,11	4,14	4,12	4,15
(*ii*) Second Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	1,77	2,01	3,32	3,41	3,58	3,65	3,84
TOTAL	..	..	..	5,93	4,99	7,16	7,52	7,72	7,77	7,99

IX.—Loans from Yugoslavia :										
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	17	5,17	3,46	3,63	3,14	2,70	2,68	1,98
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	..	..	17	5,17	3,46	3,64	3,15	2,71	2,69	1,99
X.—Loans from Poland :										
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	11	4,59	1,90	2,38	2,59	2,63	2,59	2,46
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	24	23	23
(*iii*) Third Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
TOTAL	..	..	11	4,59	1,90	2,48	2,69	2,87	2,82	3,47
XI.—Loans from Austria :										
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	36	1,12	37	37	38	39	39	39
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	72	29	29	30	30	30	30
(*iii*) Third Credit	..	..	..	..	15	30	32	32	32	32
(*iv*) Fourth Credit	..	..	..	..	..	15	32	32	32	32
(*v*) Fifth Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	37	37	37
TOTAL	..	..	36	1,84	81	1,11	1,51	1,70	1,70	1,70
XII.—Loans from Kuwait Government	..	..	14,91	13,20	4,34	4,34	4,34	1,08	1,08	..
XIII.—Loans from Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	85	85	1,21
XIV.—Loans from Denmark :										
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	10	44	15	15	15	15	15	15
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	13	13	13
(*iii*) First Food Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	20	20
TOTAL	..	..	10	44	15	28	48	48	48	48
XV.—Loans from Newzealand :										
Credit for Purchase of wool	..	..	7	31	9	..	..	..	..	..
XVI.—Loans from Bahrain :	..	..	..	4,86	71	71	71	71	71	71
XVII.—Loans from France										
(*i*) FF 17 million French Credit 1966-67	..	..	..	80	96	1,01	1,10	1,10	1,10	1,07
(*ii*) FF 150 million Credit, 1967-68	..	..	..	..	1	8	33	90	1,05	1,42
(*iii*) FF 125 million Credit, 1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	44	41	60
(*iv*) FF 125 million Credit, 1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	22	71
(*v*) FF 130 million Credit, 1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	9	35
(*vi*) FF 150 million Credit, 1971-72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20	29
(*vii*) FF 25 million Credit, 1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	37	37

NOTE.—Figures shown under Columns 2 to 4 of the statement are at pre-devaluation rates of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(*viii*) FF 27.7 million Debt Relief, 1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
(*ix*) FF 150 million Credit, 1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
(*x*) FF 35 million Credit, 1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
TOTAL	..	..	..	80	97	1,14	1,80	2,95	3,44	5,64
XVIII.—Loans from Belgeum :										
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	12
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	18
XIX.—Loans from Qatar :	..	..	..	3,52	94	94	94	94	94	94
XX.—Loans from Italy :	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	12	12	58
XXI.—Miscellaneous Credits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,89	4,89	4,88
B.—INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES :										
XXII.—I. B. R. D. Loans :										
(*i*) Agricultural Machinery Project Loan	2,87	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Railway Project Loan I	5,40	5,59	4,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Railway Project Loan II	..	..	15,36	5,69	..	..	7,56	3,92	3,92	..
(*iv*) Railway Project Loan III	..	..	5,74	5,63	38	90	3,94	4,12	4,11	4,36
(*v*) Railway Project Loan IV	..	..	3,15	3,61	1,94	2,05	2,24	2,31	2,32	2,46
(*vi*) Railway Project Loan V	..	..	3,13	6,29	2,58	2,73	2,89	3,06	3,06	3,24
(*vii*) Railway Project Loan VI	..	..	1,30	3,87	1,74	1,84	1,72	2,06	2,06	2,19
(*viii*) D.V.C.I	41	2,13	2,60	2,72	1,04	53	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) D.V.C.II	..	75	95	35	..	..	46	46	46	49
(*x*) D.V.C.III	..	..	2,09	76	..	..	99	1,05	1,05	1,11
(*xi*) Koyna Project Loan (I Stage)	..	..	25	1,05	28	54	59	60	61	63
(*xii*) Coal Industry	..	..	..	3,83	1,83	1,94	2,07	2,17	2,17	2,30
(*xiii*) Power Transmission (416-IN)	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	1,05	1,05	1,11
(*xiv*) Kothagudem II (417-IN)	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	30	30	32
TOTAL	8,68	9,03	39,20	33,80	9,79	10,53	23,15	21,10	21,11	18,21
XXIII.—I.D.A. :										
(*i*) Roads Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	5	47	47
(*ii*) U.P. Tubewell Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	4
(*iii*) Shetrunji Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3
(*iv*) Salandi Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6
(*v*) Punjab Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	7
(*vi*) D.V.C. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	14
(*vii*) Sone Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12
(*viii*) Purna Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	11
(*ix*) Koyna Project (II Stage)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	14
(*x*) Bombay Port Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	11
(*xi*) P & T (Telecommunications)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	32
(*xii*) Railway Project VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
(*xiii*) Kothagudam Power Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1,15	1,21	2,15
GRAND TOTAL	8,68	39,82	3,08,63	4,66,90	1,74,99	1,90,28	1,91,68	2,51,97	2,26,45	2,62,15

*Due to revaluation of D.M. from 6-3-1961, the actual amount or to be repaid is more than the amount actually drawn.

ANNEXURE VI

Capital and Loans to Public Sector Undertakings

This Annexure gives, at one place, the estimates of the Capital and Loans to be provided by Government to Financial Instructions and other Undertakings in the Public Sector during the current and the next year.

A—Financial Institutions

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Institution	Budget, 1972-73			Revised, 1972-73			Budget, 1973-74		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shipping Development Fund Committee	..	48,00	48,00	..	45,50	45,50	..	61,13	61,13
Agricultural Refinance Corporation	..	30,00	30,00	..	51,00	51,00	..	30,00	30,00
National Co-operative Development Corporation . . .	..	12,20	12,20	..	11,70	11,70	..	8,77	8,77
National Industrial Development Corporation	..	10	10	..	5	5	..	4	4
Land Mortgage Banks . .	18,00	..	18,00	17,00	..	17,00	14,00	..	14,00
Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. .	8	8*	16	8	8*	16	10	10*	20
Film Finance Corporation . .	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Industrial Reconstruction Corporation	..	5,00	5,00	..	5,00	5,00	..	..	..
Newspaper Finance Corporation .	1,00	..	1,00	..	..	..	1,00	..	1,00
Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation . .	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	..	2,00	50	..	50
Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India . .	..	15	15	..	14	14	..	13	13
Industrial Finance Corporation .	..	14	14	..	12	12	..	12	12
Delhi Financial Corporation .	25	..	25	25	..	25	..	..	..
Industrial Development Bank of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,50	7,50
General Insurance Corporation .	..	..	..	25,50	..	25,50	5,45	..	5,45
TOTAL . . .	21,33	95,67	1,17,00	44,83	1,13,59	1,58,42	21,05	1,07,84	1,28,89

*Provision exhibited under Loans to Co-operative Socities in Section II of the Explanatory Memorandum and in the Loan Grant.

ANNEXURE VI

B—Public Sector Undertakings

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1972-73			Revised, 1972-73			Budget, 1973-74		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ministry of Defence (रक्षा मंत्रालय)									
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	4,00	..	4,00	4,00	..	4,00	2,50	150* 3,50	7,50
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	..	4,00	4,00	..	5,00	5,00	1,00	6,00	7,00
Mazagon Dock Ltd.	25	50	75	25	50	75	88	88	1,76
Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.	1,00	2,00	3,00	1,00	2,00	3,00	50	2,50	3,00
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	1,00	50	1,50	60	..	60	90	..	90
Praga Tools Ltd.	..	75	75	..	1,20	1,20	..	1,00	1,00
Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	..	4,50	4,50	..	4,50	4,50	10	3,90	4,0
Goa Shipyard Ltd.	..	10	10	2	10	12	..	15	15
Department of Science and Technology (विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग)									
National Research Development Corporation	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	20	20
Ministry of Agriculture (कृषि मंत्रालय)									
Food Corporation of India	9,02	27,40	36,42	6,48	31,81	38,29	86	40	1,26
Central Warehousing Corporation	3,11	2,10	5,21	3,61	2,10	5,71	3,29	2,25	5,54
National Seeds Corporation	30	30	60	30	30	60	45	45	90
Central Fisheries Corporation	15	..	15	15	25	40	..	5	5
State Agro-Industries Corporation	3,00	10	3,10	3,00	2	3,02	2,99	5	3,04
Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	27	27
State Farm Corporation	20	..	20	20	20	40	15	15	30
Banana and Fruit Development Corporation	10	..	10	10	..	10	30	..	30
Slaughter Houses Corporation	5	..	5	10	..	10	5	..	5
Indian Dairy Corporation	..	1,36	1,36	..	40	40	..	59	59
Ministry of Commerce (वाणिज्य मंत्रालय)									
Jute Corporation	25	..	25	25	..	25	..	..	..
Tea Trading Corporation of India	13	..	13	3	..	3	5	..	5
State Trading Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,00	..	6,00
Ministry of Health and Family Planning (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)									
Hindustan Latex Ltd.	..	20	20	..	20	20	40	2	42
Ministry of Works and Housing (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)									
National Buildings Construction Corporation	50	50	1,00	50	50	1,00	50	..	50
Hindustan Housing Factory	20	20	40	..		..	1	..	1

In lakhs Rupee

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ministry of Heavy Industry (भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय)									
Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.	..	10,54	10,54	..	5,84	5,84	..	5,77	5,77
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	..	6,43	6,43	..	6,24	6,24	..	3,23	3,23
Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	4,00	3,94	7,94	5,10	4,87	9,97	2,98	3,43	16,41
Machine Tools Corporation	..	98	98	..	2,14	2,14	..	1,77	1,77
Richardson & Cruddas, 1971	1,50	..	1,50	1,00	..	1,00	50	..	50
Scooter Manufacturing Company	78	1,35	2,13	76	2,04	2,80	60	1,84	2,44
Heavy Engineering Corporation	71	14,05	14,76	55	17,15	17,70	1,00	12,22	13,22
Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	..	1,43	1,43	..	1,32	1,32	..	..	..
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	..	57	57	..	1,06	1,06	..	74	74
Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	25	2,17	2,42	28	1,85	2,13	50	1,38	1,88
Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	15	15	30	..	40	40	..	45	45
Bharat Pumps and Compressors, Ltd.	1,44	95	2,39	1,44	31	1,75	1,81	44	2,25
Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)									
National Textile Corporation	2,84	2,85	5,69	2,84	4,07	6,91	2,93	2,93	5,86
National Instruments Ltd.	56	1,12	1,68	34	1,01	1,35	20	37	57
Hindustan Cables Ltd.	2,20	1,02	3,22	1,75	3,50	5,25	50	1,66	2,16
Instrumentation Ltd.	5	..	5	8	8	16	35	31	66
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	..	4,13	4,13	..	4,40	4,40	..	3,02	3,02
National Small Industries Corporation	..	1,60	1,60	..	1,67	1,67	2,00	17	2,17
Cement Corporation	5,00	..	5,00	3,50	..	3,50	4,50	..	4,50
Hindustan Paper Corporation	3,00	..	3,00	3,00	..	3,00	4,00	..	4,00
National News Print and Paper Mills Ltd.	..	2,00	2,00	..	1,22	1,22	..	1,98	1,98
Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation of India	35	70	1,05	20	1,63	1,83	30	1,19	1,49
Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation	5	..	5	10	..	10	..	..	..
Industrial Development and Rehabilitation Corporation	1,00	..	1,00	..	..	..	25	..	25
Bharat Opthalmic Glass Limited	..	..	..	40	1,34	1,74	1	96	97
Ministry of Irrigation and Power (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)									
Rural Electrification Corporation	8,00	9,50	17,50	8,00	10,00	18,00	17,50	20,00	37,50
National Projects Construction Corporation	..	50	50	..	50	50	..	30	30
Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Ltd.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय									
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	5	30	35	13	10	52	5	27	32
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)									
Oil and Natural Gas Commission	8,37	9,19	17,56	1,95	2,89	4,84	..	..	..
Pyrites, Phosphate and Chemicals Ltd.	..	63	63	..	45	45	..	50	50
Indian Drugs and pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2,43	..	2,43	6,20	5,69	11,89	50	6,91	7,41
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	50	.	50	1,20	..	1,20	60	..	60
Fertilizer Corporation of India	40,45	10,67	51,12	65,53	20,12	85,65	71,20	2,20	73,40
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	10,00	1,94	11,94	19,75	23,29	43,04	16,85	9,10	25,95
Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	21,20	6,00	27,20	10,31	8,68	18,99	30,62	7,55	38,17
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	..	6,29	6,29	..	1,50	1,50	..	..	..
Cochin Refinaeries Ltd.	..	2,00	2,00	..	3,54	3,54	..	..	..

• Loans by Ministry of Agriculture.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1972-73			Revised, 1972-73			Budget, 1973-74		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ministry of Shipping and Transport (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)									
Hindustan Shipyard	2,20	50	2,70	1,41	45	1,86	95	1	1,05
Central Road Transport Corporation	30	30	60	30	30	60	1	1	2
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	1,00	1,00	2,00	63	75	1,38	65	20	85
Delhi Transport Corporation	..	4,00	4,00	..	4,89	4,89	..	2,88	2,88
Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	10,00	..	10,00	8,99	..	8,99	8,00	..	8,00
Ministry of Steel and Mines (इस्पात और खान मंतालय)									
Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,50	1,50	..	..	..
Bakaro Steel Ltd.	..	1,60,00	1,60,00	..	1,40,00	1,40,00	..	..	..
Hindustan Steel Ltd.	21,60	..	21,60	17,15	14,93	32,08	..	..	..
National Coal Development Corporation	9,00	9,17	18,17	18,58	15,33	33,91	3,03	18,76	21,7
National Mineral Development Corporation	17,07	4,63	21,70	17,07	4,23	21,30	..	..	..
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	..	8,88	8,88	20,97	19,30	40,27	..	21,48	21,48
Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	7,20	16,00	23,20	7,20	16,00	23,20	23,04	4,00	27,04
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	5,97	..	5,97	3,85	29	4,14	9,06	30	9 ,36
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	..	23,00	23,00	7,55	22,15	29,70	7,48	12,52	20,00
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1,00	..	1,00	17,07	1,73	18,80	..	..	..
Bharat Manganese Ltd.	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	40	1,09	1,49	29	29	58	30	32	62
Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	..	..	..	1,00	..	1,00	33,37	1,39,47	1,72,84
Metal Scrap Trading Corporation	..	..	..	16	..	16	..	..	..
Mineral Exploration Limited	..	..	..	45	..	45	3,00	..	3,00
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)									
Indian Airlines	..	..	..	6,89	..	6,89	2,00	..	2,00
India Tourism Development Corporation	1,50	1,50	3,00	1,80	1,80	3,60	1,50	1,50	3,00
Air India	5,00	..	5,00	5,00	..	5,00	5,00	..	5,00
International Airports Authority	3,75	3,75	7,50	3,75	3,75	7,50	2,64	2,64	5,28
Department of Automic Energy (परमाणु उर्जा विभाग)									
Electronics Corporation of India	..	2,00	2,00	..	2,25	2,25	..	1,42	1,42
Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	25	25
Uranium Corporation of India	..	25	25	..	..	..	..	15	15
Ministry of Communications (संचार मंत्रालय)									
Indian Telephone Industries :									
New Transmission Factory	10	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	5
New Telephone Instruments Factory	50	50	1,00	..	1,75	1,75	10	1,73	1,83
New Crossbar Switching Factory	25	..	25	..	..	..	5	..	5
TOTAL	2,25,39	3,85,25	6,10,64	2,95,11	4,40,16	7,35,27	2,80,91	3,22,28	6,03,,19

ANNEXURE VII

(Investments in Government Commercial and Industrial undertakings and returns therefrom

This Annexure is intended to show at one place the investments in and the profits of the Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings whether run departmentally or set up under a statute or under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, and the returns accruing to Government therefrom. The Annexure has been divided into two parts—Part A showing the investments in the major departmentally run undertakings and returns therefrom and Part B showing the investments in the other commercial and industrial undertakings and returns therefrom. Concerns which are not of a commercial or industrial nature, like the Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation etc. are excluded. Likewise concerns in which Government of India do not have a majority inventment are also excluded. For a proper appreciation, the Part B of the Annexure has been divided into three sections, viz., Section I—Undertakings which are still under construction; Section II—Running concerns; and Section III—Undertakings which are of promotional and developmental nature.

ANNEXURE

PART A—COMMERCIAL AND

Serial No.	Name of Undertaking	1971-72 (Actuals) Capital Invested upto end of 1971-72	Gross Receipts	Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (5+6+7)	Net Profit (4—8)	Revised 1972-73 Capital invested upto end of 1972-73	Gross Receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Railways	35,20,99	10,96,59	8,22,51	1,51,24	1,05,00	10,78,75	17,84	37,18,80	11,74,00
2.	Posts and Telegraphs Department	2,93,75	2,99,81	2,28,07	13,02	21,58	2,62,67	37,14	3,42,13	3,22,75
3.	India Security Press . .	5,91	5,75	5,33	26	5	5,64	11	6,78	5,05
4.	Currency Note Press . .	5,58	8,19	6,72	25	6	7,03	1,16	6,59	9,76
5.	Overseas Communications Service	14,74	7,99	3,65	60	92	5,17	2,82	17,50	9,02
6.	Light Houses and Light Ships	11,35	1,26	71	5	16	92	34	12,74	1,35
7.	Delhi Milk Scheme . .	5,47	11,54	12,11	15	34	12,60	—1,06	7,34	13,10
8.	Forest Department Andamans	9.08	1,77	2,05	43	10	2,58	—81	9,24	2,19
9.	Electricity Department Andamans	52	15	21	1	2	24	—9	59	15
10.	Electrical Sub-Division Laccadives	22	2	5	1	..	6	—4	27	2
11.	Security Paper Mill . .	10,24	3,92	2,55	47	56	3,58	34	10,57	3,67
12.	Neemuch Opium Factory .	1,60	5,18	2,58	2	..	2,60	2,58	2,33	7,63
13.	Ghazipur Opium Factory .	3,17	8,33	4,93	12	1	5,06	3,27	4,25	8,62
14.	Ghazipur Alkoloid Works .	..	1,25	94	..	1	95	30	..	1,52
15.	Electricity Department Chandigarh . . .	3,17	1,00	75	8	6	89	11	3,62	1,06
16.	Tarapur Atomic Power Station	86,13	7,46	3,13	3,92	2,34	9,39	—1,93	88,30	9,63
17.	Electricity Department, Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	23	3	4	..	..	4	—1	31	3
	TOTAL	39,72,15	14,60,24	10,96,33	1,70,63	1,31,21	13,98,17	62,07	42,31,36	15,69,52

*Represents dividend payable to General Revenue, including the element of the contribution for transfer to States in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares and also the contribution to finance railway safety works.

VII

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS RUN DEPARTMENTALLY BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(In lakhs of Rupees)

							Budget 1973-74					
Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (12+13+14)	Net Profit (11—15)	Capital invested upto end of 1973-74	Gross Receipts	Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (19+20+21)	Net Profit (18—22)	Sl. No.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
8,88,42	1,63,18	1,10,00	11,61,60	12,40	38,90,80	12,64,35	9,51,73	1,72,61	1,51,00	12,39,34	25,01	1
2,40,09	17,22	25,45	2,82,76	39,99	3,53,13	3,62,00	2,63,03	17,70	29,98	3,10,71	51,29	2
4,16	30	6	4,52	50	8,91	4,79	3,93	30	8	4,31	48	3
8,50	26	..	8,76	1,00	7,49	8,56	7,26	28	12	7,66	90	4
3,81	66	1,06	5,53	3,49	19,37	9,84	4,00	73	1,24	5,97	3,87	5
91	9	17	1,17	18	15,11	1,39	74	15	19	1,08	31	6
13,76	15	34	14,25	—1,15	10,17	18,87	16,46	15	34	16,95	1,92	7
2,29	44	10	2,83	—64	9,49	2,29	2,27	47	10	2,84	—55	8
28	1	2	31	—16	83	16	31	1	3	35	—19	9
5	1	1		—5	30	2	6	1	1	8	—6	10
2,82	50	57	3,89	—22	11,20	3,85	3,07	52	61	4,20	—35	11
3,15	2	..	3,17	4,46	2,00	10,68	5,25	2	..	5,27	5,41	12
4,71	13	2	4,86	3,76	4,75	8,63	4,45	14	2	4,61	4,02	13
1,11	..	1	1,12	40	..	1,55	1,09	..	1	1,10	45	14
79	8	6	93	13	4,06	1,21	82	8	6	96	25	15
3,87	3,97	2,34	10,18	—55	83,95	14,50	5,27	3,97	3,35	11,54	2,96	16
5	..	..	5	—2	43	5	6	..	..	6	—1	17
11,78,77	1,87,02	1,40,21	15,06,00	63,52	44,21,99	17,12,74	12,69,80	1,97,09	1,50,14	16,17,03	95,71	

ANNEXURE VII

Part B—Commercial and Industrial Undertakings run outside the Central Government

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of the Undertaking	Central Government's Investment in share Capital upto 1971-72	Net profit earned during 1971-72	Appropriations			Dividend/ Profit received by Govt. during 1971-72	Revised 1972-73		Budget 1973-74	
			Dividend	General and other Reserve Funds	Development Rebate		Capital Investment by Central Government	Dividend/ Profits expected to accrue to Govt.	Capital Investment by Central Government	Dividend/ Profits expected to accrue to Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.— UNDERTAKINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.										
Ministry of Agriculture (कृषि मंत्रालय)										
1. Banana and Fruit Development Corporation . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	30	..
Ministry of Heavy Industries (भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय)										
1. Scooter Manufacturing Co. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	60	..
2. Richardson & Cruddas 1971 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	50	..
3. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	154	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	181	..
Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Paper Corporation .	35	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	400	..
2. Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
3. Industrial Development and Rehabilitation Corporation of India . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)										
1. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation, Ltd. . .	16,42	..	..	..	..	..	1031	..	3062	..
Ministry of Steel & Mines (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)										
1. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. . .	29,59	..	..	..	..	..	720	..	2304	..
2. Mineral Exploration Limited .	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	100	..
3. Steel Authority of India (SAIL) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	33,37	..
4. Metal Scrap Trading Corpn. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—UNDERTAKINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—*concld.*										(In lakhs of Rupees)
5. Hindustan Copper Ltd. . .	56,36	..	..	..	..	..	755	..	748	..
6. Bokaro Steel Ltd. . . .	6,00,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,07	..	..	..
8. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	30	.
Ministry of Shipping and Transport (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)										
1. Cochin Shipyard Ltd. . . .	5,67	..	..	..	..	..	899	.	[illegible]	..
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)										
1. International Airports Authority of India . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	35	264	35
TOTAL . .	7,09,93	..	..	..	..	..	63,17	35	1,13,91	35
II.—RUNNING CONCERNS										
Ministry of Defence (रक्षा मंत्रालय)										
1. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. .	350	71	24	39	28	21	100	32	50	35
2. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.. .	50,41	367	101	193	73	101	400	109	250	114
3. Mazagon Docks Ltd. . . .	355	99	24	56	19	19	25	26	88	34
4. Bharat Electronics Ltd. . . .	596	360	66	257	37	63	..	72	100	78
5. Praga Tools Ltd. . . .	2,33	—1,28	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goa Shipyard Ltd. . . .	14	8	4	3	1	4	2	4	..	4
7. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. .	11,90	3,30	60	2,25	45	48	..	59	10	72
8. Bhart Dynamics .	1,00	—15	..	..	..	..	60	..	90	..
Ministry of Agriculture (कृषि मंत्रालय)										
1. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. .	100	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Food Corporation of India . .	76,38	62	..	..	..	..	648	..	86	..
3. State Farms Corporation . .	320	14	..	14	..	..	20	..	15	..
4. Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd.	36	—13	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
5. Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd. . .	10,85	58	38	18	1	..	361	41	329	51
6. State Agro Industries Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	220	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Ministry of Commerce (वाणिज्य मंत्रालय)										
1. State Trading Corporation .	8,00	5,24	1,60	1,19	..	1,40	..	1,60	6,00	1,60
2. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation .	3,00	5,39	36	5,04	..	30	..	54	..	54
3. Cotton Corporation of India .	67	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
4. National Textile Corporation .	5,87	14	..	..	..	..	2,84	..	2,93	..
5. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..
6. Jute Corporation of India . .	75	5	3	2	..	..	25	3	..	6
Ministry of Health and Family Planning (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Latex Ltd. . . .	70	16	3	1	..	..	..	..	40	..
Ministry of Works and Housing (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd. . . .	49	11	5	5	1	5	..	5	1	...
2. National Buildings Construction Corporation .	2,00	13	..	..	..	..	50	..		
Ministry of Heavy Industry (भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. .	16,92	96	..	95	11	..	5,10	..	2,98	..
2. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. .	50,00	89	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
3. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. .	80,00	3,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Machine Tools Corporation of India . . .	4,00	—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Tungabhadra Steel Products .	51	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Triveni Structurals Ltd. . .	1,53	—58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. . . .	8,18	—2,03	..	..	..	..	28	..	50	..
8. Heavy Engineering Corporation .	1,59,51	—15,85	..	..	..	..	55	..	1,00	..
9. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. . .	20,00	—3,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Cables Ltd. . . .	7,02	—11	..	..	..	..	1,75	..	50	..
2. Hindustan Salts Ltd. . . .	1,79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. National Instruments Ltd. . .	3,49	—1,47	..	..	..	..	34	..	20	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								(In lakhs of Rupees)		
4. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	2,55	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Instrumentation Ltd.	3,89	87	27	..	..	..	8	27	35	32
7. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	5,82	—2,65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Tannery Footwear Corporation of India.	36	—66	..	..	1	..	20	..	30	..
9. National Industrial Development Corporation	10	15	2	25	..	2	..	2	..	2
10. Cement Corporation of India.	7,44	3	..	..	..	..	3,50	..	4,50	..
11. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	2,35	..	..	..	..	..	40	...	1	..
Ministry of Irrigation and Power (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)										
1. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	1,51	—71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India)	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)										
1. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	3,70	176	112	52	12	59	..	..	..	53
2. Fertilizers Corporation of India	1,37,53	169	..	..	1,69	..	65,53	..	71,20	..
3. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	71,08	31,94	4,98	24,00	3,00	4,98	..	4,98	..	4,98
4. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	27,50	—487	..	..	..	..	6,20	..	50	..
5. Madras Refineries.	9,53	3,46	1,16	..	2,80	86	..	..	..	..
6. Lubrizol India Ltd.	31	42	4	38	1	..	..	2	..	..
7. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	1,33,20	12,12	..	2,20	..	..	1,95	..	..	..
8. Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd.	26,78	—382	..	..	..	..	19,75	..	16,85	..
9. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	2,47	14	12	1	2	12	..	12	..	12

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	1,26	39	10	28	1	9	..	..	..	..
11. Engineers India, Ltd.	25	29	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
12. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	7,94	—15	..	..	76	..	1,20	..	60	..
13. Pyrites, Phosphates, and Chemicals, Ltd.	6,09	—54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Shipping and Transport										
(नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	7,89	59	..	15	35	..	1,41	..	95	..
2. Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.	1,10	—23	..	..	..	..	30	..	1	..
3. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	27,95	8,07	1,53	2	8,52	1,41	..	1,68	..	1,68
4. Mogul Lines Ltd.	80	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	2,76	—1,26	..	..	..	..	63	..	65	..
Ministry of Steel and Mines										
(इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	5,94,37	—44,85	..	..	..	..	17,15	..	..	..
2. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	50	53	10	18	25	10	..	10	..	10
3 ational Coal Development Corporation	1,22,32	—6,53	..	..	..	..	18,58	..	..	..
4. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	80,00	—13,33	..	..	..	..	20,97	..	20,48	..
5. National Mineral Development Corporation	58,97	—3,50	..	..	..	..	17,07	..	6,00	..
6. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	9,55	—26	..	..	..	..	3,85	..	9,06	..
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation										
(पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)										
1. Air India	20,91	—1,66	..	..	5,25	82	5,00	..	5,00	..
2. Indian Airlines	21,39	—4,55	..	..	72	..	6,89	..	2,00	..
3. India Tourism Development Corporation	7,22	21	..	..	22	..	1,80	..	1,50	..
Department of Atomic Energy										
(परमाणु और ऊर्जा विभाग)										
1. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	1,75	46	14	43	4	12	..	14	..	14
2. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	3,75	67	..	..	..	4	2,25	..	1,42	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										(In lakhs of Rupees)
3. Uranium Corporation of India, Ltd. .	8,26	62	..	..	20	..	..	..	.	..
Ministry of Communications : (संचार मंत्रालय)										
1. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. .	3,88	3,93	62	3,19	12	48	..	48	20	48
2. Hindustan Teleprinters, Ltd .	82	81	10	73	..	10	..	10	..	10
TOTAL. .	19,64,16	—15,16	15,58	47,91	26,28	14,08	2,25,66	13,58	1,69,03	14,64
III.—PROMOTIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS—										
Department of Science and Technology (विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगि की विभाग)										
1. National Research Development Corporation. .	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Agriculture : (कृषि मंत्रालय)										
1. National Seeds Corporation .	2,50	1	..	..	..	..	30	..	45	..
2. Slaughter Houses Corporation. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
3. Indian Dairy Corporation .	1,00	29	..	29	..	..	..	.	..	..
Ministry of Irrigation and Power : (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)										
1. Rural Electrification Corporation. . .	12,00	73	12	60	..	9	8,00	12	17,50	20
Ministry of Industrial Development : (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)										
1. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd .	3,50	—41	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										(In lakhs of Rupees)
Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation : (श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)										
1. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation . .	328	—63	..	..	..	..	13	..	5	..
TOTAL .	22,72	4	12	89	..	9	8,53	12	20,00	20
GRAND TOTAL. .	26,96,81	—15,12	15,70	48,80	26,28	14,17	2,97,36	14,05	3,02,94	15,19

ANNEXURE VIII

Statement showing Contributions to International Bodies

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73	Revised, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (कृषि मंत्रालय)					
1. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau	Annual Contribution	5,34	7,14	7,56	7,56
2. International Wheat Council	Do.	38	38	41	41
3. International Dairy Federation	Annual membership fee	23	23	23	23
4. Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations.	Annual Contribution	51,98	62,92	59,65	59,65
5. Do.	Contribution for Expenditure in India	73	73	1,44	91
6. World Food Programme	Contribution	15,96	34,00	34,00	41,00
7. International Office of Epizootics.	Do.	27	30	28	28
8. International Seed Testing Association	Do.	3	3	3	3
9. International Sugar Council.	Do.	83	88	95	95
10. Commonwealth Forestry Institute	Do.	18	18	18	18
11. Afro-Asian Rural Re-construction Organisation.	Do.	4,95	5,88	5,25	5,25
12. Trust Fund of the Food and Agricultural Organisation Commission for Desert Locust in Eastern Region.	Do.	2,48	2,02	2,00	2,00
13. International Trust Fund for International Desert Locust.	Do.	28	75	73	73
14. International Agricultural Aviation Centre—Hague.	Do.	5	4	5	..
15. International Society for Horticultural Science.	Do.	.	1	1	1
16. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.	Do.	30	31	30	30
17. Do.	Towards the subscription for Wild Life	..	1	1	..
	TOTAL	83,99	1,15,81	1,13,08	1,19,55

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73	Revised, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74
	MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (वाणिज्य मंत्रालय)				
18. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok.	India's contribution towards financing the Asian Institute of Economic Development and Planning at Bangkok.	6,00	3,00	2,91	2,91
19. Asian Coconut Community . .	Membership fee . .	3	52	84	42
20. Asian Statistical Institute . . .	India's share of contribution towards the financing of the newly set up Asian Statistical Institute.	1,50	75	73	73
21. GATT	India's contribution to GATT Budget.	2,74	2,97	2,73	3,04
22. International Customs Tariff Bureau .	India's membership contribution to the Bureau.	15	16	16	16
23. Contributions to International Coffee Organisation.	India's Contribution towards (i) Administrative Budget of the Organisation, (*ii*) World Coffee Promotion Fund, (*iii*) Diversification Funds.	4,87	12,48	24,11	7,29
24. International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington.	India's share of contribution to the Committee.	50	52	53	53
25. International Cotton Institute, Tokyo .	India's share of contribution to the Institute.	71	79	73	73
26. Pepper Community	Contribution to International Body	..	..	..	54
	TOTAL	16,50	21,19	32,74	16,35
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (संचार मंत्रालय)				
27. International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, Berne.	Annual Contribution . . .	..	4,61	4,52	4,87
28. INDIA's contribution towards the expenses of the I.T.U.	Annual Contribution . . .	..	14,70	16,31	17,37
	TOTAL	..	19,31	20,83	22,24
	MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (रक्षा मंत्रालय)				
29. Commonwealth War Graves Commission.	Maintenance of War Graves of the Armed Forces Personnel belonging to Indian Army who fell in World Wars I & II.	10,98	11,38	11,01	11,38
30. Commonwealth Aeronautical Advisory Council.	Annual Contribution . . .	8	8	8	8
31. International Committee of Mily. Medicine & Pharmacy, Belgium.	Annual Subscription for membership.	1	1	1	1
32. International Hydrographic Bureau. .	Do.	39	39	42	52
33. International Committee of History of the Second World War.	Do.	1	1	1	1
34. Welding Institute, London	Membership Fee of Director DMRL	..	..	12	12
	TOTAL	11,47	11,87	11,65	12,12

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73	Revised, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (शिक्षा और सामाज कल्याण मंत्रालय)					
35. U.N.E.S.C.O.	Annual Contribution to the regular budget of UNESCO and Payment of rent to the UNESCO Office, New Delhi.	46,54	51,69	51,69	75,69
36. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.	Annual Contribution . . .	75,00	75,00	75,00	75.00
37. Do.	Maintenance of the local office in India.	12,00	18,00	18,00	18,00
38. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.	To develop special education for handicapped children in the Member-States	15	15	15	15
	TOTAL	1,33,69	1,44,84	1,44,84	1,68,84
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (विदेश मंत्रालय)					
39. International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration.	Annual Contribution . . .	..	11	11	11
40. United Nations Organisation. . .	Do.	..	2,60,75	1,99,67	2,12,65
41. Asian African Legal Consultative Committee.	Do.	..	21	21	23
42. United Nations Relief and Works Agency.	Contribution towards relief of Palestine refugees and flood measures.	..	2,75	2,66	1,25
43. Commonwealth Secretariat . . .	Contribution	..	12,60	12,60	14,22
44. Commonwealth Foundation . .	Do.	..	4,73	4,98	4,98
45. Contribution to UN High Commissioner for refugees.	Do.	..	1,00	1,00	1,00
46. U.N. Information Centre . . .	Do.	..	54	54	54
47. Private Law Institute . . .	Do.	..	12	12	12
48. United Nations Institute for Training .	Do.	..	10	75	300
	TOTAL	..	2,82,91	2,22,64	2,38,10

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73	Revised, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE (वित्त मंत्रालय)				
49. United Nations Development Programme.	Annual Contribution . . .	2,81,25	2,81,25	2,72,96	2,86,13
50. Contributions towards expenses of the Resident Representative.	Do.	8,79	10,00	12,01	13,57
51. U.N. Capital Development Fund .	Do.	..	15,00	..	10,00
52. Colombo Plan Bureau . . .	Do.	..	90	73	73
53. Asian Development Bank, Manila .	For purchase of Shares . .	..	7,91,50	8,28,64	7,35,00
54. Asian Development Bank . . .	India's Contribution to Technical Assistance Scheme . . .	..	4,00	4,00	5,00
55. Customs Cooperation Council, Brussels	Annual Contribution . . .	4,38	3,31	2,62	2,62
56. Contribution to United Nations Volunteers Programme.	Volunteer Contribution . .	..	..	73	..
57. International Savings Bank Institute, Geneva.	Membership Fee . . .	..	2	2	2
58. International Development Association	Subscription	..	1,00,00	1,17,64	..
	TOTAL	2,94,42	12,05,98	12,39,35	10,53,07
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)				
59. World Health Organisation	Annual Contribution . . .	85,95	97,11	94,77	91,80
60. International Committee of the Red Cross.	Do.	79	79	79	79
61. League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva	Do.	78	78	78	78
62. Central Council of Health Education, London.	Do.	1	1	1	1
63. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).	Grant towards maintenance Activities.	18,75	18,75	18,75	18,75
64. International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (LIEGE, BELGIUM) (I.U.S.S.P)	Annual Contribution . .	15	16	15	15
	TOTAL	1,06,43	1,17,60	1,15,25	1,12,28

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73	Revised, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (ग्रह मंत्रालय)					
65. International Criminal Police Commission.	Annual Contribution	..	1,29	1,83	1,83
66. Asian Centre for Development Administration in the ECAFE Region.	Do.	..	4,38	4,38	4,38
	TOTAL	..	5,67	6,21	6,21
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)					
67. Asian Productivity Organisation	Annual Contribution	5,43	6,38	5,78	6,38
68. Contribution to International Organisation for Legal Meteorology.	Do.	24	27	27	29
69. Contribution to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.	Do.	3,75	3,75	3,64	3,75
70. ECAFE	Contribution	..	38	38	38
	TOTAL	9,42	10,78	10,07	10,80
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय)					
71. International Federation of Film Archives, Brussels.	Annual Contribution	4	4	4	5
72. Asian Broadcasting Union, Sydney	Do.	19	19	30	30
73. International Liaison Centre of Cinema and Television School, Paris	Membership fee	1	2	2	2
74. Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference Secretariat, London	Annual Contribution	7	8	8	8
	TOTAL	31	33	44	45
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)					
75. World Energy Conference.	Annual Contribution	..	12	8	8
76. International Commission on Large Dams.	Do.	18	7	9	9
77. British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association.	Do.	..	2	2	2
78. Conference International Des Grand Resau Electriques, Paris.	Do.	..	1	1	1
79. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage.	Do.	12	12	12	15
80. International Association of Hydraulic Research.	Do.	1	1	1	1
81. Contribution to U.N.S.F.	India's counter part Expenditure on the project of Coastal Engineering Research and Development of Hydraulic Instruments.	..	..	1,17	1,17
	TOTAL	31	35	1,50	1,53
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)					
82. International Labour Organisation	Annual Contribution	60,62	57,27	56,70	58,50
83. International Social Security Association.	Membership fee	17	20	23	30
84. U.N.D.P.	Contribution	87	90	90	90
	TOTAL	61,66	58,37	57,83	59,70
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय)					
85. United Nations	Contribution to U.N. Inter Regional Seminar on Petroleum Refining in Developing Countries	..	..	50	..

(In thousands of rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of Contribution	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73	Revised, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (योजना मंत्रालय)					
86. International Secretariat for voluntary Services, Washington.	Annual Contribution . . .	43	43	43	48
87. World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organisation, Canada.	Membership Fee . . .				
	TOTAL	43	43	43	48
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)					
88. International Association of Ports and Harbours, Tokyo.	Membership Fee. . . .	1	1	1	1
89. International Association of Navigation Congress, Brussels, (Belguim)	Do.	2	2	3	3
90. Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation.	Do.	1,50	1,50	1,68	1,68
91. International Association of Lighthouses and Light Ships.	Do.	10	9	10	10
	TOTAL	1,63	1,62	1,82	1,82
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)					
92. International Tin Council . . .	Annual Contribution . . .	31	36	36	36
93. International Study Group for Lead and Zinc.	Do.	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00
94. Commission for the Geological Map of the World, Paris.	Do.	..	2	..	..
	TOTAL	12,31	12,38	12,36	12,36
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)					
95. International Civil Aviation Organisation.	Annual Contribution and share of expenditure on North Atlantic Ocean Scheme.	8,27	8,96	9,55	9,01
96. World Meteorological Organisation. .	Annual Contribution . . .	6,95	7,39	8,59	9,00
97. International Union of Official Travel Organisation, Geneva.	Do.	55	58	64	67
98. South Asia Travel Commission. . .	Do.	1	1	3	1
99. Pacific Area Travel Association . .	Do.	1,18	1,31	1,16	1,22
	TOTAL	16,96	18,25	19,97	19,91
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग)					
100. International AtomicEnergy Agency .	Annual voluntary contribution .	17,37	18,38	18,62	18,53

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73	Revised, 1973-74	Budget, 1973-74
	DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE				
101. International Copyright Union, Berne .	Annual Contribution . . .	..	1,11	1,11	1,55
102. International Centre for the study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome	Annual Contribution . . .	..	45	45	45
	TOTAL	..	1,56	1,56	2,00
	DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
103. International Scientific Unions . .	Annual Contribution . . .	2,49	3,82	3,82	5,65
104. Commonwealth Scientific Committee .	Do.	37	38	38	38
105. Royal Society of Nuffield Foundation Scheme.	Do.	6	7	7	7
106. Annual subscriptions towards Membership of International Cabtographic Association, Netherlands.	Do.	7	7	9	9
	TOTAL	2,99	4,34	4,36	6,19
	LOK SABHA				
107. Inter-Parliamentary Union Geneva and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, London.	Annual Contribution . . .	1,31	97	97	1,11
	GRAND TOTAL . . .	7,71,20	20,52,94	20,37,02	18,83,74

ANNEXURE IX

Statement Showing the guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding as on 31st December, 1972.

Serial No.	Name of the Public or other body for whom guarantee has been given	Nature and Extent of the guarantee (No. and date of the sanction in the case New Items)	Rate of interest involved, if any, (Percentage per annum)	Maximum amount of guarantees for which Govt. have entered into agreements	Sums guaranteed outstanding as on 31-12-72 (In thousands of Rupees)	Whether any securities are pledged to Govt. as a set off against the guarantee.	Payments, if any, made by Govt. in pursuance of the guarantee.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS					
1.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.	For payment of principal and interest on loans totalling US $1 million given by the International Standard Electric Corporation of New York.	6%	75,05	75,05	No.	Nil	
2.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.	Due and punctual payment of drafts representing instalments due/against sales made by M/s. Olivetti, Italy, on credit.	6%	2,99,20	94,62	No.	Nil	
			MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
3.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. Koraput Division	Against a Soviet contract for supply of equipment to HAL	3%	9,88 (Plus interest)	5,43 (Plus interest)	Counter-guarantee obtained from HAL	Nil	
4.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Loan from Algemene Bank of Netherlands.	6½% and 7½%	1,23,08	*81,53	No.	Nil	*As on 31-12-71

5. Bharat Earth Mover Ltd.	Counter-guarantee against guarantee by SBI to M/s. L.W. Manufacturing S.A., Belgium.	6%	5,54,70	2,39,18	No	Nil	
6. Mazagaon Dock Ltd.	(*i*) Payment of principal & interest against loan from Algemene Bank of Netherlands.	7%	60,94	49,76	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Counter guarantee to S.B.I. against letter of credit in favour of Controller, IFPO letter No. 8 6)/68/D(GRW)/ MD. dated 25-3-71.	7%	90,00	77,50	No	Nil	
	(*iii*) Counter Guarantee to SBI against letter of credit in favour of Controller, IFPO U.P. No. 8 (6)/68/D (GRW) (MD dt. 8-9-72)	7%	1,25,00	1,25,00	No	Nil	
7. Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee to M/s. MAN Ltd., and M/s. O & KA Ltd. West Germany for punctual payment of principal and interest.	6%	4,98,91	*4,48,12	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
	Do. (ii) Credit in respect of hopper & Estuarian Dredgers. (Letter No. 23(2/9)/71/D (GRW)/ MD, dated 29-7-71- & 3-11-71.	Do.	1,03,71	*99,74	No	Nil	*Do.
8. Praga Tools Ltd.	Cash credit facility with S.B.I. (MFD letter No. Praga/16-Proj, II, dated 21-3-73)	10½%	50,00	48,00	No	Nil	
9. Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Do. (Letter No. BDL/9/2014/Proj. II, dated 29-7-72).	Not known	25,00	Nil	No	Nil	

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय

10. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.	Deferred payment guarantee against Italian Supplier's Credit.	6%	25,70	20,20	No.	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.	Deferred Payment Guarantee.	6%	2,89,80	2,27,98	No	Nil	
12.	Regional Research Lab., Hyderabad.	Do.	5.25%	43,83	19,44	No	Nil	
			MINISTRY OF FINANCE वित्त मंत्रालय					
13.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.	(i) Payment of principal, interest and other charges for the loans from foreign Governments.	3% to 7%	1,84,55,46	92,54,19	No	Nil	
		(ii) Loan from KFW, West Germany (Agreement dated 30-9-72).	6%	1,02,45	..	No	Nil	
14.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India.	Guarantee for the payment of principal and payment of annual dividend of the paid-up share capital of Rs.8.340 crores.	2¼% to 4%	8,34,60	8,34,60	No	Nil	
	Do.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on the loans from foreign countries.	3% to 5%	30,55,12	17,58,59	No	Nil	
	Do.	Repayment of prinicapl and payment of interest in respect of Bonds issued by the Corporation.	4% to 6%	64,25,48	61,00,48	No	Nil	
	Do.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of 5¾% Bonds, 1984 (Norification No. F.2(48)-IFI/72, dated 28/30-9-1972).	5¾%	11,00,67	11,00,67	No	Nil	
	Do.	Loan from KFW (West Germany)—Repayment of Principal and payment of interest. Guarantee Agreement dated 25-8-1972).	6%	1,63,92	.	No	Nil	
	Do.	Repayment of principal and payment of dividend in respect of the paid up Share capital of Rs. 1.65 crores, Notification No. F2(6)-IFI/72, dated 27-5-1972).	5¾%	8,80,09	8,80,09	No	Nil	The Bonds mature on 5-10-1983.

15 Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.	Guarantee for repayment of principal and payment of interest on the share capital, Bonds and Debentures issued by the Corporation and deposits accepted.	3% to 7¼%	23,75,74	22,94,74	No	Nil	
16. Delhi Financial Corporation.	(*i*) Guarantee for repayment of principal and payment of interest on share capital, bonds etc., issued by the Corporation.	3% to 6%	2,48,97	2,48,97	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Do. on *ad hoc* bonds floated by the Corporation. (Letter No. F. 6(6)/72-Fin. Genl. dated 24-3-72).	6%	34,00	34,00	No	Nil	
	(*iii*) On payment of principal and payment of dividend. Letter No. F. 6/15/71-Fin(G) (I&II), dated 11/12-7-72.	3½%	50,00	50,00	No	Nil	
17. Agricultural Refinance Corporation.	(*i*) Guarantee of the shares of the Corporation as to the repayment of principal and payment of minimum annual dividend thereon.	4¼%	5,00,00	5,00,00	No	14,14*	*Paid to the Corporation towards dividend deficits as subvention upto the end of financial year 1968-69.
	(*ii*) Do. (Notification No. F. 7-25/71-AC II, dated 24-11-71).	4½%	5,00,00	5,00,00	No	Nil	
	(*iii*) Guarantee of the bonds of the Corporation as to the repayment of the principal and payment of interest.	5¾%	19,46,27	19,46,27	No	Nil	
	(*iv*) Do. Min. of Finance (Deptt. of Banking) (Notification No. F. 7/10/71-AC II dated 16-3-72).	5¾%	8,25,00	8,25,00	No	Nil	
18. U.P. State Electricity Board.	Guarantee against *ad-hoc* suppliers credit on deferred payment items.	6%	2,55,62	4,18*	No	Nil	*As on 31-3-72.
19. Indian Farmers Fertiliser Corporation Ltd.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on loan from foreign countries U.S. AID loan No. 386-H-201.	8½%	15,75,00	10,58,35	No	Nil	Agreement signed on 18-6-1971.
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (कृषि मंत्रालय)						
20. Agriculture Re-finance Corporation	7-13/71½ Agri. Cr dated 23-2-1971.	..	12,12	12,12	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Delhi State Cooperative Bank.	27-3/68-Agri. Cr. dated 15-10-69.	6%	9,08 *As on June, 1972	6,42*	No	Nil	
22.	Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda.	Cash credit for Rs. 2 crores from Bank, Ref. No. 22-28/72-LDI dated 24-7-72.		2,00,00			Nil	No amount was borrowed under this guarantee till 31-12-72.
23.	Co-operative Banks	(*i*) For payment of the principal and interest on loans.	2% below Bank rate.	4,46,00	*95,30	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-71.
		(*ii*) Do.	1½% below Bank rate.	2,00	*67	No	Nil	*Do
		(*iii*) Do. On debenturse floated by Delhi State Co-operative Bank.	5¾%	50,00	*47,20	No	Nil	*Do
		(*iv*) Do.	5¾% to 6¼%	*31,50	Nil	No	Nil	*Do
24.	Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks.	(*i*) On debenturse floated by Pondicherry State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.	5¾% to 6%	55,00	*30,59	No	Nil	*Do
		(*ii*) On debentures floated by Pondicherry Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.	5¾% to 6¼%	31,25	*25	No	Nil	*Do
25.	35 Wholesale Consumer Co-op. Stores State/ National Federations of Wholesale Consumers Cooperative stores.	Counter guarantee to R.B.I. against its guarantees to lending banks. Liability of Government will be the least of :— (a) 25% of outstanding loans on the date of demand; or (b) actual increase in amount of loans over the amount outstanding as on 27-5-66 (applicable to banks other than Co-op. banks). The difference between amount of loans outstanding on the date of demand and an amount equal to 75% of the market value of goods pledged or 60% of the market value of goods hypothecated to the lending banks as on 27-5-66 (applicable to Co-op. banks); or	Nil	5,56,80	*5,56,80	No	Nil	*Do

	(c) Rs. 75 lakhs in the case of a Society whose members or a majority of them are other Co-op. Societies; Rs. 35 lakhs in the case of a Society located in greater Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad, and Rs. 15 lakhs in the case of Societies located elsewhere.							
	(ii) Do.	Do.		21,00	*21,00	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
26. 75 Co-operative Sugar Factories.	Continuing Jt. guarantee of Central Govt. with the concerned State Govts. on a 50 : 50 basis for repayment of principal, interest and other moneys.	7% to 9% with usual rebate of ½% for prompt and regular repayments of loans.		58,49,53	*34,29,67	Counter guarantee obtained from the Sugar Factories	Nil	*Do
27. 14 Co-operative Sugar Factories.	Do.	8⅝% to 9% with 1/2% rebate.		11,14,00	*9,43,00	Do.	Nil	*Do
28. 3 Co-operative Spinning Mills.	Do.	Do.		1,05,00	*1,05,00	No	Nil	*Do
29. Food Corporation of India.	Guarantee to SBI for cash credit accommodation to F.C.I. to the extent of 25% of amount due to the bank under cash credit arrangement subject to the maximum of Rs. 110 crores (Letter No. 2-9/67-FC C, dt. 10-12-71).		8½%	1,10,00,00	27,98,50	No	Nil	
30. Central Warehousing Corporation.	Guarantee regarding repayment of principal and payment of annual dividend. Section 5(1) of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.		3½%	15,50,00	13,00,63 on account of repayment of principal plus 45,52 on account of guaranteed dividend @ 3½%.	No	1,56,00 (Subvention)	

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

31. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	Cash credit afforded by the State Bank of India, (Letter No. 3/55/71 IST dated 30-10-71.)		7%	1,00,00	48,82	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.	Guarantee in favour of Midland Bank Ltd., for payment of 80% value of the contract plus interest against import of textile machinery from U.K.	5½% to 6½%	11,52,93	4,58,99	No	Nil	
33.	The Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation of India Ltd.	Counter guarantee to S.B.I. in respect of guarantee furnished by them for Overdraft facility provided by M/s. Credit Lyonnais, Paris to the Corporation.	9.5%	5,33	3,66	No	Nil	
34.	Shri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry.	Guarantee to the Indian Bank for a loan of Rs. 39 lakhs to the Mill.	Not applicable.	35,00	29,52	Assets and properties of the mill mortgaged to Central Government.	Nil	
35.	The Muir Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	Guarantee to the S.B.I. for loan of Rs. 80 lakhs to the Mill.	Do.	80,00 50 : 50 basis by U.P. and Central Governments.	80,00	Do. and U.P. Government.	Nil	
36.	Digvijay Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Do. For a loan and cash credit facilities.	Do.	1,74,10 50 : 50 basis by Maharashtra and Central Governments.	*1,57,46	Assets and properties mortgaged to Central and Maharashtra Governments.	Nil	*As on 30-9-72
37.	The Fort Gloster Industries Ltd.	Guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses on a loan by I.F.C. (Letter No. 6(45) Tex (D)/69 dt. 7-7-71).	8½% with a rebate of ½% on punctual payment and a subsidy of 1½% by Central Govt.	35,20	31,68	No	Nil	
38.	India United Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Guarantee to the Punjab National Bank, for cash credit facilities to the mill upto Rs. 5,35,50,000.	Not applicable.	5,35,50 50 : 50 basis by the Maharashtra and Central Governments.	3,20,13	Mortgage deed on assets and properties of the Mills is being finalised.	Nil	
39.	All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Bombay.	Guarantee upto a maximum of 90% of loss, if any, arising subject to a maximum of Rs. 97 lakhs. (Letter No. 12012/1/71-Tex (C) dated 22-5-71.)		87,30	52,72	First charge on Society's Stock in trade abroad and Second charge on those in India.	Nil	

40. M/s. Union Jute Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Guarantee to IFC to meet 80% of actual losses on a loan by IFC to the Co.	8½% p.a. with rebate of 1/2% on punctual repayment and a subsidy of 1% from Central Govt.	33,17	26,54	No	Nil	
41. M/s. Howrah Mill Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	35,78	24,26	No	Nil	
42. M/s. Kamarhatty Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	38,40	26,88	No	Nil	
43. M/s. Ganges Mfg. Co., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	12,00	8,40	No	Nil	
44. M/s. Chamdany Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	22,61	12,00	No	Nil	
45. Dalhousie Jute Co., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	35,30	28,24	No	Nil	
46. General Industrial Society Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	40,00	36,00	No	Nil	
47. The Kelvin Jute Co., Ltd.	Do. (Letter No. 6(13)-Tex (D)/69, dt. 16-4-71).	Do.	19,20	19,20	No	Nil	
48. Auckland Jute Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	36,00	32,40	Nil	Nil	
49. Khardah Co., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	3,80	2,18	Nil	Nil	
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय							
50. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	To operate cash credit account with SBI and State Bank of Patiala to the extent of Rs. 1.17 lakhs.	9¼%	1,17,00	94,93	No	Nil	
51. Delhi Development Authority.	(i) Guarantee against loan from L.I.C. to finance D.D.A's, Development Plans.	6¾% to 7%	7,00,00	5,48,00	Nil	Nil	
	(ii) Guarantee regarding payment of principal and interest on bonds floated by D.D.A.	5¾%	1,00,00	1,00,00	Nil	Nil	
52. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	Guarantee of principal and interest on loan from HUDCO. (Letter No. K-11011 (42)/71, dt. 7-2-72 and Letter No. K-11011 (31)/71, UDI dt. 28-12-72).	6½%	4,03,00	Nil*	No	Nil	*The debentures were issued in February and December, 1972.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CABINET SECRETARIAT (DEPTT. OF PERSONNEL) (मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय कार्मिक विभाग)						
53.	Central Govt. Employees Consumer Cooperative Soceity Ltd., New Delhi.	Cash Credit Account with the State Bank of India and Short Term Credit arrangements with the Food Corporation of India—Rupees Twelve lakhs and one lakh, respectively.	8.5%	13,00	7,78	Govt. have a first mortgage and charge over the entire stock-in-trade & assets belonging to the Society.	Nil	
		MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय)						
54.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi.	(*i*) Guarantee and counter-guarantee in respect of imports on deferred credit basis.	3½%	33,59,94	26,29,47	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Guarantee for cash credit accommodation with S.B.I.	1/2% above SBI advance rate, subject to minimum of 9%.	15,00,00	12,86,85	No	Nil	
55.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	Counter-guarantee given *vide* letter No. 13-39/71-HEP-II, dt. 30-6-72 for obtaining working capital requirements from S.B.I.	10½%	1,25,00	8,59	No	Nil	
56.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee to Promash Export, Moscow for deferred payment against supply of components.	3%	41,59	19,88	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Cash Credit facility with S.B.I.	2% above advance rate subject to minimum of 7½%.	2,00,00	2,96,86*	No	Nil	*The Govt. have approved 4 crores. cash credit limi
57.	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	Counter-guarantee given *vide* letters Nos. 17-2/71-HEP, dt. 18-2-72, 17-3-72 and 12-10-72 for cash credit facility with SBI.	Nil	1,20,00	8,97	No	Nil	Guarantee is being drawn up.
		MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)						
58.	Richardson & Cruddas Limited.	Guarantee for cash credit arrangements.	7½% to 11%	1,92,78	1,77,80	The agreements provide the borrower would execute a demand promissory note in favour of the guarantor.	Nil	

59. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar.	(i) Guarantee to the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 200 lakhs advanced to the Company by M/s. Wartisile A/B, Helsinki.		Nil	2,00,00	1,01,87	No		Nil
	(ii) Rs. 80 lakhs against contract with M/s. Elof Henson, Sweden.		Nil	80,00	32,86	No		Nil
60. India Electric Work Ltd., Calcutta.	Guarantee for cash credit accommodation from SBI.	½% to 1% about bank's advance rate.		1,55,00	Nil	No	Rs.2.02 crores	The Guarntee has been invoked by the SBI.
61. National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta.	Do (Letter No. LEI-31 (1)/67, dated 28-2-72).		9%	35,00	9,30	Promissory Note given by the Company.		Nil
62. Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur- 10.	Do. Letter No. LE(I)-(A), 31(1)/67, dt. 23-4-70.		9%	20,00	20,00	Do.		Nil
63. Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, Ltd., Kanpur.	Cash Credit for working Capital requirements.		9½%	75,00	75,00	No		Nil
64. Machine Tool Corpn. of India Ltd., Ajmer.	Cash Credit with SBI for working Capital requirement.	3/4% above SBI's advance rate, Minimum of 7½%.		10,00	9,94	No		Nil
65. National Small Industries Corporation.	(i) Continuing guarantee to SBI to enable the Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta Branches to open letters of credit for payment to foreign suppliers.		Nil	1,10,00	53,74	No		Nil
	(ii) Repayment of principal and payment of interest under Loan Agreement with Kreditansaet.		5½%	12,42,20	10,86,16	No		Nil
	(iii) Guarantee for the cash credit facility to be given by the SBI to the Corporation.		Nil	30,00	12,15	No		Nil
	(iv) Repayment of principal and payment of interest under loan by AID to the Corporation.		5%	7,50,00	Nil	No		Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
66.	M/s. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	(i) Bank guarantee to the SBI for cash credit arrangements. (Letter No. 1/8/71-PS Cell, dt. 5-5-71).	2% above SBI's advance rate with a minimum of 10½% per annum.	1,55,00	1,55,00	No	Nil	
		(ii) Bank guarantee to the SBI for cash credit arrangements. (Letter No. 1/8/71-PS Cell, dt. 5-5-71).	2½% above SBI's advance rate with a minimum of 11%.	20,00	20,00	No	No	
		(iii) Bank guarantee to the SBI for Ghana Packing Credit. (Letter No. 1/8/71-OS Cell, dt 5-5-71).	7%	65,00	65,00	No	No	
		(iv) Bank guarantee to the SBI for Taiwan Packing Credit.	7%	11,00	11,00	No	No	
		(v) Bank guarantee to the SBI for cash credit facilities for performance of specific contracts, guarantee against on account of payment and advances. (Letter No. 1/8/71-PS Cell, dt. 24-7-71).		1,00,00	1,00,00	No	No	
		(vi) Bank guarantee to the SBI for cash credit facilities for opening letters of credit for imports and other purchases. (Letter No. 1/8/71-PS Cell, dt. 24-7-71).		1,00,00	1,00,00	No	No	
67.	Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd., Bangalore.	Guarantee against cash credit afforded by United Commercial Bank.	9¼%	25,00	..	No	Nil	

68. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	(i) Guarantee to meet working capital requirements.	1/2% above State Bank rate subject to minimum of 9%.	3,75,00	3,75,00	No	Nil
	(ii) Counter guarantee to the S.B.I. for payment of drafts on due dates in respect of Italian credit for the import of X-ray film, Jumbo Rolls.	8%	67,34	37,66	No	Nil
69. British India Corporation Ltd. Kanpur.	Guarantee for payment of the amount due if B.I.C. does not repay the loan.	2/4% above S.B.I. advance rate with a minimum of 9%.	40,00	Nil	No	Nil
70. Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal.	(i) Cash Credit facility with S.B.I.	1/2% over State Bank rate with minimum of 9%.	24,50,00	9,73,60	No	Nil
	(ii) Counter guarantees to the S.B.I. against all claims in respect of guarantees furnished by them to the Italian Suppliers of Plant and Machinery. (Guarantee deeds of 23/2/70 and 29/4/70).	6%	1,95,04	1,26,03	No	Nil
71. Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchi.	Guarantee for payment of claims due under Agreement dt. 12-6-64 between BHF, Ltd., and M/s. Skoda Export, Czechoslovakia for rendering technical co-operation.	No Interest.	4,56,78 (including (consultant's salary)	74,08	No	Nil
72. Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., Hardwar.	(i) Guarantee for payment of all dues to M/s. Sociate Des Foreges, Paris.	..	56,58	35,70	No	Nil
	(ii) Counter Guarantee has been given by the Govt. of India to S.B.I. to execute Deferred Payment Bank Guarantee in favour V/O Prom-Mashexport, Moscow for supply of components.	..	10,22,30	5,93,15	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(iii) Guarantee for due payment against Supplies by M/s. Promosh export, Moscow.		20,39,18	19,26,81	No	Nil	
		Do. (iv) Contracts entered into in 1972.		5,17,90	5,17,64	No	Nil	
73.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Switchgear Unit, Hyderabad.	(i) Payment of all claims for the purchase agreement entered into with ASEA, Sweden and M/s. Skoda Export, Czechoslovakia,	..	11,60,46	84,53	No	Nil	
		(ii) Counter guarantee to State Bank of Hyderabad against guarantee to Italian suppliers.	..	3,95,51	3,60,10	No	Nil	
		Do. (iii) (Letter No. 17-12/69-HEM, dated 30-12-72)	..	4,56,58	4,46,32	No	Nil	
		(iv) Guarantee given by Govt. in favour of M/s. ASEA Sweden for promissory notes under purchase agreement entered for supply of components and test equipments etc. (Letter No. 9-1-71 HEM dated 27-12-72).		3,97,88	1,87,09	No	Nil	
74.	Instrumentation Ltd., Kota-5.	Guarantee against deferred payment against contracts entered into under Indo-Soviet Protocols	3%	5,13,15	4,00,25	No	Nil	
75.	Credit Institutions 176 specified under clause 2(c) of the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Scale Industries.	Guarantee extends to a portion of losses, if any, in respect of loans and advances made by the credit Institutions to Small Scale Industries.	1/10%	9,81,86,00	N.A.	No	26,40	RBI is administering the Scheme.
76.	Indian Consortium for Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Counter-guarantee to SBI against their guarantees in respect of Bid/ Performance bonds by the Consortium against their tenders.	Nil	1,50,00	77,09	No	Nil	

77. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	(i) Guarantee to State Bank of India for each credit facilities for Rs. 1 crore.	3/4% above the State Bank of India advance rate with a minimum of 7¾%	1,00,00	1,00,00	No	Nil	
	(ii) Guarantee of State Bank of India for cash credit facilities for Rs. 1.5 crores.	2% above the State Bank of India advance rate with a minimum of 9½%	1,50,00	1,50,00	No	Nil	
	(iii) Guarantee of SBI for cash credit facility for import of steel and other raw material. (Letter No. 6/13/71-PS. cell dt. 17-8-72).	1% above the SBI advance rate rising and falling therewith with a minimum of 9½%	3,00,00	3,00,000	No	Nil	
78. Gresham and Craven of India Private Ltd., Calcutta.	Guarantee to SBI for Cash Credit facility for Rs. 40 lakhs (Letter No. 2/1/72-PS Cell dt. 11-4-72.		40,00	40,00	No	Nil	Formal guarantee is yet to be executed.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय

79. Tata Power Co. Ltd., Tata H.E. Power Supply Co. Ltd. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Payment of principal interest and other charges as per Loan Agreements between borrower and IBRD on loan Nos. 106/N & 164/N	4¾% to 5⅝%	11,23,58	4,23,23	Counter guarantees obtained from the Companies	Nil	The maximum amount represents actual amount utilised.
80. M/s. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	General Bank Gurantee and guarantee for Cash Credit accommodation.	9¼%	2,80,00	2,02,45	No	Nil	1% p.a. as Bank charges.
81. Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Boards.	For the due and punctual payments of the promissory notes issued by the State Electricity Board.	6%	1,33,74	49,48	No	Nil	The interest is free of income tax.
82. J & K Minerals, Govt. of J. & K.	Do.	6%	30,70	10,61	No	Nil	
83. Ukai Project, Govt. of Gujarat.	Do.	3% per ½ year plus 1/12% monthly Commitment fee on unsued balances.	43,09	16,95	No	Nil	
84. Damodar Valley Corporation.	Guarantee on repayment of principal and payment of intersest on DVC Bonds 1982-83.	5¾%	16,77,50	16,77,50	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय						
85.	Fertilizer Corporation of India. (*i*) Naya Nangal Unit.	Counter guarantee against State Bank of India's guarantee to foreign suppliers.	6.5%	10,25,60	20,14	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Durgapur Project.	Payment of Instalments due on account of equipment supplied to Ammonia and Urea Plants.	5.75%	17,74,32	10,78,15	No	Nil	
	(*iii*) Barauni Project.	Payment for supplies made by M/s. Montecatini.	5.75%	17,18,98	11,81,18	No	Nil	
	(*iv*) Namrup Projects.	Do.	5.75%	17,80,13	12,23.19	No	Nil	
	(*v*) Sindri Unit.	Payment to M/s. Sepulchre for supplies and in respect of Contract with M/s. Techno-expert.	2.25% to 5.75%	3,03,58	2,54,84	No	Nil	
	(*vi*) Ramagundam and Talcher Project.	Counter-guarantee to SBI against its guarantee to M/s Montecatini (letter No. 64 (16)/70-fer II, dt. 3-2-71.)	5.90%	32,61,69	32,61,69	No	Nil	
86.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division).	Limit for opening letters of credit through SBI to the extent of Rs. 15 crores at any one time.	Nil	15,00,00	13,28,00	No	Nil	Out of the total of Rs. 15 crores guaranteed Rs. 3.50 crores allocated to Refineries Division.
87.	Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division).	Counter Guarantee to State Bank of India, against guarantees for payment of all drafts drawn.	5.25% to 6%	10,53,01	8,42,81	No	Nil	

88. Indian Oil Corporation (Pipe-lines Division)	(i) Counter guarantee to SBI for due and punctual payment of supplies and other charges.	6%	13,68,19	3,38,68	No	Nil
	(ii) Guarantee as primary obligor for the due and punctual payment of the contract price and interest and other charges under the contract entered by Indian Oil Corporation & M/s. Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha Ltd., M/s. Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan.	6%	5,38,79	Nil	No	Nil
89. Lube India Limited.	Guarantee for repaymnt of principal and payment of interest/commitment fee in U.S. Dollars loan arranged by Lube India Ltd. to meet part of the foreign exchange component in respect of purchases outside India of Capital Plant & Machinery for Lube Refinery as per loan.	7¼% + ½% Commitment fee.	5,62,50	3,52,60	No	Nil
90. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.	Deed of guarantee dated 31-8-57 for Rs. 1,42,50,000 executed by the Govt. of India in favour of the Industrial Finance Corporation for the outstanding amount of loans mentioned under Col. 5.	7% p.a. with a rebate of ½% p.a.	1,42,50	35,00	No	Nil
91. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	(i) Cash credit facilities from the State Bank of India. (Letter No. 8(26)/71-Ch. III, dated 15-12-71). Do.		4,45,00	4,45,00	No	Nil
	(ii) Letter No. 3(22)/72 CL III, dt. 26-2-72 and letter No. 8(26)/71-CL III, dt. 14-9-72).		2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
92.	M/s. Fertilisers and Chemicals Trav. Ltd., Udyogamandal P.O.	(*i*) Counter guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Societa Italiana Impianti for the payment of bills of exchange covering Principal and Interest @ 5.75% p.a. in respect of equipment for Ammonia Plant imported for Cochin Fertiliser Project.	5¾%	10,31,41	6,64,87	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Counter guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Montecatini Edison S. p.a. for the payment of Bills of Exchange covering Principal and Interest @ 5.75% p.a. in respect of equipment for Urea Plant imported for Cochin Fertiliser Project.	5¾%	5,73,13	3,63,39	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Counter guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Nuovo Pagnon for the payment of Bills of Exchange covering Principal and Interest @ 6% p.a. including credit insurance charges in respect of equipment imported for the conversion and purification section of the Cochin Fertiliser Project.	6%	1,65,51	1,08,74	No	Nil	
		(*iv*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest and other charges to I.F.C.	4% to 7%	3,06,00	72,50	No	Nil	
93.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee to indemnify the agreements between C.R.L. and U.S. Banks.		14,28,57	6,03,17	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Guarantee for new		1,98,41	27,91	No	Nil	

	dollar loan, from Phillips Petroleum International Corp., Panama as per guarantee agreement dt. 31-12-67.						
94. Madras Refineries Ltd.	In respect of agreement dated 10-6-67.	5½%	16,46,36	7,97,05	No	Nil	
95. Madras Fertilisers Limited	(*i*) Guarantee against debentures issued by the company and for amount payable by the company pursuant to the Laon and Purchase Agreement in respect of Debenture A Series Notes, between the President of India and Chemical Bank Trust Company, New York.	5½%	4,23,63	4,23,63	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Guarantee for payment of freight to Railways.	Nil	6,00	6,00	No	Nil	
96. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	(*i*) For payment of accepted drafts on due dates.	6 %	13,18,80	3,28,51	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Guarantee to meet service charges of french contractors.		6,11,00	32,12	No	Nil	
97. Hindustan Organic Chemicals.	(*i*) Gurantee to the SBI for opening letters of credit. (No. 9(43)/66-ch. III, dt. 6-7-71).		1,25,00	1,25,00	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Do. (Letter No. 9(20)/71-CH-III, dt. 1-2-72).		50,00	50,00	No	Nil	
98. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Cash/credit facilities. (Letter No. A & I-14(4)/72, dated 28-10-1972)	Not specified.	1,00,00	No amount has been taken by H.I. Ltd. so far	The movable assets of H.I. L. have been hypothicated to the S.B.I.	Nil	The guarantee will be valid up to 31-3-73 in the first instance.
		MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS					
99. Ahmadpur Katwa Rly. Co. I.td.	The amount of guarantee is limited to make up the net receipts of the Rly. Co. upto 3½% p.a. on its paid up share capital. When the net receipts of the Co. exceed the minimum amount on its paid up share capital @ 5% p.a. Such excess is divided equally between the Govt. and the Company.	3½%	17,24	17,24	Nc	60	This line is worked by the central Govt. through the agency of the Railway Administration.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100. Futwah-Islampur Light Rly. Co. Limited.	Do.	3½%	11,50	11,50	No	75	This line is at present worked by the Company.
101. Bankura Damodar River Rly. Co. Limited.	Do.	3½%	34,00	34,00	No	1.19	This line is worked by the Central Govt. through the agency of the Rly. Admn.
102. Chaparmuk-Silghat Railway Co. Ltd.	Do.	3½%	31,00	31,00	No		Do.
103. Katakhal-Lala Bazar Railway Co. Ltd.	Do.	3⅛%	8,91	8,91	No		Do.
104 Central Provinces Railways Co. Ltd.	If the net earnings do not yield a dividend of 5% on the paid up capital of the Co. the shortfall is made good by the Govt. by way of rebate limited to the net earnings derived by the Central Railway from the traffic interchanged with the Central Provinces Railways. If the net earnings of the Co. exceed 5% the excess amount is equally divided between the Govt. and Co.	5%	94,00	94,00	No		Do.
		MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT					
105. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee for the loans advanced by the Shipping Development Fund Committee.	3%	10,98,00	28,19,02	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Counter guarantee to SBI against their guarantees to foreign Suppliers.	3% to 6%	16,09,00		No	Nil	
	(*iii*) Guarantees in favour of Yugoslav Bank for Foriegn Trade for due and punctual payment of instalments due.	3%	39,49,20		No	Nil	
	(*iv*) Gurantee for payment against the supply of spare parts by the Yugoslavian Suppliers.	3%	7,01		No	Nil	
	(*v*) Guarantee against overdraft facility with S.B.I.	8½%	5,00,00		No	Nil	

106. The South India Shipping Corporation, Madras.	Guarantee bonds for payment of principal and interest.	5½%	14,33,39	9,13,78	The ships have been mortgaged to the S.D.F.C.	Nil	
107. Mogul Lines Ltd.	Guarantee against German Consortium of Bank's credit for purchase of an Oil Tanker.	5 1/2%	6,87,37	4,05,41	The ships have been mortgaged to the S.D.F.C.	Nil	
108. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	Guarantee bond for payment of principal and interest in respect of ships constructed.	..	3,06,00	2,89,80	Do.	Nil	
109. Damodar Bulk Carrier Ltd.	Do.	3%	8,43,00	4,72,13	Do.	Nil	
110. Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.	Do.	5 1/2%	6,45,29	37,40	Do.	Nil	
111. Surrendra Overseas Ltd.	Do.	Do.	5,05,00	2,62,93	Do.	Nil	
112. Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd., New Delhi.	Indemnification of the State Bank of India for and against all claims and demands on the Banks in respect of guarantee bonds issued by it in favour of the Mitsubishi Shipyard, Japan in respect of eleven ships constructed by the Company in Japanese Shipyard.	Nil	27,63,70	*2,94,50	Do.	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
113. Hindustan Shipyard Limited	Payment of principal, interest and other charges. [Letter No. Sy-5(4)71, dt. 6-8-71].	Prevailing SBI rate	1,00,00	Nil	Demand Promissory Note executed by the Shipyard.	Nil	
114. Calcutta Port Commissioners	(*i*) Primary obligation for the entire amounts of loans 1st I.B.R.D. and 2nd I.B.R.D.	5 1/2% to 5 3/4%	34,69,49	*22,82,06	No.	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
	(*ii*) Against purchase of 13 diesel locomotives financed by Canadian Development Loan Assistance.	3/4%	1,46,74	*1,46,74	Rupee equivalent of amounts drawn deposited by the Commissioner with Government.	Nil	* Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(*iii*) To meet the foreign exchange component of diesel launch for Haldia Dock Project financed by loan from the Netherlands Investment Bank.	Not known.	30,53	*30,53	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
115.	Madras Port Trust	(*i*) For the purchase of plant and equipment for port development works.	5 1/2%	7,29,80	3,53,36	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) For the acquisition of a Tug for Oil Dock.	6%	30,10	19,74	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) For dredging the outer dock of Madras Harbour.	7 1/2%	1,44,38	97,84	No	Nil	
116.	Visakhapatnam Port	(*i*) For 150 ton floating crane Dutch—Credit 90% of the Contract Value.	6%	99,54 plus interest	96,45	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) For the supply, construction and installation of one Bucket Wheel Reclaimer-West German Credit.	Do.	27,12 plus interest	27,30	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) 53/4% Vishakapatnam Port Trust Bonds, 1984 and floatation of debenture Loan. (Letter No. 17-PG (S)/72 dated 8-6-72 and dated 11-8-72).	53/4%	2,20,00	2,20,00	No	No	
117.	Marmugao Port Trust	Guarantee given in favour of Nederlandsche Handle Moats-chappi M.V. Amsterdem for the purchase of Dredger "Zuhari".	5½%	1,65,00	*43,98	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
118.	Cochin Port Trust	Guarantee for punctual payment in respect of supplies received from Holland and West Germany.	6%	97,69	*58.02	No	Nil	*Do. Guarantee given in foreign currency

		I.'s ad- a mi-	1,50,00 plus interest	*	No	Nil	*The principal to gether with interest has since been paid to the SBI.
119. Cent Tra Lu	arantee dit acco of the Re red by Calc Court. (ii) Cash Facility	ove S.B.I.'s ad- rate with a minimum of 9%	90,00 plus interest	88,21	No	Do.	
	MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)						
120. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	..a.h Credit ..ion given S.	1½% above SBI advance rate with a minimum of 10%	14,25,00	14,25,00	No	Nil	
121. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	(i) G..ntee for cash cred accommodation given to the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 20 crores.	At SBI's advance rate on first Rs. 16 crores and at ½% above advance rate on the remaining Rs. 4 crores	20,00,000	13,22,94	No	Nil	
	(ii) Full and timely payment by H. S. L. of its payment obligation under various foreign credits.	2% to 3%	1,03,43,28	9,66,39	No	Nil	
	(iii) Additional Guarantee for Cash Credit accommodation given by SBI to HSL to the extent of Rs. 10 crores Department of Steel letter No. COY (1)-12 (26)/72 dated 16-9-72 (for a period of six months only.)	Advance rate minimum 8½% per annum on outstanding with monthly rates	10,00,00	—	No	Nil	
122. Bolani Ores Ltd.	Guarantee for payment by Govt. to the State Bank of India, Calcutta, for the mechanisation Scheme of the Iron Ore mines at Bolani.	2½% above SBI advance rate.	1,00,00	1,00,00	No	Nil	50.5% of the share capital of the company is held by the Govt.
123. Mysore Iron & Steel	Surety for the due and punctual payment of principal and interest.	3% to 5½%	18,01,07	*15,18,58	No	N	
124. Bokaro Steel Limited	Guarantee against deferred payment for equipments.	No interest.	5,41,54	2,24,03			

1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	
125.	Tribeni Structurals, Ltd., Naini.	Renewed Guarantee for Cash Credit facility with S.B.I.	Nil	60,00				
126.	National Mineral Development Corporation.	Cash credit facility for Iron Ore Projects at Kiriburu & Bailadila and Diamond Mining Project at Panna.	6% to 8%	65,00	18,68*			
127.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	Guarantee of Loan from SBI for working capital of the corporation (Letter No. 4/98/-67/ CX dated 29-8-1968).	Present rate 9% i.e. ½% over the advance rate of the Bank.	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil	
	The Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	(i) Counter Guarantee to the SBI in respect o Bank Guarantee extendfed by SBI in connection with the payments totalling Rs. 1,44,67,100 to be made by BALCO to M/s. Chemokoplex of Hungary for technical assistance for the Korba Alumina Plant and Indemnification of SBI against any loss or damage incurred in connection with the guaran-	Nil	1,44,67	15,94	No	Nil	
		(Letto o. 59, d. 12 (61) Met/ 1-1962).	Nil	4,80	Nil	No	Nil	
129.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	f wharfage warehouse harges payhay Port	No interest payable.	24,40	*24,40	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
	l Coal Development Ltd.,	spect na- nt	Nil	16,79,56	9,70,55	No	Nil	

119. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	(i) Guarantee of cash credit account liabilities of R.S.N. Co. with the SBI transferred to C.I.W.T.C. by Calcutta High Court.	¾% above S.B.I.'s advance rate with a minimum of 7¾%	1,50,00 plus interest	*	No	Nil	*The principal together with interest has since been paid to the SBI.
	(ii) Cash Credit Account Facility from the SBI.	2% above S.B.I.'s advance rate with a minimum of 9%	90,00 plus interest	88.21	No	Do.	
		MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)					
120. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Guarrantee for Cash Credit accommodation given to S.B.I.	1½% above SBI advance rate with a minimum of 10%	14,25,00	14,25,00	No	Nil	
121. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	(i) Guarantee for cash credit accommodation given to the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 20 crores.	At SBI's advance rate on first Rs. 16 crores and at ½% above advance rate on the remaining Rs. 4 crores	20,00,000	13,22,94	No	Nil	
	(ii) Full and timely payment by H. S. L. of its payment obligation under various foreign credits.	2% to 3%	1,03,43,28	9,66,39	No	Nil	
	(iii) Additional Guarantee for Cash Credit accommodation given by SBI to HSL to the extent of Rs. 10 crores Department of Steel letter No. COY (1)-12 (26)/72 dated 16-9-72 (for a period of six months only.)	Advance rate minimum 8½% per annum on outstanding with monthly rates	10,00,00	—	No	Nil	
122. Bolani Ores Ltd.	Guarantee for payment by Govt. to the State Bank of India, Calcutta, for the mechanisation Scheme of the Iron Ore mines at Bolani.	2½% above SBI advance rate.	1,00,00	1,00,00	No	Nil	50.5% of the share capital of the company is held by the Govt.
123. Mysore Iron & Steel	Surety for the due and punctual payment of principal and interest.	3% to 5½%	18,01,07	*15,18,58	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
124. Bokaro Steel Limited	Guarantee against deferred payment for equipments.	No interest.	5,41,54	2,24,03	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
125.	Tribeni Structurals, Ltd., Naini.	Renewed Guarantee for Cash Credit facility with S.B.I.	Nil	60,00	*60,00	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
126.	National Mineral Development Corporation.	Cash credit facility for Iron Ore Projects at Kiriburu & Bailadila and Diamond Mining Project at Panna.	6% to 8%	65,00	18,68*	No	Nil	*Represents over drawal as per Cash Book of the Project on 31-12-72.
127.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	Guarantee of Loan from SBI for working capital of the corporation (Letter No. 4/98/-67/ CX dated 29-8-1968).	Present rate 9% i.e. ½% over the advance rate of the Bank.	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil	
	The Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	(i) Counter Guarantee to the SBI in respect o Bank Guarantee extendfed by SBI in connection with the payments totalling Rs. 1,44,67,100 to be made by BALCO to M/s. Chemokoplex of Hungary for technical assistance for the Korba Alumina Plant and Indemnification of SBI against any loss or damage incurred in connection with the guarantee.	Nil	1,44,67	15,94	No	Nil	
		(ii) Do. (Letter No. 12 (61) Met/69, dt. 31-1-1962).	Nil	4,80	Nil	No	Nil	
129.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Payment of wharfage demurrage warehouse and other charges payable to Bombay Port Authorities.	No interest payable.	24,40	*24,40	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
130.	National Coal Development Corpn. Ltd.,	(i) Guaranttee in respect of payment for machinery equipment etc. and counter guarantee to the SBI in respect of import of plant and machinery from USSR.	Nil	16,79,56	9,70,55	No	Nil	

131. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. Nagpur.	Guarantee for over draft to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs.	Bank rate	Agreement not yet entered into.	50,00	*	Nil	*Govt. will have a second mortgage on the plant equipment and other assets of the Co.
132. Organisation for the Management of Coking Coal Mines, Dhanbad.	Counter guarantee in favour of custodian General organisation for the Management of Coking Coal Mines to enable him to meet the capital requirements of the new organisation.	..	2,50,00	*2,50,00	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
133. Bharat Gold Mines, Ltd.	Establishing overdraft facilities with S. B. I. Mysore. (Min. of S&M) Deptt. of Mines letter No. F. 4/4/72-Met. IV, dated 18-3-72 and 25-9-1972).	2% p.a. over and above the SBI rate with a minimum of 10½ % per annum with quarterly rests or compounded quarterly.	50,00	Nil	No	Nil	
134. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Over draft guarantee of Rs. 5 crores.		5,00,00	5,00,00	..	..	

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)

135. Air India	(i) Repayment of principal and payment of interest on 3½% Air India Corpn. Bonds 1953-58.	3½%	2,54,00	1	No	Nil	
	(ii) Payment of principal and interst on loans.	6% to 8 %	66,56,71	53,19,38	No	Nil	
	(iii) Guarantee for repayment of principal, payment of interest etc. against loan for the purchase of new aircrafts.	6% to 8 %	25,77,69	23,10,16	No	Nil	
136. Indian Airlines Corporation.	(i) Repayment of principal and interest on 3½ % IAC Bonds, 1953-58.	3½%	2,62,31	.. *	No	Nil	*Negligible

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(*ii*) Guarantee punctual payment of all instalments by the Indian Airlines Corporation in respect of planes and spares/purchased from firms in Holland and U.K.	5½% to 7¾%	3,26,89	1,37,85	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Guarantee for payment of principal, interest, etc. against credit extended by Manufactures Hanover Trust Company, U.S. Eximbank and the Boeing Co., for the purchase of Seven Boeing 737 aircrafts. (Loan Agreement of 10th June, 1970).	6% and 1½% over the Euro Dollar Rate.	20,33,43	16,92,91	No	Nil	

विषय-सूची

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10 M of Fin./73—95

आयोजना तथा बजट का पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध
PLAN-BUDGET
1973-74

प्रस्तावना
INTRODUCTION

1973-74 में केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए 2,654 करोड़ रुपये की रकम के परिव्यय की परिकल्पना की गयी है जिनमें 2,013 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था विभिन्न अनुदानों की मांगों में की गयी है और 641 करोड़ रुपये बजट संबंधी अतिरिक्त साधनों से पूरे किये जाएंगे।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में 1974-75 की राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं पर परिव्यय के संबंध में सहायता के लिए 911 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

1973-74 में आयोजना के लिए की गयी कुल व्यवस्था 1972–73 में की गयी व्यवस्था की तुलना में इस प्रकार है :—

	बजट 1972-73	बजट 1973-74
	(करोड़ रुपयों में)	
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना		
(क) अनुदानों की मांगों में व्यवस्था . . .	1,924@	2,013@
(ख) बजट संबंधी अतिरिक्त साधनों से पूरा किया जान वाला .	518	641
जोड़— . .	2,442	2,654
2. राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजनाओं पर परिव्यय के संबंध में सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था	920*	911

विवरण I में 1973-74 और 1974-75 के बजट में सम्मिलित प्रत्येक मंत्रालय विभाग के केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय के लिए व्यवस्था का सार दिया गया है। विकास के शीर्षकों और मंत्रालय/विभागों के अनुसार इस बजट का वितरण विवरण II में दिया गया है। विवरण III में राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं पर परिव्यय के संबंध में सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1973-74 के बजट में शामिल की गयी 920 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था का स्थूल ब्यौरा दिया गया है तथा विकास शीर्षकों के अनुसार उस व्यवस्था की रकम का ब्यौरा दिल्ली आदि जैसे संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक के लिए, जिनके अलग विधान मण्डल नहीं है, विवरण IV में दिया गया है।

*वर्ष के दौरान प्रदत्त 55 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त सहायता को छोड़कर।

@स्थूल रूप से क्षेत्रवार वितरण अगले पृष्ठ पर दी गयी सारणी में दिया गया है।

The Outlay in 1973-74 on Central Plan is envisaged at Rs. 2,654 crores, comprising Rs. 2,013 crores provided in the various Demands for Grants and Rs. 641 crores to be met from extra budgetary resources.

The Central Government's Budget also provides Rs. 911 crores for assistance towards outlay on State and Union Territory Plans for 1973-74.

The total provisions for Plan in 1973-74 compare with those of 1972-73 as follows:—

	Budget 1972-73	Budget 1973-74
	(In crores of Rs.	
1. Central Plan		
(a) Provision in the Demands for Grants	1,924@	2,013@
(b) Met from extra budgetary resources	518	641
Total	2,442	2,654
2. Provision for assistance towards outlay on State and Union Territory Plans	920*	911

Statement I gives a summary of the provisions for Central Plan outlay of each Ministry/Department included in the Budget for 1973-74 and 1974-75. The distribution of this provision, by Heads of Development and by Ministries/Departments, is given in Statement II. Statement III gives the broad particulars of the provision of Rs. 920 crores, included in the Central Government's Budget for 1973-74 for assistance towards outlay on State and Union Territory Plans and the amount thereof, by Heads of Development, for each such Union Territory, like Delhi, etc. as do not have a separate Legislature, is given in Statement IV.

*Excluding Rs. 55 crores of additional assistance provided during the year.

@A broad sectoral distribution is given in the Table on next page.

सारणी I

TABLE I

केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजना के लिए बजट संबंधी सहायता

BUDGETARY SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL PLAN 1973-74

क्षेत्र Sector	बजट सम्बन्धी सहायता Budgetary Support 1972-73	1973-74
	(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In Crores of Rs.)	
कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम 1. Agriculture & Allied Programmes	278	250
सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण 2. Irrigation & Flood Control	5	5
बिजली 3. Power	88	115
उद्योग और खनिज 4. Industry & Minerals	513	485
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग 5. Village & Small Industries	32	25
परिवहन और संचार 6. Transport & Communications	465	429
सामाजिक सेवाएं 7. Social Services	385	445
अन्य कार्यक्रम 8. Other Programmes	21	20
पंचम आयोजना के सम्बन्ध में अग्रिम कार्यवाही 9. Advance action for Fifth Plan	..	150
TOTAL	1,787	1,924

विवरण I

STATEMENT I

केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए मंत्रालय/विभागवार बजट व्यवस्था का सारांश

MINISTRY/DEPART MENT-WISE SUMMARY OF BUDGET PROVISIONS FOR CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	मंत्रालय/विभाग Ministry/Department	विकास का शीर्षक Head of Developement	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1972-73			बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1973-74		
			केन्द्रीय आयोजना Central Plan	केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजना Centrally Sponsored Plan	जोड़ आयोजना Total Plan	केन्द्रीय आयोजना Central Plan	केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजना Centrally Sponsored Plan	जोड़ आयोजना Total Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम Agriculture and Allied Programmes	220,77	27,15	247,92	191,49	28,51	220,00
		विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं Special Welfare Schemes	7,45	..	7,45	7,45	..	7,45
		Total—Ministry of Agriculture	228,22	27,15	255,37	198,94	28,51	227,45
2.	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE	उद्योग और खनिज Industry & Minerals	2,52	..	2,52	2,36	15	2,52
		ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग Village and Small Industries	24,38	..	24,38	19,58	..	19,58
		जोड़—वाणिज्य मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Commerce	26,90	..	26,90	21,94	15	22,09

विवरण I—(जारी)

STATEMENT I—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
संचार मंत्रालय 3. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS		उद्योग और खनिज Industry and Minerals . . .	85	..	85	20	..	20
		अन्य संचार Other Communications . . .	2,77	..	2,77	3,89	..	3,89
		डाक और तार Posts & Telegraphs	53,00	..	53,00*	11,00	..	11,00*
		जोड़—संचार मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Communications .	56,62	..	56,62	15,09	..	15,09
शिक्षा मंत्रालय 4. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION		शिक्षा Education	48,77	5,78	54,55	43,43	7,20	50,63
		वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान Scientific Research	17	..	17	17	..	17
		विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं Special Welfare Schemes . . .	30,00	..	30,00	30,00	..	30,00
		जोड़—शिक्षा विभाग Total—Deptt. of Education. . .	78,94	5,78	84,72	73,60	7,20	80,80
समाज कल्याण विभाग 5. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE		समाज कल्याण Social Welfare	26,00	40	26,40	22,48	40	22,88
वित्त मंत्रालय 6. MINISTRY OF FINANCE		कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम Agriculture & Allied Programmes .	30,00	..	30,00	30,00	..	30,00

*आन्तरिक साधनों को छोड़कर

*Excluding Internal Resources.

विवरण I—(जारी)

STATEMENT I—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
वित्त मंत्रालय—(जारी) MINISTRY OF FINANCE—(Contd).		उद्योग और खनिज Industry & Minerals	9,63	..	9,63	14,94	..	14,49
		विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं Special Welfare Schemes	27,00	..	27,00	27,00	..	27,00
		जोड़—वित्त मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Finance	66,63	..	66,33	71,94	..	71,94
स्वास्थ्य विभाग 7. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH		स्वास्थ्य Health	10,23	29,98	40,21	10,06	21,94	32,00
परिवार नियोजन विभाग 8. DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY PLANNING		परिवार नियोजन Family Planning	7,00	56,17	63,17	5,93	48,92	54,85
भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय 9. MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES		उद्योग और खनिज Industry & Minerals	28,68	..	28,68	18,81	..	18,81
गृह मंत्रालय 10. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		पिछड़े वर्ग का कल्याण Welfare of Backward Classes	..	14,47	14,47	..	12,12	12,12
		अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes	68	..	68	61	..	61
		जोड़—गृह मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Home Affairs	68	14,47	15,15	61	12,12	12,73
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय 11. MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT		उद्योग और खनिज Industry & Minerals	21,78	..	21,78	21,11	..	21,11

विवरण I—(जारी)
STATEMENT I—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय—(जारी)	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—(Contd.)	ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग Village & Small Industries	4,55	3,17	7,72	2,59	2,99	5,58
		विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं Special Welfare Schemes	13,00	..	13,00	13,00	..	13,00
		जोड़—औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of I.D.	39,33	3,17	42,50	36,70	2,99	39,69
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	12. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING	प्रसारण Broadcasting	8,03	..	8,03	10,00	..	10,00
		अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes	1,47	..	1,47	1,92	..	1,92
		जोड़—सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of I.&B.	9,50	..	9,50	11,92	..	11,92
सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय	13. MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER	सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण Irrigation & Flood Control	4,87	..	4,87	4,50	..	4,50
		बिजली Power	44,78	11,50	56,28	71,25	13,75	85,00
		फरक्का बांध Farakka Barrage	11,14	..	11,14	7,00	..	7,00
		विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाए Special Welfare Schemes	8,96	..	8,96	8,96	..	8,96
		जोड़—सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Irrigation & Power	69,75	11,50	81,25	91,71	13,75	105,46

विवरण I—(जारी)

STATEMENT I—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
श्रम और नियोजन विभाग 14. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT		श्रम कल्याण और शिल्पकारों को प्रशिक्षण Labour Welfare and Craftsmen Training	2,33	12	2,45	2,01	6	2,07
		आवासन और नगर विकास Housing & Urban Development	42	..	42	14	..	1
		जोड़—श्रम और नियोजन मंत्रालय Total—Deptt. of Labour and Employment	2,75	12	2,87	2,15	6	2,21
पुनर्वास विभाग 15. DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION		अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes	15,86	..	15,86	14,61	..	14,61
विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय 16. MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS		आवासन और नगर विकास Housing & Urban Development	1	..	1	1	..	1
पेट्रोलियम विभाग 7. DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM		उद्योग और खनिज Industry & Minerals	19,56	..	19,56	..	..	..
रसायन विभाग 18. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS		उद्योग और खनिज Industry & Minerals	95,45	..	95,45	134,00	..	134,00
योजना मंत्रालय 19. MINISTRY OF PLANNING		अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes	1,56	..	1,56	1,25	..	1,25
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय 20. MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT		उद्योग और खनिज Industry & Minerals	15,27	..	15,27	10,00	..	10,00
		सड़क Roads	70,00	7,53	77,53	72,95	7,05	80,0

विवरण I—(जारी)
STATEMENT I—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय—(जारी)		सड़क परिवहन						
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT—(Contd.)		Road Transport	4,64	..	4,64	2,00	..	2,00
		अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन						
		Inland Water Transport	2,27	1,21	3,48	1,00	1,00	2,00
		बड़े बन्दरगाह						
		Major Ports	59,58	..	59,58	45 05	..	45,05
		छोटे बन्दरगाह						
		Minor Ports	..	2,86	2,86	..	95	95
		नौवहन						
		Shipping	52,15	..	52,15	65,00	..	65,00
		प्रकाश स्तम्भ						
		Lighthouses	1,47	..	1,47	2,00	..	2,00
		विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं						
		Special Welfare Schemes	90	..	90	90	..	90
		जोड़—नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय						
		Total—Ministry of Shipping & Transport	206,28	11,60	217,88	198,90	9,00	207,90
इस्पात विभाग		उद्योग और खनिज						
21. DEPARTMENT OF STEEL		Industry & Minerals	215,66	..	215,66	178,83	..	178,85
खान विभाग		उद्योग और खनिज						
22. DEPARTMENT OF MINES		Industry & Minerals	79,22	..	79,22	89,65	..	89 63
		विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं						
		Special Welfare Schemes	1,00	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,00
		जोड़—खान विभाग						
		Total—Department of Mines	80,22	..	80,22	90,65	..	90,65

विवरण I--(जारी)

STATEMENT I—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	पर्यटन						
23.	MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION	Tourism	8,95	..	8,95	7,00	..	7,00
		असैनिक हवाई परिवहन Civil Air Transport	20,81	..	20,81	20,76	..	20,76
		जोड़--पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	29,76	..	29,76	27,76	..	27,76
	निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	आवासन और नगर विकास						
24.	MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING	Housing & Urban Development	10,85	..	10,85	6,85	..	6,85
		जलपूर्ति और सफाई योजनाएं Water Supply & Sanitation Schemes	16	89	1,05	16	87	1,03
		अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes	1,53	..	1,53	1,50	..	1,50
		विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं Special Welfare Schemes	35,44	..	35,44	35,44	..	35,44
		जोड़-- निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of W & H	47,98	89	48,87	43,95	87	44,82
	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	बिजली						
25.	DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY	Power	31,43	..	31,43	30,00	..	30,00
		उद्योग और खनिज Industry and Minerals	24,01	..	24,01	15,25	..	15,25

विवरण 1—(जारी)
STATEMENT I—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
परमाणु उर्जा विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (Contd.)		वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण Scientific Research	13,37	..	13,37	11,11	..	11,11
		जोड़—परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग Total—Department of Atomic Energy	68,81	..	68,81	56,36	..	56,36
संस्कृति विभाग 26. DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE		शिक्षा Education	2,90	1,85	4,75	3,12	1,52	4,64
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग 27. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY		वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान Scientific Research	13,07	..	13,07	10,79	..	10.79
		विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं Special Welfare Schemes	1,25	..	1,25	1,25	..	1,25
		जोड़—विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग TOTAL—Deptt. of Science & Technology	14,32	..	14,32	12,04	..	12,04
अंतरिक्ष विभाग 28. DEPARTMENT OF SPACE		वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान Scientific Research	15,76	..	15,76	11,00	..	11,00
पूर्ति विभाग 29. DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY		अन्य व्यय Other Expenditure	4	..	4	4	..	4
रेलें 30. RAILWAYS			158,70	..	158,70*	172,00	..	172,00*
शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिये जोरदार योजनाएं 31. CRASH SCHEMES FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED			..	..	..	100,00	..	100,00
पांचवीं आयोजना के लिए अग्रिम कार्यवाही 32. ADVANCE ACTION FOR THE FIFTH PLAN			..	..	..	150,00	..	150,00
		कुल जोड़ Grand Total	1624,10	163,08	1787,18	1776,40	147,43	1923,83

*आन्तरिक साधनों को छोड़कर
*Excluding internal resources

विवरण II
STATEMENT II

केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिये विकास शीर्षकों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्था

PROVISIONS FOR CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

1973-74 की अनुदानों की मांगों के साथ संबंध

Links with Demands for Grants, 1973-74

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

क्र० सं० No.	विकास का शीर्षक Head of Development	मंत्रालय/विभाग Ministry/Department	बजट के साथ संबंध Link with Budget		बजट अनुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimates 1972-73			बजट अनुमान, 1973-74 Budget Estimates, 1973-74		
			मांग संख्या Demand No.	वर्ग, शीर्षक आदि Group Head, Etc.	केन्द्रीय आयोजन आयोजना Central Plan	केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजना Centrally Sponsored Plan	जोड़ आयोजना Total Plan	केन्द्रीय आयोजना Central Plan	केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजना Centrally Sponsored Plan	जोड़ आयोजना Total Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम	कृषि मंत्रालय	कृषि विभाग	ग–वैज्ञानिक विभाग						
I.	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED PROGRAMMES	Ministry of Agriculture.	1. Department of Agriculture	C. Scientific Departments	1.62	..	1.62	2.66	..	2.66
			कृषि	क–कृषि						
		(i) कृषि विभाग Department of Agriculture	2. Agriculture	A. Agriculture	25,80.05	0.98	25,81.03	28,45,04	1.10	28,46.14
				ग–विविध C. Miscellaneous	5.95	..	5.95	8.16	..	8.16
				घ–राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान D. Grants-in-aid to State & Union Territory Governments	25,31.53	13,09.50	38,41.03	27,42.87	16,55.81	43,98.68

विवरण II--(जारी)
STATEMENT II—(Contd.)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम (जारी)		कृषि विभाग (जारी)		ङ–कृषि सुधार और अनुसंधान की योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED PROGRAMMES (Contd.)		Department of Agriculture (Contd.)		E. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement & Research	45.40	..	45.40	41.44	..	41.44
				च–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				F. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	3,60.00	..	3,60.00	389.08	..	389.08
				छ–अन्य निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				G. Capital Outlay on Other Works	40.00	..	40.00	21.00	..	21.00
				ज–ऋण और अग्रिम						
				I. Loans & Advances	1,15.00	..	1,15.00	1,65.00	1,02.00	2.67.00
			मीनक्षेत्र 25—Fisheries	क–कृषि						
				A. Agriculture	1,87.50	..	1,87.50	1,72.38	..	1,72.38
				ख–राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
				B. Grants-in-aid to State & Union Territory Governments	3.00	90.15	93.15	18.00	90.11	1,08.11

विवरण II–(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम (जारी)		कृषि विभाग (जारी)		ग–कृषि सुधार और अनुसंधान की योजनाओं पर परिव्यय						
1. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED PROGRAMMES (Contd.)		(i) Department of Agriculture (contd.)		C. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement & Research	47.00	..	47.00	71.25	..	71.25
				घ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				D. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	15.00	..	15.00	..	..	..
				ङ–सरकारी व्यापार की योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				E. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading	7.97	..	7.97	6.00	..	6.00
				च–ऋण और अग्रिम						
				F. Loans & Advances	..	..	..	7.00	..	7.00
			पशुपालन और डेरी विकास	क–पशुपालन						
			4-Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	A. Animal Husbandry	65.97	..	65.97	46.34	..	46.34

विवरण II--(जारी)
STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम (जारी) I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED PROGRAMMES (Contd.)		कृषि विभाग (जारी) (i) Department of Agriculture (contd.)		ग–विविध C. Miscellaneous	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	1.00
				घ–राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान D. Grants-in-aid to State & Union Territory Governments	48.00	100.06	148.06	50.50	87.56	138.06
				ङ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय E. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	81.64	..	81.64	45.50	..	45.50
				छ–ऋण और अग्रिम G. Loans & Advnaces.	12.00	10.00	22.00	8.00	7.50	15.50
			वन 5-Forest	ख–वन B. Forest	56.52	50.00	1,06.52	53.32	51.00	1,04.32
				ज–राज्य और सघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान D. Grants-in-aid to State & Union Tirritory Governments . . .	..	2,79.04	2,79.04	..	2,83.00	2,83.00
				ङ वन पर पूंजी परिव्यय E. Capital outlay on Forest	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	5.00

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In Lakhsof Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
कृषि और सम्बद्ध योजनाएं (जारी) I. AGRICULTURE &		कृषि विभाग जारी		ऋण और अग्रिम F. Loans & Advances	7.00	200.00	2,07.00	5.00	1,90.00	1,95.00
	ALLIED PROGRAMMES (Contd.)	(i) Department of Agriculture (Contd.)		भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान						
			भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को अदायगी 6. Payments to I.C.A.R.	क–कृषि A. Agriculture	17,82.74	..	17,82.74	19,78.30	..	19,78.30
				ख–पशुपालन B. Animal Husbandry	4,03.65	..	4,03.65	3,45.44	..	3,45.44
				ग–विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन C. Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	38.82	..	38.82	42.36	..	42.36
				घ–वन D. Forest	1,19.79	..	1,19.79	91.70	..	91.70
			87–लोक निर्माण-कार्य 87 Public Works	ग–लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय C. Capital Outlay on Public Works	34.00	..	34.00	20.25	..	20.25
				घ–दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय D. Delhi Capital outlay	3.90	..	3.90	1.12	..	1.12
				जोड़ (I) कृषि विभाग Total—(i) Deptt. Agriculture	86,00.05	20,39.73	106,39.78	91,84.71	24,68.08	116,52.79
		खाद्य विभाग (ii) Department of Food	खाद्य विभाग 7 Department of Food	ग–कृषि C. Agriculture	2.74	..	2.74	3.65	..	3.65

विवरण II—(जारी)
STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम (जारी)		खाद्य विभाग (जारी)		घ–विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED PROGRAMMES (Contd.)		(ii) Department of Food (contd.)		D. Miscellaneous Social & Developmental Organisations. . . .	36.63	..	36.63	58.19	..	58.19
				ङ–विविध						
				E. Miscellaneous . .	2,92.54	26.96	3,19.50	2,78.08	21.00	2,99.08
				च–राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
				F. Grants in-aid to State & Union Territory Governments . . .	0.27	..	0.27	2.47	..	2.47
				छ–कृषि सुधार और अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				G. Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvement & Research . . .	30.87	..	30.87	17.63	..	17.63
				ज–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास परपूंजी परिव्यय						
				H. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development . .	11,61.50	..	11,61.50	3,69.10	..	3,69.10
				झ–अन्य निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				I. Capital Outlay on Other Works . . .	13.94	..	13.94	16.25	..	16.25

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम (जारी) I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED PROGRAMMES (contd.)		खाद्य विभाग (जारी) (ii) Deptt. of Food (Contd.)		ट–ऋण और अग्रिम K. Loans & Advances .	29,79.00	..	29,79,00	3,70.15	..	3,70.15
				जोड़ (II)–कृषि विभाग Total (ii)-Deptt. of Food .	45,17.49	26.96	45,44.45	11,15.52	21.00	11,36.52
		(iii) सामुदायिक विकास विभाग	सामुदायिक विकास विभाग	ख–सामुदायिक विकास, राष्ट्रीय प्रसार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य						
		(iii) Department of Community Development	8. Department of Community Development	B. Community development NES & LDW .	1,50.11	2.02	1,52.13	1,07.64	1.68	1,09.32
				घ–राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान D. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments. . .	49,48.00	1,97.61	51,45.61	49,76.22	1,18.32	50,94.54
				जोड़ (iii)–सामुदायिक विकास विभाग Total (iii)—Deptt. of C.D.	50,98.11	1,99.63	52,97.74	50,83.86	1,20.00	52,03.86
		(iv) सहकारिता विभाग	सहकारिता विभाग	ख–सहकारिता						
		(iv) Department of Cooperation	9. Department of Cooperation	B. Cooperation . .	1,20.98	0.75	1,21.73	1,46.45	..	1,46.45
				ग–राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान C. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments . .	..	1,58.20	1,58.20	1,57.82	..	1,57.82

विवरण II—(जारी)
STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम (जारी)		सहकारिता विभाग		घ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED PROGRAMMES (Contd.)		(iv) Department of Cooperation		D. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development . . .	23,78.70	..	23,78.70	14,05.00	..	14,05.00
				ङ–ऋण और अग्रिम E. Loans & Advances .	13,61.13	2,90.18	16,51.31	20,55.46	2,42.10	22,97.56
				जोड़ (iv)—सहकारिता विभाग Total (iv) Deptt. of Cooperation	38,60.81	4,49.13	43,09.94	37,64.73	2,42.10	40,06.83
				जोड़–कृषि मंत्रालय Total:—Ministry of Agriculture. . . .	220,76.46	27,15.45	247,91.91	191,48.82	28,51.18	220,00.00
				ऋण और अग्रिम H.1–Loans & Advances .	30,00.00	..	30,00.00	30,00.00	..	30,00.00
				जोड़–कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम Total-I:—AGRICULTURE & ALLIED PROGRAMMES . .	250,76.46	27,15.45	277,91.91	221,48.82	28,51.18	250,00.00
सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियन्त्रण		सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय	ख–विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
II. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL		Ministry of Irrigation and Power.	63-Ministry of Irrigation & Power.	B. Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations . . .	41.41	..	41.41	44.24	..	44.24
				ग–विविध C. Miscellaneous . .	2.29	..	2.29	..	..	..

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण (जारी)		सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय—(जारी)	सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएं	ख-बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं						
II. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL—(Contd.)		Ministry of Irrigation & Power—(Contd).	64-Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes.	B. Multipurpose River Schemes . . .	2,80.23	..	2,80.23	2,67.33	..	2,67.33
				घ-विविध D. Miscellaneous . .	3.90	..	3.90	6.20	..	6.20
				ङ-राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान E.—Grants-in-aid to State and U.T. Govts. . .	21.94	..	21.94	20.77	..	20.77
				छ-बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय G. Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	37.65	..	37.65	16.60	..	16.60
				ज-सिंचाई, नौवहन, तटबन्ध और जल निकासी निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय (गैर-वाणिज्यिक) H. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments & Drainage Works (non-commercial)	1,00.00	..	1,00.00	95.00	..	95.00
				जोड़-II-सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियन्त्रण Total-II—IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL .	4,87.42	..	4,87.42	4,50.14	..	4,50.14

विवरण II—(जारी)
STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
बिजली		सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय	ख–विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
III. POWER		(i) Ministry of Irrigation & Power	63-Ministry of Irrigation & Power	B. Miscellaneous Social & Developmental Organisations. . . .	24.71	..	24.71	24.44	..	24.44
			बिजली योजनाएं	क–विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
			65-Power Schemes	A. Miscellaneous Social & Developmental Organisations. . . .	21.89	..	21.89	22.97	..	22.97
				ख–बिजली योजनाएं						
				B. Electricity Schemes .	2,51.67	..	2,51.67	3,22.55	..	3,22.55
				ग–विविध						
				C. Miscellaneous . .	21.02	..	21.02	21.70	..	21.70
				ङ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				E. Capital outlay on Industrial and Economical Development . . .	8,00.00	..	8,00.00	17,50.00	..	17,50.00
				च—बहुप्रयोजनी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				F. Capital outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	38.50	..	38.50	59.89	..	59.89
				छ–बिजली योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				G. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes . .	23,70.00	..	23,70.00	29,23.14	..	29,23.14

विवरण II—जारी

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(11)
बिजली–(जारी)	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय–(जारी)		झ–ऋण और अग्रिम						
III. POWER—(contd.)	(i) Ministry of Irrigation & Power—(contd.)		I. Loans & Advances	9,50.00	11,50.00	21,00.00	20,00.00	13,75.00	33,75.00
			जोड़–सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय						
			Total—Ministry of I & P	44,77.79	11,50.00	56,27.79	71,24,.69	13,75.00	84,99.69
	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान विकास	ख–उद्योग						
	(ii) Department of Atomic Energy	90-Atomic Energy Research & Development	B. Industries	..	..	..	33.81	..	33.81
			घ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
			D. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	..	..	..	56.29	..	56.29
			ङ–अन्य निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
			E. Capital Outlay on Other Works	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.00
		नाभिकाय बिजली योजनाएं	ख–बिजली योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
		91- Nuclear Schemes	B. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	31,43.16	..	31,43.16	28,99.70	..	28,99.70
			जोड़–परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग						
			Total—Deptt. of A.E.	31,43.16	..	31,43.16	29,99.80	..	29,99.80
			जोड़–बिजली						
			Total—POWER	76,20.95	11,50.00	87,70.95	101,24.49	13,75.00	114,99.49
उद्योग और खनिज	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	निर्यात प्रधान उद्योग	क. उद्योग						
IV. INDUSTRY & MINERALS	(i) Ministry of Commerce	12. Export Oriented Industries	A. Industries	45.75	..	45.75	33.00	..	33.00

विवरण II-(जारी)
STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
उद्योग और खनिज —जारी		वाणिज्य मंत्रालय—(जारी)		ख. औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
IV. INDUSTRY & MINERALS—(*contd.*)		(i) Ministry of Commerce—(*contd.*)		B. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
				ग. विदेश व्यापार पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				C. Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade	..	..	..	21.81	..	21.81
				घ. ऋण और अग्रिम						
				D. Loans & Advances	2,02.25	..	2,02.25	1,74.99	..	1,74.99
			आन्तरिक व्यापार विभाग							
				ख. विविध विभाग						
			13. Department of Internal Trade	B. Miscellaneous Departments	3.85	..	3.85	1.51	..	1.51
				घ. राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
				D. Grants-in-aid to State & Union Territory Governments	..	..	..	..	7.50	7.50
				ङ. ऋण और अग्रिम						
				E. Loans & Advances	..	..	..	..	7.50	7.50
				जोड़-(1) वाणिज्य मंत्रालय						
				Total—(i) Ministry of Commerce	251.85	..	251.85	236.31	15.00	251.31

विवरण II–(जारी)
STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
उद्योग और खनिज (जारी)		संचार मंत्रालय	संचार मंत्रालय	घ. औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
IV.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS—(Contd.)	(ii) Ministry of Communications.	14. Ministry of Communications	D. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	85.00	..	85.00	20.00	..	20.00
		वित्त मंत्रालय	स्टाम्प	ख. सुरक्षा मुद्रणालय पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
		(ii) Ministry of Finance	33. Stamps	B. Capital Outlay on Security Printing Press	62.86	..	62.86	30.60	..	30.60
			मुद्रा, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल	ग. मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
			35. Currency, Coinage & Mint	C. Capital Outlay on Currency & Coinage	727.09	..	727.09	607.07	..	607.07
				घ. टकसाल पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				D. Capital Outlay on Mint.	13.77	..	13.77	10.00	..	10.00
			अफीम कारखाने और एलकलायड कारखानें	ख. अफीम और अलकलायड कारखानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
			37. Opium Factories & Alkaloid Works	B. Capital Outlay Opium & Alkaloid Factories	85.41	..	85.41	44.68	..	44.68
			वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय							
				ख. 2 विविध						
			39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	B. 2. Miscellaneous	45.66	..	45.66	25.73	..	25.73

विवरण II–(जारी)
STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
उद्योग और खनिज—(जारी) IV. INDUSTRY & MINERALS—(Contd).		वित्त मंत्रालय—(जारी) (iii) Ministry of Finance—(Contd.)		ज. 1–ऋण और अग्रिम H. I-Loans & Advances	28.45	..	28.45	7,75.73	..	7,75.73
				जोड़–वित्त मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Finance	9,63.24	..	9,63.24	14,93.81	..	14,93.81
		भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय (iv)Ministry of Heavy Industries	भारी उद्योग 45. Heavy Industries	क. उद्योग A. Industries	1,21.65	..	1,21.65	1,49.60	..	1,49.60
				ख. औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय B. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development	8,82.50	..	8,82.50	7,38.50	..	7,38.50
				ग. ऋण और अग्रिम C. Loans & Advances	18,64.40	..	18,64.40	9,92.81	..	9,92.81
				जोड़–भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of H.I.	28,68.55	..	28,68.55	18,80.91	..	18,80.91
		औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय (v) Ministry of Industrial Development.	उद्योग 59. Industries.	क–उद्योग A. Industries	89.89	..	89.89	54.00	..	54.00
				ग–राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान C. Grants-in-aid to State and U.T. Governments.	..	..	..	75.00	..	75.00

विवरण II–(जारी)

STATEMENT—*II* (*Contd*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
उद्योग और खनिज (जारी)		औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय (जारी)		घ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
IV. INDUSTRY & MINERALS (Contd.)		(v) Ministry of Industrial Development (Contd.)		D. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development	15,00.56	..	15,00.56	13,04.50	..	13,04.50
				च–ऋण और अग्रिम						
				F. Loans & Advances	5,88.06	..	5,88.06	6,75.50	..	6,75.50
			87 लोक निर्माण-कार्य	ग–राजस्व खाते के बाहर के लोक निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
			87. Public Works	C. Capital Outlay on P.W. outside the Revenue Account	..	..	..	2.24	..	2.24
				जोड़–औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय						
				Total—Ministry of Ind. Development	21,78.51	..	21,78.51	21,11.24	..	21,11.24
		पेट्रोयिलम विभाग	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	घ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
		(v) Department of Petroleum.	71. Petroleum & Chemicals	D. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	8,36.77	..	8,36.77	..	..	..
				ङ–ऋण और अग्रिम						
				E. Loans & Advances	11,19.44	..	11,19.44	..	..	..
				जोड़–पेट्रोलियम विभाग						
				Total—Department of Petroleum	19,56.21	..	19,56.21	..	..	..

विवरण II-(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
उद्योग और खनिज (जारी)		रसायन विभाग	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	ग–विविध						
IV.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS (Contd.)	(vii) Department of Chemicals	71. Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals	C. Miscellaneous	12.21	..	12.21	19.62	..	19.62
				घ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				D. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	74,58.00	..	74,58.00	119,76.56	..	119,76.56
				ङ–ऋण और अग्रिम						
				E. Loans & Advances	20,75.24	..	20,75.24	14,03.81	..	14,03.81
				जोड़ रसायन विभाग						
				Total—Department of Chemicals	95,45.45	..	95,45.45	133,99.99	..	133,99.99
		नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	बन्दरगाह, प्रकाशस्तंभ और नौवहन	क. उद्योग						
		(viii) Ministry of Shipping & Transport	77. Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping.	A. Industries.	2,56.70	..	2,56.70	95.00	..	95.00
				छ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				G. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	12,20.00	..	12,20.00	8,95.00	..	8,95·00
				ठ–ऋण और अग्रिम						
				L. Loans & Advances	50.00	..	50.00	10.00	..	10.00
				जोड़–नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय						
				Total—Ministry of Shipping & Transport	15,26.70	..	15,26.70	10,00.00	..	10,00.00

विवरण II–(जारी)
STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
उद्योग और खनिज (जारी)		इस्पात विभाग	इस्पात विभाग							
V. INDUSTRY & MINERALS (*Contd.*)		(ix) Department of Steel	79. Deptt. of Steel	ख.–उद्योग B. Industries	20.00	..	20.00	25.00	..	25.00
				ग–विविध C. Miscellaneous	30.00	..	30.00	35.00	..	35.00
				घ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय D. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	46,77.00	..	46,77.00	35,47.00	..	35,47.00
				ङ–ऋण और अग्रिम E. Loans & Advances	168,39.00	..	168,39.00	142,76.00	..	142,76.00
				जोड़–इस्पात विभाग Total—Deptt. of Steel	215,66.00	..	215,66.00	178,83.00	..	178,83.00
		खान विभाग (x) Department of mines.	खान विभाग 80. Deptt. of Mines	ख–वैज्ञानिक विभाग B. Scientific Departments	29.87	..	29.87	38.36	..	38.36
				ग–उद्योग C. Industries	..	..	..	2.68	..	2.68
				ङ–विविध E. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
				छ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय G. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	23,06.75	..	23,06.75	45,91.00	..	45,91.00

विवरण II–(जारी)
STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
उद्योग और खनिज (जारी) IV. INDUSTRY & MINERALS (*contd.*)		खान विभाग (जारी) (x) Department of Mines (*contd.*)		ज–ऋण और अग्रिम H. Loans & Advances	48,47.01	..	48,47.01	37,87.00	..	37,87.00
			भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण 81. Geological Survey	क–वैज्ञानिक विकास A. Scientific Developments	7,38.89	..	7,38.89	5,40.96	..	5,40.96
				जोड़–खान विभाग Total—Deptt. of Mines	79,22.52	..	79,22.52	89,65.00	..	89,65.00
		परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (xi) Department of Atomic Energy	परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान और विकास 90. Atomic Energy Research & Development	क–वैज्ञानिक विभाग A. Scientific Departments	3.67	..	3.67	10.50	..	10.50
				ख–उद्योग B. Industries	73.63	..	73.63	34.87	..	34.87
				घ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर परिव्यय D. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	20,98.71	..	20,98.71	12,97.59	..	12,97.59
				च–ऋण और अग्रिम F. Loans & Advances	2,25.00	..	2,25.00	1,82.00	..	1,82.00
				जोड़–परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग Total—Deptt. of A.E.	24,01.01	..	24,01.01	15,24.96	..	15,24.96
				जोड़–IV–उद्योग और खनिज Total—IV-INDUSTRY & MINERALS.	512,65.04	..	512,65.04	485,15.22	15.00	485,3.022

विवरण II–(जारी)
STATEMENT II–(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग		वाणिज्य मंत्रालय								
			निर्यात उद्योग	प्रधान						
				क–उद्योग						
V.	VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES	(i) Ministry of Commerce.	12. Export Oriented Industries.	A. Industries	43.17	..	43.17	1,54.00	..	1,54.00
				घ–ऋण और अग्रिम						
				D. Loans & Advances	2.50	..	2.50	4.00	..	4.00
			आन्तरिक व्यापार विभाग							
				ग–उद्योग						
			13. Department of Internal Trade.	C. Industries	15,62.00	..	15,62.00	15,99.91	..	15,99.91
				ङ–ऋण और अग्रिम						
				E. Loans & Advances	8,30.40	..	8,30.40	2,00.00	..	2,00.00
				जोड़–वाणिज्य मंत्रालय						
				Total (i) :—Ministry of Commerce	24,38.07	..	24,38.07	19,57.91	..	19,57.91
		औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय	उद्योग							
				क–उद्योग						
		(ii) Ministry of Industrial Development.	59-Industries	A. Industries	2,17.98	..	2,17.98	2,23.31	0.75	2,24.06

विवरण II–(जारी)

STATEMENT II —(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग (जारी)		औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय (जारी)		ग–राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
V. VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES (*contd.*)		(ii) Ministry of Industrial Development (*contd.*		C. Grants-in-aid to State and U.T. Governments.	..	16.15	16.15	..	18.62	18.62
				घ–औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				D. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development	66.63	..	66.63	26.00	..	26.00
				ङ–विकास अनुदानों पर परिव्यय						
				E. Capital Outlay on Grants for Development	..	1,60.00	1,60.00	..	1,00.00	1,00.00
				च–ऋण और अग्रिम						
				F. Loans & Advances	1,60.00	1,40.75	3,00.75	10.00	1,79.00	1,89.50
			87–लोक निर्माण कार्य							
				ग–राजस्व खाते के बाहर के लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
			87. Public Works	C. Capital Outlay on P.W. Outside the Revenue Account.	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाखों रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupes)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ग्रामिण और लघु उद्योग (जारी)		औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय (जारी)		जोड़—औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय	4					
V. VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES (*Contd.*)		(ii) Ministry of Industrial Development (*coutd.*)		Total:—Ministry of Industrial Development	4,54.61	3,16.90	7,71.51	2,59.31	2,98.87	5,58.18
				जोड़—(v) ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग						
				Total—(v) VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES . . .	28,92.68	3,16.90	32,09.58	22,17.22	2,98,87	25,16.09
परिवन और संचालन										
VI. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS :										
रेलें		(क) रेल मंत्रालय		रेल बजट के अनुसार						
(i) RAILWAYS		(a) Ministry of Railways		As per Railway Budget	158,70.00	..	158,70.00*	172,00.00	..	172,00.00*
		(ख)-नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	सड़कें	ग—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
सड़कें										
(ii) ROADS		(b) Ministry of Shipping & Transport	76-Roads	C. Grants-in-aid to States & U.T. Govts. . .	..	34.00	34.00	..	1.30	1.30
				घ—लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				D. Capital Outlay on Public Works . .	63,34.00	..	63,34.00	67,89.70	..	67,89.70
				ङ—विकास अनुदानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				E. Capital Outlay on Grants for development	6,66.00	..	6,66.00	5,05.00	..	5,05.00
				च—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				F. Loans & Advances .	..	7,18.84	7,18.84	..	7,04.00	7,04.00
				जोड़-(II) सड़कें						
				Total—(ii) ROADS .	70,00.00	7,52.84	77,52.84	72,94.70	7,05.30	80,00 00

*आन्तरिक साधनों को छोड़कर—।

*Excluding internal resources.

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	सड़क परिवहन	(ख) नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (जारी)	सड़कें और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	क—1. विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
(iii) ROAD TRANSPORT		(b) Ministry of Shipping & Transport (*Contd.*)	78. Road & Inland Water Transport	A.—1-Misc Social Dev. Organisations . .	4.00	..	4.00	0.33	..	0.33
				क—3. औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				A—3. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development	30.00	..	30.00	1.00	..	1.00
				क—4. ऋण और अग्रिम						
				A—4. Loans & Advances . . .	4,30.00	..	4,30.00	1,98.67	..	1,98.67
				जोड़—(III) सड़क परिवहन						
				Total-(iii) ROAD TRANSPORT . . .	4,64.00	..	4,64.00	2,00,00	..	2,00.00
	बड़े बन्दरगाह		बन्दरगाह, प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और नौवहन	ज—बहु प्रयोजनी नदी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
(iv) MAJOR PORTS			77—P.L. & Shipping							
				H. Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes . . .	1,25.00	..	1,25.00	65.00	..	65.00

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	बड़े बन्दरगाह (जारी)	(ख) नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (जारी)		झ—बन्दरगाहों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
(iv)	MAJOR PORTS (Contd.)	(b) Ministry of Shipping & Transport (Contd.)		I. Capital Outlay on Ports	10,25.00	..	10,25.00	7,50.00	..	7,50.00
				ट—नौवहन, तेलवाहक जहाजों आदि पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				K. Capital Outlay on Shipping Transport etc.	1,32.69	..	1,32.69	80.00	..	80.00
				ठ—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				L. Loans & Advances . . .	46,75.00	..	46,75.00	36,10.00	..	36,10.00
				जोड़ iv—बड़े बन्दरगाह						
				Total iv—MAJOR PORTS . . .	59,57.69	..	59,57.69	45,05.00	..	45,05.00
	छोटे बन्दरगाह		बन्दरगाह, प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और परिवहन	झ—बन्दरगाहों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
(v)	MINOR PORTS		77—P.L. & Shipping	I. Capital Outaly on Ports	..	1,35.50	1,35.50	..	45.00	45.00
				ठ—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				L. Loans & Advances . . .	..	1,50.00	1,50.00	..	50.00	50.00
				जोड़ 5—छोटे बन्दरगाह						
				Total v—MINOR PORTS	..	2,85.50	2,85.50	..	95.00	95.00

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
नौवहन		(ख) नौवहन और बन्दरगाह, प्रकाश-स्तम्भ परिवहन मंत्रालय (जारी)	और नौवहन	ग—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा						
(vi) SHIPPING		(b) Ministry of Shipping & Transport (Contd.)	77—P.L. & Shipping	C. Mercantile Marine .	4,01.21	..	4,01.21	3,51.14	..	3,51.14
				च—राज्य और संघीय राज्य सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
				F. Grants-in-aid to State & UT Governments	1.08	..	1.08	1.19	..	1.19
				ट—नौवहन, तेलवाहक जहाजों आदि पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				K. Capital Outlay on Shipping, Tankers, etc.	0.03	..	0.03	..	..	..
				ठ—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				L. Loans & Advances	48,10.00	..	48,10.00	61,36.19	..	61,36.19
			लोक निर्माण कार्य	ख—राजस्व से पूरे किये जाने वाले लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
			87-Public Works	B. Capital Outlay on Public Works met from Revenue . .	..	..	..	7.00	..	7.00
				ग—राजस्व खाते से बाहर के लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				C. Capital Outlay on Public Works outside the Revenue Account .	2.90	..	2.90	4.48	..	4.48
				जोड़ vi—नौवहन						
				Total vi—SHIPPING .	52,15.22	..	52,15.22	65,00.00	..	65,00.00

विवरण II--(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	(ख) नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (जारी)	सड़क और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	ख--1.-विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
(vii)	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT	(b) Ministry of Shipping & Transport (contd.)	78-Road & IWT	B. 1-Misc. Social & Dev. Organisations	1.66	..	1.66	3.10	..	3.10
				ख—3. विविध B.3 Miscellaneous. .	25.00	..	25.00	11.49	..	11.49
				ख—4. राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान B.4-Grants-in-aid to State & UT Govts. .	0.26	0.40	0.66	..	.46	0.46
				ख--5. औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय B.5. Capital Outlay on Ind. & Economic Dev. . . .	1,00.00	..	1,00.00	65.00	..	65.00
				ख--6. बन्दरगाहों पर पूंजी परिव्यय। B.6. Capital Outlay on Ports	0.10	..	0.10	0.41	..	0.41
				च--8. ऋण और अग्रिम B.8 Loans & Advances	1,00.00	1,20.15	2,20.15	20.00	99.54	1,19.54
				जोड़—अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन Total (vii) INLAND WATER TRANSPORT . . .	2,27.02	1,20.55	3,47.57	1,00.00	1,00.00	2,00.00

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	प्रकाश स्तम्भ	नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	77-बन्दरगाह, प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और नौवहन	ङ—प्रकाश स्तम्भ और प्रकाश पोतों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
(viii)	LIGHT HOUSES	(b) Ministry of Shipping & Transport (contd.)	77-P.L. & Shipping	J. Capital Outlay on Light houses & Light-ships . . .	1,47.00	..	1,47.00	2,00.00	..	2,00.00
	असैनिक हवाई परिवहन	नागर विमान विभाग	ऋतु विज्ञान	जोड़—नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय						
				Total—Ministry of Shipping & Transport	190,10.93	11,58.89	201,69.82	187,99.70	9,00.30	197,00.00
				क—वैज्ञानिक विभाग						
(ix)	CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT	(c) Department of Civil Aviation	83-Meteorology	A. Scientific Departments	1,69.41	..	1,69.41	1,89.83	..	1,89.83
				ग—विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				C. Capital Outlay on Aviation . . .	1,93.79	..	1,93.79	55.17	..	55.17
				क—विमानन						
			84-Aviation	A. Aviation . . .	51.00	..	51.00	99.00	..	99.00
				घ—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				D. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Dev. . . .	8,75.00	..	8,75.00	9,64.00	..	9,64.00
				ङ—विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				E. Capital Outlay on Aviation . . .	3,75.00	..	3,75.00	4,48.00	..	4,48.00
				च—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				F. Loans & Advances	3,75.00	..	3,75.00	2,64.00	..	2,64.00

विवरण II—(जारी)
STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				ख—राजस्व से पूरे किये गये लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
असैनिक हवाई परिवहन (जारी)		(ग) नागर विमानन (जारी)	लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग							
(ix) CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT (contd.)		(c) Department of civil Aviation (contd.)	87. Public Works	B. Capital Outlay on Public Works met from Revenue . . .	4.60	..	4.60	..	..	..
				ग—राजस्व खाते से बाहर के लोक निर्माणकार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				C. Capital Outlay on P.W. outside the Revenue Account .	25.15	..	25.15	39.20	..	39.20
				घ—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय						
				D. Delhi Capital Outlay .	11.80	..	11.80	16.45	..	16.45
				असैनिक हवाई परिवहन						
				Total—(ix) CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT .	20,80.75	..	20,80.75	20,75.65	..	20,75.65
				क—विविध सामाजिक विकास संबंधी संगठन						
पर्यटन		पर्यटन विभाग	पर्यटन							
(x) TOURISM		(d) Department of Tourism	85. Tourism	A. Miscellaneous Social & Dev. Organisations . .	1,19.54	..	1,19.54	95.00	..	95.00

विवरण II--(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				घ--औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
	पर्यटन (जारी)	(घ) पर्यटन विभाग (जारी)								
	(x) TOURISM (contd.)	(d) Department of Tourism (contd.)		D. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development . . .	3,19.87	..	3,19.87	2,50.00	..	2,50.00
				च--ऋण और अग्रिम						
				F. Loans & Advances	4,56.00	..	4,56.00	3,55.00	..	3,55.00
				जोड़ (X)--पर्यटन						
				Total (x)—Tourism . .	8,95.41	..	8,95.41	7,00.00	..	7,00.00
	डाक और तार	(ङ) संचार मंत्रालय	18--डाक और तार पर पूंजी परिव्यय (राजस्व से पूरा न किया जाने वाला)	डाक और तार पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
	(xi) POSTS & TELEGRAPHS	(e) Ministry of Communications	18. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . .	53,00.00	..	53,00.00*	11,00.00	..	11,00.00*

*आन्तरिक साधनों को छोड़कर

*Excldiing internal resources

विवरण III—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
प्रसारण		(च) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	-प्रसारण	क—प्रसारण						
(xii) BROADCASTING		(f) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	62. Broadcasting	A. Broadcasting . .	3.08	..	3.08	3.00	..	3.00
				ख-प्रसारण पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				B. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting . .	8,00.26	..	8,00.26	9,97.00	..	9,97.00
				जोड़—प्रसारण						
				Total—(xii) BROADCASTING . . .	8,03.34	..	8,03.34	10.00,00	..	10,00.00
फरक्का बांध		(छ) सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय	-सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएं	छ–बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
(xiii) FARAKKA BARRAGE		(g) Ministry of Irrigation and Power	64. Irrigation & Flood control Schemes	G. Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes . . .	11,14.00	..	11,14.00	7,00.00	..	7,00.00
अन्य संचार		संचार मंत्रालय	संचार मंत्रालय	ख–विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
(xiv) OTHER COMMUNICATIONS		(h) Ministry of Communications	14. Ministry of Communications	B. Miscellaneous Social & Developmental Organisations . . .	23.00	..	23.00	20.00	..	20.00
				ङ–ऋण और अग्रिम						
				E. Loans & Advances	50.00	..	50.00	1,73.00	..	1,73.00

विवरण II-- (जारी)
STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
अन्य संचार (जारी)		(ज) संचार मंत्रालय (जारी)	समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	ख--समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
(xiv) OTHER COMMUNICATIONS (*Contd.*)		(h) Ministry of Communications (*Contd.*)	15—Overseas Communications Service.	B. Capital Outlay on Overseas Communications Service . .	1,99.15	..	1,99.15*	1,87.00	..	1,87.00
			लोक निर्माण कार्य 87—Public Works	घ--दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय D. Delhi Capital Outlay . . .	4.90	..	4.90	8.74	..	8.74
				जोड़ (15)--अन्य संचार Total (xiv)—OTHER COMMUNICATIONS.	2,77.05	..	2,77.05	3,88.74	..	3,88.74
				जोड़ VI—परिवहन और संचार Total VI—TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS . . .	453,51.48	11,58.89	465,10.37	419,64.09	9,00.00	428,64.39
सामाजिक सेवाएं VII. SOCIAL SERVICES										
शिक्षा (i) EDUCATION		शिक्षा विभाग Department of Education	शिक्षा विभाग 25—Department of Education	क—सामान्य प्रशासन A. General Administration . . .	8.27	..	8.27	8.90	..	8.90
				ख—विविध विभाग B. Miscellaneous Departments . . .	8.00	..	8.00	10.00	..	10.00
				ग—विविध E. Miscellaneous . .	5.50	..	5.50	0.95	..	0.95
			शिक्षा 26—Education	क—शिक्षा A. Education . . .	42,31.27	3,41.00	45,72.87	37,51.45	3,68.00	41,19.45

*Net of recoveries.

विवरण II—जारी

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
शिक्षा (जारी)		(क) शिक्षा विभाग (जारी)		ख—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
(i) EDUCATION (Contd.)		(a) Department of Education (Contd.)		B. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments . .	3,76.41	1,96.94	5,73.35	3,29.97	3,11.83	6,41.80
				घ—ऋण और अग्रिम—						
				D. Loans & Advances .	1,42.93	40.42	1,83.35	1,37.77	40.58	1,78.35
			लोक निर्माण-कार्य	ख—राजस्व से पूरा किये जाने वाला लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
			87-Public Works	B. Capital Outlay on Public Works met from Revenue	1.58	..	1.58	0.50	..	0.50
				ग—राजस्व खाते के बाहर से लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				C. Capital Outlay on Public Works outside the Revenue Account . .	26.95	..	26.95	51.26	..	51.26
				घ—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय						
				D. Delhi Capital Outlay .	11.00	..	11.00	5.60	..	5.60

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(क) शिक्षा (जारी)		(क) शिक्षा विभाग (जारी)	मुद्रण और लेखन सामग्री	क—मुद्रण और लेखन सामग्री						
(i) EDUCATION (contd.)		(a) Department of Education (contd.)	88-Stationery and Printing.	A. Stationery & Printing	64.43	..	64.43	46.43	..	46.43
				जोड़-(क)—शिक्षा विभाग						
				Total (a) :—Deptt. of Education	48,76.94	5,78.36	54,55.30	43,42.83	7,20.41	50,63. 24
		(ख) संस्कृति विभाग	संस्कृति विभाग							
		(b) Department of Culture	92. Department of Culture	क—सामान्य प्रशासन						
				A. General Administration	13.41	..	13.41	9.75	..	9.75
				ख—वैज्ञानिक विभाग						
				B. Scientific Departments .	43.44	..	43.44	42.40	..	42.40
				ग—शिक्षा						
				C. Education . . .	1,83.32	..	1,83.32	1,96.23	..	1,96.23
				घ—विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
				D. Miscellaneous Social & Developmental Organisations. . . .	7.50	..	7.50	12.37	..	12.37
				ङ—विविध						
				E. Miscellaneous . .	1.25	..	1.25	1.75	..	1.75
				च—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
				F. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments . . .	11.00	185.50	1,96.50	17.50	151.50	169.00

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
शिक्षा (जारी)		(ख) संस्कृति विभाग (जारी)	पुरातत्व विज्ञान							
				क—वैज्ञानिक विभाग						
(i) EDUCATION (contd.)		(b) Department of Culture (contd.)	93. Archaeology	A. Scientific Departments	29.75	..	29.75	32.00	..	32.00
				जोड़—(ख) संस्कृति विभाग						
				Total (b)—Deptt. of Culture	2,89.67	1,85.50	4,75.17	3,12.00	1,51.50	4,63.50
				जोड़ (i)—शिक्षा						
				Total (i) EDUCATION .	51,66.61	7,63.86	59,30.47	46,54.83	8,71.91	55,26.74
वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान		शिक्षा विभाग	शिक्षा विभाग	ग—वैज्ञानिक विभाग						
(ii) SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH		(a) Department of Education	25. Department of Education	C. Scientific Departments	16.89	..	16.89	17.00	..	17.00
		विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	लोक निर्माण कार्य							
		(b) Department of Science & Technology	87. Public Works	C. Capital Outlay on PW outside the Revenue Account	45.50	..	45.50	20.58	..	20.58
				ग—राजस्व खाते से बाहर के लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
			विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	ख—वैज्ञानिक विभाग						
			95. Deptt. of Science & Technology	B. Scientific Departments	1,13.04	..	1,13.04	95.16	..	95.16
				घ—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				D. Loans & Advances .	10.00		10.00	20.00		20.00
			भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	क—वैज्ञानिक विभाग						
			96. Survey of India	A. Scientific Deptt. . .	2,07.69	..	2,07.69	1,93.04	..	1,93.04

विवरण II (जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान (जारी)			वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को अनुदान	क—वैज्ञानिक विभाग						
(ii) SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (contd.)			97—Grants to CSIR	A. Scientific Departments .	9,30.69	..	9,30.69	7,50.31	..	7,50.31
				जोड़—(ख) विज्ञान तथा प्रोद्योगिकी विभाग						
				Total—(b) Deptt.of Science & Technology . .	13,06.92	..	13,06.92	10,79.09	..	10,79.09
		परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	परमाणु ऊर्जा गवेषण और विकास							
				क—वैज्ञानिक विभाग						
		(c) Department of Atomic Energy	90—Atomic Energy Research & Development	A. Scientific Deptts. .	2,53.21	..	2,53.21	3,46.00	..	3,46.00
				घ—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				D. Capital Outlay on Development . . .	9,36.18	..	9,36.18	6,54.70	..	6,54.70
				ङ—अन्य निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				E. Capital Outlay on Other Works . . .	1,48.18	..	1,48.18	1,10.25	..	1,10.25
				जोड़ (ग)—परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग						
				Total (c)—Deptt. of Atomic Energy . . .	13,37.57	..	13,37.57	11,10.95	..	11,10.95

विवरण—ii (जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान—जारी	(घ) अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	वैज्ञानिक विभाग							
(iii) SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (contd.)	(d) Department of Space	98. Deptt. of Space	B. Scientific Deptts. .		8,84.09	..	8,84.09	7,95.60	..	7,95.60
			ग—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय							
			C. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development . .		6,91.43	..	6,91.43	3,04.40	..	3,04.40
			जोड़ (घ)—अंतरिक्ष विभाग							
			Total (d)—Deptt. of Space		15,75.52	..	15,75.52	11,00.00	..	11,00.00
			जोड़—वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान							
			Total—(iii) SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH . .		42,36.90	..	42.36,90	33,07.04	..	33,07.04
स्वास्थ्य	स्वास्थ्य विभाग	41—स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय								
			ख—विविध							
(iv) HEALTH	Department of Health	41. Ministry of Health and Family Planning	B. Miscellaneous . .		1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..
		42—चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य								
			क—चिकित्सा							
		42. Medical and Public Health	A. Medical . .		5,57.02	3.00	5,60.02	5,47.50	5.00	5,52.50
			ख—लोक स्वास्थ्य							
			B. Public Health . .		3,69.80	40.93	4,10.73	2,86.64	40.26	3,26.90

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
स्वास्थ्य (जारी)		स्वास्थ्य विभाग (जारी)		ग—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
(IV) HEALTH (contd.)		Department of Health (contd.)								
				C. Grants-in-aid to State and UT Govts. . .	22.52	29,26.88	29,49.40	47.00	21,23.70	21,70.70
				च—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				F. Loans and Advances	..	27.50	27.50	..	25.00	25.00
			लोक स्वास्थ्य	क—लोक निर्माण कार्य						
			87. Public Works	A. Public Works . .	10.55	..	10.55	20.00	..	20.00
				ख—राजस्व से पूरा किया जाने वाला लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				B. Capital Outlay on Public Works met from Revenue	..	..	..	2.50	..	2.50
				ग—लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				C. Capital Outlay on Public Works .	25.10	..	25.10	39.20	..	39.20
				घ—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय						
				D. Delhi Capital Outlay .	36.90	..	36.90	63.20	..	63.20
				जोड़—स्वास्थ्य						
				Total—HEALTH . .	10,22.89	29,98.31	40,21.20	10,06.04	21,93.96	32,00.00

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT-II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
परिवार नियोजन (v) FAMILY PLANNING		परिवार नियोजन विभाग Department of Family Planning	—परिवार नियोजन 43-Family Planning	क—परिवार नियोजन A. Family Planning . .	6,80.06	45.73	7,25.79	5,51.50	56.42	6,07.92
				ख—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान B. Grants-in-aid to State and UT Governments .	..	55,70.95	55,70.95	..	48,35.08	48,35.08
				ग—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय C. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development . .	..	..	..	40.00	..	40.00
				ङ—ऋण और अग्रिम E. Loans Advances . .	20.00	..	20.00	2.00	..	2.00
				जोड़—परिवार नियोजन Total(v)—FAMILY PLANNING . . .	7,00.06	56,16.68	63,16.74	5,93.50	48,91.50	54,85.00
जलपूर्ति और सफाई (vi) WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION		निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय Ministry of Works and Housing	—निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय 86. Ministry of W & H.	ख—लोक स्वास्थ्य B. Public Health . .	15.64	..	15.64	14.94	..	14.94
				ङ—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान E. Grants-in-aid to State & UT Govts. . .	0.48	..	0.48	1.21	..	1.21

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	जलपूर्ति और सफाई (जारी)	निर्माण आवास मंत्रालय (जारी)		छ—विकास अनुदानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
	(vi) WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION (contd.)	Ministry of Works & Housing (contd.)		G. Capital outlay on Grants for Development . .	..	89.25	89.25	..	87.35	87.35
				जोड़—(vi) जलपूर्ति और सफाई						
				Total—(a) WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION .	16.12	89.25	1,05.37	16.15	87.35	1,03.50
	आवास और नगर विकास	(क) श्रम और नियोजन विभाग	श्रम और नियोजन	क—श्रम और नियोजन						
	(vii) HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	(a) Department of Labour & Employment	67. Labour & Eomployment	A. Labour & Employment	16.51	..	16.51	4.50	..	4.50
				घ—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				D. Loans & Advances .	25.50	..	25.50	10.00	..	10.00
				जोड़—(क) श्रम और नियोजन विभाग						
				Total—(a) Deptt. of L & E	42.01	..	42.01	14.50	..	14.50
		विधि-न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	क—सामान्य प्रशासन						
		(b) Ministry of Law Justice and Company Affairs	69. Ministry L. J. & Company Affairs	A. General Administration	0.53	..	0.53	0.50	..	0.50
		निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	86—निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	ग—विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
		(c) Ministry of Works & Housing	86. Ministry of Works & Housing	6. Miscellaneous Social & Dev. Orgns. . .	9.00	..	9.00	24.00	..	24.00

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
आवासन और नगर विकास (जारी)	(ग) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय (जारी)			घ—विविध						
(vii) HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (contd.)	(e) Ministry of Works & Housing (contd.)			D. Miscellaneous . .	16.89	..	16.89	19.02	..	19.02
				ङ—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
				E. Grants-in-aid to State & UT Govts. . .	32.00	..	32.00	28.00	..	28.00
				च—औद्योगिक और विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				F. Capital Outlay on Industrial & Economic Development . . .	2,00.00	..	2,00.00	51.00	..	51.00
				छ—विकास अनुदानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				G. Capital Outlay on Grant for Development	1.57	..	1.57	..	..	..
				ज—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				H. Loans & Advances .	43.00	..	43.00	36.00	..	36.00
		—लोक निर्माण कार्य		ख—राजस्व से पूरे किये जाने वाले लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
		87. Public Works		B. Capital Outlay on Public Works (met from Revenue) . . .	3.22	..	3.22	..	..	..
				ग—राजस्व खाते के बाहर के लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				C. Capital Outlay on PW outside the Revenue Account	3,90.60	..	3,90.60	1,77.00	..	1,77.00

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
आवासन और नगर विकास (जारी)		(ग) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय (जारी)		घ—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय						
(vii) HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT (contd.)		(c) Ministry of Works & Housing (contd.)		D. Delhi Capital Outlay .	3,88.25	..	3,88.25	3,50.00	..	3,50.00
				जोड़ (ग)—निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय						
				Total(c) :—Ministry of W & H	10,84.53	..	10,84.53	6,85.02	..	6,85.02
				जोड़ (vii)—आवासन और नगर विकास						
				Total (vii)—Housing & Urban Development . .	11,27.07	..	11,27.07	7,00.02	..	7,00.02
पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण		गृह मंत्रालय	—गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	घ—विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
(viii) WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES		Ministry Home Affairs	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	D. Miscellaneous Social & Developmental Organisations	..	19.57	19.57	..	19.04	19.04
				छ—विविध						
				G. Miscellaneous . .	..	40.00	40.00	..	40.00	40.00
				ज—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
				H. Grants-in-aid to State and UT Governments	..	13,67.29	13,67.29	..	11,38.14	11,38.14
				झ—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				I. Loans and Advances .	..	20.30	20.30	..	15.30	15.30
				जोड़ (viii)—पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण						
				Total (viii)—Welfare Backward Classes .	..	14,47.16	14,47.16	..	12,12.48	12,12.48

विवरण—II (जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	समाज कल्याण	समाज कल्याण विभाग	—समाज कल्याण विभाग	ख—शिक्षा						
(ix)	SOCIAL WELFARE	Department of Social Welfare	27-Department of Social Welfare	B. Education . . .	69.22	..	69.22	60.52	..	60.52
				ग—विविध समाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
				C. Miscellaneous Social & Developmental Organisations . . .	5,82.37	..	5,82.37	5,03.50	..	5,03.50
				घ—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
				D. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments . .	19,25.17	39.89	19,65.06	16,79.26	39.52	17,18.78
				ङ—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				E. Loans & Advances .	20.00	..	20.00	5.00	..	5.00
			—लोक निर्माण कार्य	ख—राजस्व से पूरा किया जाने वाला लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
			87-Public Works	B. Capital Outlay on PW met from Revenue .	0.05	..	0.05	..	..	..
				ग—राजस्व खाते के बाहर से लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				C. Capital Outlay on PW outside the Revenue Account . . .	3.00	..	3.00	..	..	..

विवरण II--(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	समाज कल्याण--(जारी)	समाज कल्याण विभाग--(जारी)		घ–दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय						
(ix)	SOCIAL WELFARE-(contd.)	Department of Social Welfare-(contd.)		D. Delhi Capital Outlay .	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..
				जोड़--समाज कल्याण विभाग						
				Total (ix)–Social Welfare	25,99.91	39.89	26,39.80	22,48,28	39.52	22,87.80
	विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं	कृषि मंत्रालय	कृषि	ख--विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
(X)	SPECIAL WELFARE SCHEMES	(a)Ministry of Agriculture	2-Agriculture	B. Miscellaneous Social & Developmental Organisation . . .	5,95.00	..	5,95.00	5,95.00	..	5,95.00
			वन	क--विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
			5-Forest	A. Miscellaneous Social & Developmental Organisations	1,00.00	..	1,00.00	1,00.00	..	1,00.00
			सहकारिता	ग--राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
			9-Cooperation	C. Grants-in-aid to State and UT Govts. . .	8.00	..	8.00	8.00	..	8.00

विवरण II–(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं		(क) कृषि मंत्रालय (जारी)		ड—ऋण और अग्रिम						
(X) SPECIAL WELFARE SCHEMES (contd.)		(a) Ministry of Agriculture (contd.)		E. Loans & Advances .	42.00	..	42.00	42.00	..	42.00
				जोड़ (क)–कृषि मंत्रालय						
				Total (a)–Ministry of Agriculture. . . .	7,45.00	..	7,45.00	7,45.00	..	7,45.00
		(ख) शिक्षा विभाग	—शिक्षा	ख—विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
		(b) Department of Education	26. Education	B. Misc. Social & Dev. Organisation . .	50.88	..	50.88	70.09	..	70.09
				ग—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
				C. Grants-in-aid to State & UT Govts. . .	29,49.12	..	29,49.12	29,29.91	..	29,29.91
				जोड़ (ख)–शिक्षा विभाग						
				Total (b)–Department Education . .	30,00.00	..	30,00.00	30,00.00	..	30,00.00
		(ग) वित्त मंत्रालय	—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों का अन्तरण	ख—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को अन्तरण						
		(c) Ministry of Finance	38. Transfers to State and UT Govts.	B. Grants-in-aid to State & UT Govts. . .	26,62.48	..	26,62.48	26,62.48	..	26,62,48

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं	(ग) वित्त मंत्रालय (जारी)	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	ग—1. विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
(x)	SPECIAL WELFARE SCHEMES	(c) Ministry of Finance (contd.)	39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	C.1 Misc. Social & Dev. Organisation . .	37.52	..	37.52	37.52	..	37.52
				जोड़ (ग)—वित्त मंत्रालय Total (c)—Ministry of Finance . . .	27,00.00	..	27,00.00	27,00.00	..	27,00.00
		(घ) औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय	उद्योग	ख—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
		(d) Ministry of Industrial Development	59. Industries	C. Grants-in-aid to State and UT Govts. . .	4,33.40	..	4,33.40	4,33.40	..	4,33.40
				च—ऋण और अग्रिम F. Loans & Advances .	8,66.60	..	8,66.60	8,66.60	..	8,66.60
				जोड़ (घ)—औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय Total (d)—Ministry of I.D.	13,00.00	..	13,00.00	13,00.00	..	13,00.00
		(ङ) सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय	सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनायें	क—विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
		(e) Ministry of Irrigation & Power	64. Irrigation & Flood Control Schemes	A. Misc. Social and Dev. Organisation . .	5.80	..	5.80	5.80	..	5.80

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं (जारी)	ङ—सिंचाई बिजली मंत्रालय (जारी)		ङ—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
(x)	SPECIAL WELFARE SCHEMES (contd.)	(e) Ministry of Irrigation and Power (contd.)		E. Grants-in-aid to State and UT Govts. . .	7,75.20	..	7,75.20	7,75.20	..	7,75.20
			बिजली योजनायें	घ—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान						
			65. Power Schemes	D. Grants-in-aid to State & UT Govts. . .	1,15.00	..	1,15.00	1,15.00	..	1,15.00
				जोड़ (ङ)—सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय						
				Total (e)—Ministry of I & P	8,96.00	..	8,96.00	8,96.00	..	8,96.00
		(च) नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	सड़कें	ग—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
		(f) Ministry of Shipping & Transport	76. Roads	C. Grants-in-aid to State & UT Govts. . .	90.00	..	90.00	90.00	..	90.00
		(छ) खान विभाग	भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण	ख—विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
		(g) Department of Mines	81. Geological Survey	B. Misc. Social & Dev. Organisation . .	1,00.00	..	1,00.00	1,00.00	..	1,00.00

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनाएं	(ज) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	86. निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	ग—विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
(x)	SPECIAL WELFARE SCHEMES (contd.)	(h) Ministry of Works & Housing	86. Ministry of W& H.	C. Misc. Social & Dev. Organisation . .	12.51	..	12.51	12.51	..	12.5
				50. राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
				E. Grants-in-aid to State and UT Govts. . .	33,35.49	..	33,35.49	33,35.49	..	33,35.94
				ज—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				H. Loans & Advances .	1,96.00	..	1,96.00	1,96.00	..	1,96.00
				(ज) जोड़—निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय						
				Total—(h)—Ministry of W & H . . .	35,44.00	..	35,44.00	35,44.00	..	35,44.00
		झ) विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी विभाग	96. भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	ख—विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
		(i) Department of Science & Technology	96-Survey of India	B. Misc. Social & Dev. Organisations . .	1,25.00	..	1,25.00	1,25.00	..	1,25.00
				जोड़ (II)—विशिष्ट कल्याण योजनायें						
				Total—(x)—SPECIAL WELFARE SCHEMES	125,00.00	..	125,00.00	125,00.00	..	125,00.00
	शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के संबंध में जोरदार योजनाए	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय		ख-2- -विविध						
(xi)	CRASH SCHEMES FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED .	39. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance		B-2—Miscellaneous . .	..	..	..	100,00.00	..	100,00.00

विवरण II--(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	श्रम कल्याण और शिल्पियों का प्रशिक्षण	श्रम और नियोजन विभाग	श्रम और नियोजन विभाग	ख—वैज्ञानिक विभाग						
(xii)	LABOUR WELFARE & CRAFTSMEN TRAINING	Department of Labour and Employment	66-Department of Labour and Employment	B. Scientific Deptts. .	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	1.00
			श्रम और नियोजन	क—श्रम और नियोजन						
			67-Labour and Employment	A. Labour & Employment	2,25.34	..	2,25.34	1,93.00	..	1,93.00
				ख—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
				B. Grants-in-aid to State & UT Govts. . .	..	11.60	11.60	..	6.00	6.00
			लोक निर्माण-कार्य	ग—राजस्व खाते से बाहर के लोक निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
			87-Public Works	C. Capital Outlay on Public Works outside the Revenue Account . .	6.00	..	6.00	3.35	..	3.35
				घ—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय						
				D. Delhi Capital Outlay .	0.90	..	0.90	3.43	..	3.43
				जोड़—(xii)—श्रम कल्याण और शिल्पियों का प्रशिक्षण						
				Total—(xii) LABOUR WELFARE AND CRAFTMEN TRAINING .	2,33.24	11.60	2,44.84	2,00.78	6.00	2,06.78
				जोड़—(12) सामाजिक सेवाएं						
				Total—(xii) SOCIAL SERVICES . . .	276,02.80	109,66.75	385,69.55	352,26.64	93,02.72	445,29.36

विवरण II-- (जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
अन्य कार्यक्रम		गृह मंत्रालय	जन-गणना	क--जन-गणना						
VIII	OTHER PROGRAMMES	Ministry of Home Affairs	50-Census	A. Census . . .	68.09	..	68.09	61.00	..	61.00
		सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	सूचना और प्रचार	क--विविध विभाग						
		(ii) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	61-Information and Publicity	A. Miscellanoeus Departments	27.47	..	27.47	43.15	..	43.15
				ख--विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
				B. Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations . . .	88.41	..	88.41	1,13.61	..	1,13.61
			प्रसारण	क--प्रसारण						
			62-Broadcasting	A. Broadcasting . .	10.54	.	10.54	19.80	..	19.86
			लोक निर्माण-कार्य	ग-- राजस्व खाते से बाहर के लोक निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
			87-Public Works	C. Capital outlay on Public Works outside the Revenue Account . .	20.00	..	20.00	15.44	..	15.44
				जोड़--(II) सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय						
				Total—(ii) Ministry of I & B	1,46.42	..	1,46.42*	1,92.00*	..	1,92.00*
		पुनर्वास विभाग	पुनर्वास विभाग	ख--विविध						
		(iii) Department of Rehabilitation	68-Department of Rehabilitation	B. Miscellaneous . .	1,38.97	..	1,38.97	1,39.56	..	1,39.56

विवरण II--(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	(अन्य कायक्रम जारी)	(पुनर्वास विभाग)		ग—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान						
	VIII OTHER PROGRAMMES (Contd.)	(iii) Department of Rehabilitation								
				C. Grants-in-aid to State and UT Govts. . .	1,26.76	..	1,26.76	94.28	..	94.28
				घ—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				D. Capital outlay on Industrial & Economic Development . .	13.00	..	13.00	15.00	..	15.00
				ङ—दडकारण्य विकास योजना पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				E. Capital Outlay on Dandakaranya Development Scheme . .	3,73.00	..	3,73.00	3,86.44	..	3,86.44
				च—अन्य निर्माणकार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
				F. Capital Outlay on Other Works . .	1,28.04	..	1,28.04	1,60.05	..	1,60.05
				ज—ऋण और अग्रिम						
				H. Loans & Advances .	8,02.98	..	8,02.98	6,64.57	..	6,64.57

वसूलियों की रकम घटाने के बाद शुद्ध रकम

*Net of recoveries.

विवरण II—(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
अन्य कार्यक्रम (जारी)		पुनर्वास विभाग (जारी)	लोक निर्माण-कार्य	ख—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय						
VIII. OTHER PROGRAMMES (*Contd.*)		(iii) Deptt. of Rehabilitation (*Contd.*)	87. Public Works	D. Delhi Capital Outlay	3.00	..	3.00	1.00	..	1.00
				जोड़ (iii)-पुनर्वास विभाग Total (iii)–Deptt of Rehab.	15,85.75	..	15,85.75	14,60.90	..	14,60.90
		योजना मंत्रालय	सांख्यिकी	क—विविध सामाजिक और विकासात्मक संगठन						
		(iv) Ministry of Planning	73. Statistics	A. Misc. Social and Developmental Organisations	1,39.08	..	1,39.08	1,07.00	..	1,07.00
				ख—राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान B. Grants-in-aid to State & UT Govts. . .	3.00	..	3.00	3.00	..	3.00
			योजना आयोग 74. Planning Commission	ख—विविध B. Miscellaneous . .	14.19	..	14.19	15.00	..	15.00
				जोड़ (ii)–योजना मंत्रालय Total (iv)—Ministry of Planning . . .	1,56.27	..	1,56.27	1,25.00	..	1,25.00
		निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	लोक निर्माण-कार्य	ग—राजस्व खाते से बाहर के लोक निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय						
		(v) Ministry of Works & Housing	87. Public Works	C. Capital Outlay on PW outside the Revenue Account	26.55	..	26.55	13.00	..	13.00
				घ—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय D. Delhi Capital Outlay	14.00	..	14.00	28.46	..	28.46

विवरण II--(जारी)

STATEMENT II—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (जारी)	निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय (जारी)	मुद्रण और लेखन सामग्री	क--मुद्रण और लेखन सामग्री						
VIII. OTHER PROGRAMMES (*Contd.*)		(v) Ministry of Works & Housing (*Contd.*)	88. Stationery & Printing	A. Stationery & Printing . . .	1,12.48	..	1,12,48	1,08.54	..	1,08 54
				जोड़--(v) निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय						
				Total—(v) Ministry of Works & Housing .	1,53.03	..	1,53.03	1,50.00	..	1,50.00
		पूर्ति विभाग	पूर्ति और निपटान	क--पूर्ति और निपटान						
		(vi) Department of Supply	100—Supplies & Disposals . .	A. Supplies & Disposals	4.02	..	4.02	4.00	..	4.00
			जोड़--अन्य कार्यक्रम							
				Total—OTHER PROGRAMMES . . .	21,13,58	..	21.13,58	19,92.90	..	19,92.90
	पांचवीं योजना के लिये अग्रिम कार्यवाही		वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	ख--2, विविध						
	(IX) ADVANCE ACTION FOR THE FIFTH PLAN		39—Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	B. 2 Miscellaneous . .	..	..	..	150,00.00	..	150,00.00
			कुल जोड़--केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजना							
			GRAND TOTAL—	CENTRAL & CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN .	1624,10.41	163,07.99	1787,18.40	1776,39.52	147,43.07	1923,82.59

विवरण III
STATEMENT III

राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजनाओं पर परिव्यय सम्बन्धी सहायता के लिये 1973-74 के बजट में सम्मिलित व्यवस्था

Provision included in the Central Government's Budget for 1973-74 for assistance towards outlay on State and Union Territory Plans.

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

क—राज्यीय आयोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सहायता :—	
A.—Assistance towards State Plans :—	
मांग संख्या 38	
(i) Demand No. 38	1 .83
मांग संख्या 51	
(ii) Demand No. 51	7.30
जोड़ क	
Total—A	849.13
ख—संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधानमंडलों वाले) की आयोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सहायता	
B.—Assistance towards Plans of Union Territories (with Legislature) :	
मांग संख्या 51	
Demand No. 51	
(क) गोआ, दमन और दीव	
(a) Goa, Daman & Diu	9.85
(ख) पांडिचेरी	
(b) Pondicherry	2.22
(ग) मिज़ोरम	
(c) Mizoram	3.29
जोड़ ख—	
Total—B	15.36

विवरण III—(जारी)

STATEMENT III—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

ग—अन्य संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिये व्यवस्था (ब्यौरा विवरण 4 में)	
C.—Provision for Plans of other Union Territories (Details in Statement IV)	
दिल्ली (मांग संख्या 52)	
(i) Delhi (Demand No. 52)	45,31
चण्डीगढ़ (मांग संख्या 53)	
(ii) Chandigarh (Demand No. 53)	2,37
अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह (मांग सख्या 54)	
(iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Demand No. 54)	3,18
अरुणांचल प्रदेश (मांग संख्या 55)	
(iv) Arunachal Pradesh (Demand No. 55)	3,67
दादरा और नगर हवेली (मांग संख्य 56)	
(v) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Demand No. 56)	50
लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकाय और अमीनदीवि (मांग संख्या 57)	
(vi) Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi (Demand No. 57)	48
जोड़ ग	
Total C	55,51
कुल जोड़	
GRAND TOTAL	920,00

विवरण IV

STATEMENT IV

संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों (बिना विधान रहित) के आयोजना गत परिव्यय के लिये 1973-74 के केन्द्रीय बजट में शामिल की गयी व्यवस्था

Provision included in the Central Budget for 1973-74 for Plan Outlay of Union Territories (without Legislature)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

विकास का शीर्षक Heads of Development	मांग सं० 52 दिल्ली Demand No. 52 Delhi	मांग सं० 53 चंडीगढ़ Demand No. 53 Chandigarh	मांग सं० 54 अण्डमान और निकोबार Demand No. 54 Andaman & Nicobar	मांग सं० 55 अरुणाचल प्रदेश Demand No. 55 Arunachal Pradesh	मांग सं० 56 दादरा और नागर हवेली Demand No. 56 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	मांग सं० 57 लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकाय और अमीन द्वीप Demond No. 57 Laccadive, Minicoy, Amindivi	जोड़ Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. कृषि और सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम Agriculture and Allied Programmes	65	23	47	1,15	14	19	2,83
2. सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण Irrigation and Flood Control	1,97	..	..	..	..	2	1,99
3. बिजली Power	10,50	16	9	36	8	2	11,21
4. ग्रामीण और लघु-उद्योग Village & Small Industries	77	10	2	12	1	1	1,03
5. उद्योग और खनिज Industry and Minerals	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
6. परिवहन और संचार Transport and Communications	3,05	3	1,65	86	17	..	5,76

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
7. शिक्षा Education	8,64	27	44	52	4	13	10,04
8. स्वास्थ्य Health	2,58	10	9	25	1	1	3,04
9. जलपूर्ति और सफाई Water Supply and Sanitation	9,43	7	25	8	4	..	9,87
10. आवासन और नगर विकास Housing and Urban Development	6,89	1,39*	6	..	1	5	8.40
11. पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण Welfare of Backward Classes	26	..	2	..	..	..	28
12. समाज कल्याण Social Welfare	19	..	1	..	..	..	20
13. श्रम कल्याण और शिल्पियों का प्रशिक्षण Labour Welfare & Craftsmen Training	14	2	..	5	..	..	21
14. अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes	19	..	8	28	..	5	60
जोड़ Total	45,31	2,37	3,18	3,67	50	48	55,51

*वसूलियों की रकम घटाने के बाद शुद्ध रकम।

*Net of recoveries.

MGIPRRND—10 M of Fin/73—CR III NS.—29-9-75—215.